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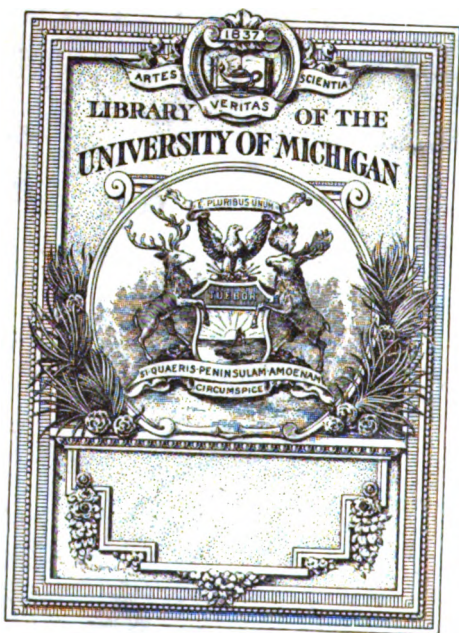
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The Gentleman's magazine



Gentleman's Magazine.

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME LVII.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXVII

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—
E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N :

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for DAVID HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*; and sold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of *St. Paul's Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street.* 1787.

ON THE MONTHLY OBITUARY.

Mr. URBAN,

July 1, 1787.

MULTI *homines, multas mentes*, is an adage, the verity of which every daily experience in secular matters incontrovertibly establishes. In mode, and habit of thought, in pursuit of pleasure and amusement; in beauty, in building, in fashion, in dress, in taste, *diffimilitude* is the *characteristic*; all the sons and daughters of Adam differ in their several determinations on this point, and every one has his peculiar election and *penchant*. Among the many species of intellectual amusement, Reading undoubtedly deserves to be classed in the first forum: of the *matter* read, how multifarious is the genus in society! The lively, the gay, the serious, the melancholic, the corrupting, the improving, have each their portion of specific readers; each individually shews the criterion of each man's *goût*; and herein, as I just now said, is remembered, most appositely, my adage, *Multi homines, multas mentes*. This moment's perusal of your valuable Miscellany gives rise to this reflection. In this your publication, like a table of many covers, every reader finds something to his taste; the Erudite, the Philosopher, the Naturalist, the Biographer, the Metaphysician, and the Poet, together with the pensive Thoughtful, and the volatile Gay, select something for their palate, and rise from the *repas* amply satisfied with the truly excellent viands which have been set before them: the *fiat of reason* has rendered; epicurism to all its partakers; and all its partakers retire; and carry edification mental with them. There is a department in this your much-esteemed Magazine, which the *generality* of your readers seldom may peruse; the sons of Levity, the Lotharios of the age, *never*; but which I never fail to do, and, I trust, with benefit: it is a department sacred and appropriate to the man of serious thought and profound contemplation, who would wish to be *supra-mundane*, if I may use the word, while he is in it:—what I allude to is, your School for Vanity and Pride, or, in other terms, your MONTHLY OBITUARY. This, agreeable to my adage, is the part which best pleases me; here, indeed, is to be reaped instruction of the last concern; here we find matter of eternal import; here,

“In the fam'd, the honour'd, and the great,”

We “view the false scale of happiness complete.”

Here, the man sick of gaudy scenes may weigh his dust, and dwell among the tombs:—here, Riches, Insolence, and Pomp, may read to self-castigation, their *Hic jacet*;—and here too, the pride of Learning, Wit, and Genius, may know their *little value*, temporally considered, unless they have been exercised to *eternal* purposes. In these few pages, at the end of your Miscellany, what a field of edifying reflection is open to him who is not *afraid* to think! Here he may familiarise the *theory of Death*; he may read how often his shaft flies, in *one month*, at the breasts of the noble, the great, and the distinguished; for no notification is here to be expected of the departure of the *little dead*, too numerous almost for memory. Here he finds, arranged in numerical succession, men of all ages, creeds, and professions, who have paid the debt which all must pay. Here, perhaps, he may find the *nominal neighbour* to the *oppressed*, the arrogant *oppressor*, each have their slip of paper, and the line, to tell the world of their *egress* from it. Here the Wits, those gamecocks to one another, receive from the pen of Friendship their several Eulogies; and, though honest humility of worth may be praised to the prejudice of the *pretenders* to it, no replication can be made. Here, in this didactic Obituary, we see, *veluti in speculo*, the operations of the enemies of human Life; here we read the names of the destroying *agents* of Death,—Fever, Gout, Consumption, Stone, and Dropsy; and when we witness the fatal stroke of each, how can we refrain from saying, “Good God! through which of these *gates* will it please You that I pass out of life!” Such like reflections as these must ever originate in a justly-cultivated mind, from an observance of these Catalogues of Mortality, which THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE peculiarly exhibits; they are the *truest anodynes* against pride, folly, and inordinate attachment to the world and its interests. These are the pages I would ever recommend to the serious perusal of *all* your readers, but particularly to the *juvenile* and the *thoughtless*; they are the most excellent *Vade Mecums* they can possibly recur to, for consolation in adversity, for resistance in temptation, for patience in sufferings; and for becoming conduct in every human situation, these are the most instructive monitors.

“They teach us how to live; and oh! too high”

The Gentleman's Magazine ;

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Lloyd's Evening
London Packet
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
The World
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Gener. Advertiser
Univ. Register
Bath 3
Birmingham 2
Bristol 4
Bury & Edmond's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Dorsetry
Cumberland

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Derby
Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford
Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
Leicester
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Worcester
York 3

For JULY, 1787.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

20644

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1787.

of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

| Non. | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in July, 1787. | D. of Month | 8 a'cl. Morn. | Non. | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in July, 1787. |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 68 | 58 | 29,6 | fair | July | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29,79 | showery |
| 67 | 57 | 29,85 | cloudy | 12 | 62 | 67 | 59 | 29,7 | showery |
| 73 | 61 | 29,9 | fair | 13 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 29,6 | showery |
| 71 | 63 | 30,1 | fair | 14 | 57 | 62 | 57 | 29,6 | showery |
| 74 | 61 | 30,26 | fair | 15 | 56 | 66 | 57 | 29,78 | showery |
| 76 | 63 | 30,4 | fair | 16 | 58 | 62 | 56 | 29,64 | fair |
| 80 | 72 | | fair | 17 | 60 | 64 | 55 | 29,8 | showery |
| 78 | 66 | | fair | 18 | 55 | 64 | 53 | 29,94 | showery |
| 79 | 66 | 30,3 | fair | 19 | 54 | 68 | 56 | 30,5 | fair |
| 79 | 65 | 30,2 | fair | 20 | 60 | 66 | 57 | 29,95 | showery |
| 71 | 65 | 29,76 | showery | 21 | 59 | 64 | 58 | 29,57 | showery |
| 66 | 58 | | showery | 22 | 57 | 64 | 54 | 29,5 | showery |
| 65 | 58 | 29,88 | showery | 23 | 56 | 66 | 56 | 29,49 | showery |
| 69 | 55 | 29,77 | showery | 24 | 59 | 62 | 58 | 29,4 | showery |
| 69 | 58 | 30, | showery | 25 | 58 | 61 | 54 | 29,56 | showery |
| | | | | 26 | 56 | 61 | 54 | 29,7 | showery |

ARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel Street, Strand.

| thermometer. ch. 20ths | Thermom. | Wind. | Rain 20ths in. | Weather in August, 1786. |
|------------------------|----------|-------|----------------|---|
| 29 12 | 71 | W | | overcast with wind. |
| 29 14 | 66 | W | .. 7 | sun and wind, showers. |
| 29 17 | 68 | W | | cloudy. ¹ |
| 29 13 | 74 | SW | | fair, hot, and pleasant. |
| 29 9 | 72 | SW | | sudden showers and wind. ² |
| 29 14 | 69 | SW | | sun and wind, clouds & showers. ³ |
| 29 17 | 73 | NW | | sun and clouds. |
| 29 19 | 74 | NW | | clouds and sun, pleasant, ⁴ |
| 29 18 | 77 | S | | fair and hot. ⁵ |
| 29 17 | 79 | SW | | bright and sultry. |
| 29 16 | 81 | W | | bright and sultry. ⁶ |
| 29 11 | 71 | SW | .. 17 | gentle rain. ⁷ |
| 29 9 | 65 | W | | heavy clouds and wind. |
| 29 7 | 72 | NW | | heavy clouds with sun and wind. |
| 29 7 | 68 | W | .. 37 | heavy clouds, showers, sun, thun. |
| 29 13 | 67 | N | | clouds, sun, and wind. ⁸ [rain. |
| 29 18 | 61 | N | | overcast and gloomy, cooler air. ⁹ |
| 29 17 | 73 | SW | | clouds and sun, pleasant. |
| 29 10 | 67 | SW | .. 8 | rain, clouds and wind. |
| 29 9 | 73 | SW | .. 17 | sun, wind, and hazy showers. ¹⁰ |
| 29 12 | 64 | SW | | sun and wind. |
| 29 12 | 69 | N | | fair and still. |
| 29 17 | 69 | N | | bright and pleasant, diff. thund. ¹¹ |
| 30 | 69 | E | | overcast. |
| 30 1 | 71 | N | | fair and pleasant. ¹² |
| 29 18 | 70 | N | .. 7 | slight showers. |
| 29 17 | 75 | N | .. 9 | bright and sultry, rain. |
| 29 14 | 70 | NW | | clouds, sun and wind. ¹³ |
| 29 15 | 67 | N | | heavy clouds, sun and wind. |
| 29 15 | 68 | N | | sun and brisk wind. |
| 29 13 | 65 | NW | | sun, blustering wind and clouds. |

OBSERVATIONS.

n apricot, the bloom being damaged by the uncommon severity of the weather in a moderate crop of peaches and nectarines, their bloom being later.—² Fruit of snut (*fagus castanea*) now setting. First broods of swallows and martins congregated.—³ *Althea frutex* (*hybicus Syriacus*) in bloom.—⁴ Much wheat in sheaf, an appearance of plenty.—⁵ Female flying ants leave their nests.—⁶ Gold and silver fish (*cypratus*) die in ponds from heat; eels crawled out.—⁷ Water in the pond 67; fresh e pump 53.—⁸ Leaves begin to fall from several sorts of trees.—⁹ Mulberries ripe, me barley mowed; barley is late, owing to the unreasonable weather in spring,

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U L Y, 1787.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART II.

CONSIDERATIONS [by the late Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON]
on the Case of Dr. T[RAPP]'s SERMONS*, abridged by Mr. CAVE, 1739.

XXXXX THAT the copy of a book is the property of the author, and that he may, by sale or otherwise, transfer that property to another, who has a right to be protected in the possession of that property, so transferred, is not to be denied.

1. That the complainants may be lawfully invested with the property of this copy, is likewise granted.

3 But the complainants have mistaken the nature of this property; and, in consequence of their mistake, have supposed it to be invaded by an act, in itself legal, and justifiable by an uninterrupted series of precedents, from the first establishment of printing among us, down to the present time.

4. He that purchases the copy of a book, purchases the sole right of printing it, and of vending the books printed according to it; but has no right to add to it, or take from it, without the author's consent, who still preserves such a right in it, as follows from the right every man has to preserve his own reputation.

5. Every single book, so sold by the proprietor, becomes the property of the buyer, who purchases with the book the right of making such use of it as he shall think most convenient, either for his own improvement or amusement, or the benefit or entertainment of mankind.

6. This right the reader of a book may use many ways to the disadvantage both of the author and the proprietor, which yet they have not any right to complain of, because the author when he wrote, and the proprietor when he purchased, the copy, knew, or ought to have known, that the one wrote, and the other purchased, under the hazard of such treatment from the buyer and reader, and without any security from the bad consequences of that treatment except the excellence of the book.

7. Reputation and property are of different kinds; one kind of each is more necessary to be secured by the law than another, and the law has provided more effectually for its defence. My character as a man, a subject, or a trader, is under the protection of the law; but my reputation as an author is at the mercy of the reader, who lies under no other

* Dr. Trapp, it will be recollected, was a popular preacher; and, about the year 1739, when Methodism might be said to be in its infancy, preached Four Sermons "On the Nature, Folly, Sin, and Danger, of being righteous over-much;" which were published by *Aspen and Girdler*, and had an extensive sale. Mr. Cave, ever ready to oblige his readers with temporary subjects, took an extract from them (see vol. IX. p. 288), and promised a continuation, which never appeared; so that it was either stopped by a prosecution, or made up by other means. On all difficult occasions Johnson was Cave's oracle. And the paper now before us was certainly written on *the* occasions.

EDIT.

which prevent early sowing.—¹¹ Beautiful autumnal day. Turtledown floats.—¹² Ripe figs gathered on a south wall. This first crop is always scanty; the second, which is the principal in warm climates, never ripens in England. But if some branches of this tree were trained into an hot-house, ripe figs might be gathered in December.—¹³ Colchicum in bloom. Second broods of martins and swallows come out daily.

• Wide o'er the thisty lawn, as swells the breeze—A whitening shower of vegetable down Amative Boats.

obligations to do me justice than those of religion and morality. If a man calls me rebel or bankrupt, I may prosecute and punish him; but, if a man calls me idiot or plagiarist, I have no remedy, since, by selling him the book, I admit his privilege of judging, and declaring his judgement, and can appeal only to other readers, if I think myself injured.

8. In different characters we are more or less protected; to his a pleader at the bar would perhaps be deemed illegal and punishable, but to his a dramatic writer is justifiable by custom.

9. What is here said of the writer, extends itself naturally to the purchaser of a copy, since the one seldom suffers without the other.

10. By these liberties it is obvious, that authors and proprietors may often suffer, and sometimes unjustly: but as these liberties are encouraged and allowed for the same reason with writing itself, for the discovery and propagation of truth, though, like other human goods, they have their alloys and ill-consequences; yet, as their advantages abundantly preponderate, they have never yet been abolished or restrained.

11. Thus every book, when it falls into the hands of the reader, is liable to be examined, confuted, censured, translated, and *abridged*; any of which may destroy the credit of the author, or hinder the sale of the book.

12. That all these liberties are allowed, and cannot be prohibited without manifest disadvantage to the publick, may be easily proved; but we shall confine ourselves to the liberty of making epitomes, which gives occasion to our present enquiry.

13. That an uninterrupted prescription confers a right, will be easily granted, especially if it appears that the prescription, pleaded in defence of that right, might at any time have been interrupted, had it not been always thought agreeable to reason and to justice.

14. The numberless abridgements that are to be found of all kinds of writings afford sufficient evidence that they were always thought legal, for they are printed with the names of the abbreviators and publishers, and without the least appearance of a clandestine transaction. Many of the books so abridged were the properties of men who wanted neither wealth, nor interest, nor spirit, to sue for justice, if they had thought themselves injured. Many of these abridgements have been made by men whom we

can least suspect of illegal practices, for there are few books of late that are not abridged.

15. When Bishop Burnet heard that his "*History of the Reformation*" was about to be abridged, he did not think of appealing to the Court of Chancery; but, to avoid any misrepresentation of his History, epitomised it himself, as he tells us in his Preface.

16. But, lest it should be imagined that an author might do this rather by choice than necessity, we shall produce two more instances of the like practice, where it would certainly not have been borne if it had been suspected of illegality. The one, in Clarendon's History, which was abridged in 2 vols. 8vo.; and the other, in Bp Burnet's "*History of his own Time*," abridged in the same manner. The first of these books was the property of the university of Oxford, a body tenacious enough of their rights; the other, of Bishop Burnet's heirs, whose circumstances were such as made them very sensible of any diminution of their inheritance.

17. It is observable that both these abridgements last mentioned, with many others that might be produced, were made when the act of parliament for securing the property of copies was in force, and which, if that property was injured, afforded an easy redress: what then can be inferred from the silence and forbearance of the proprietors, but that they thought an epitome of a book no violation of the right of the proprietor?

18. That their opinion, so contrary to their own interest, was founded in reason, will appear from the nature and end of an abridgement.

19. The design of an abridgement is, to benefit mankind by facilitating the attainment of knowledge, and by contracting arguments, relations, or descriptions, into a narrow compass; to convey instruction in the easiest method, without fatiguing the attention, burdening the memory, or impairing the health of the student.

20. By this method the original author becomes, perhaps, of less value, and the proprietor's profits are diminished; but these inconveniences give way to the advantage received by mankind from the easier propagation of knowledge; for as an incorrect book is lawfully criticised, and false assertions justly confuted, because it is more the interest of mankind that error should be detected and truth discovered, than that the pro-

prietors of a particular book should enjoy their profits undiminished; so a tedious volume may no less lawfully be abridged, because it is better that the proprietors should suffer some damage, than that the acquisition of knowledge should be obstructed with unnecessary difficulties, and the valuable hours of thousands thrown away.

21. Therefore, as he that buys the copy of a book, buys it under this condition, that it is liable to be confuted if it is false, however his property may be affected by such a confutation; so he buys it likewise liable to be abridged if it be tedious, however his property may suffer by the abridgement.

22. To abridge a book, therefore, is no violation of the right of the proprietor, because to be subject to the hazard of an abridgement was an original condition of the property.

23. Thus we see the right of abridging authors established both by reason and the customs of trade. But, perhaps, the necessity of this practice may appear more evident, from a consideration of the consequences that must probably follow from the prohibition of it.

24. If abridgements be condemned as injurious to the proprietor of the copy, where will this argument end? must not confutations be likewise prohibited for the same reason? or, in writings of entertainment, will not criticisms at least be entirely suppressed, as equally hurtful to the proprietor, and certainly not more necessary to the publick?

25. Will not authors who write for pay, and who are rewarded commonly according to the bulk of their work, be tempted to fill their works with superfluities and digressions, when the dread of an abridgement is taken away, as doubtless more negligences would be committed, and more falsehoods published, if men were not restrained by the fear of censure and confutation?

26. How many useful works will the busy, the indolent, and the less wealthy part of mankind be deprived of? how few will read or purchase forty-four large volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society, which, in abridgement, are generally read, to the great improvement of philosophy.

27. How must general systems of sciences be written, which are nothing more than epitomes of those authors who have written on particular branches, and whose works are made less necessary by

such collections? Can he that destroys the profit of many copies be less criminal than he that lessens the sale of one?

28. Even to confute an erroneous book will become more difficult, since it has always been a custom to abridge the author whose assertions are examined, and sometimes to transcribe all the essential parts of his book. Must an enquirer after truth be debarred from the benefit of such confutations, unless he purchases the book, however useless, that gave occasion to the answer?

29. Having thus endeavoured to prove the legality of abridgements from custom, and the necessity of continuing that custom from reason, it remains only, that we shew that we have not printed the complainant's copy, but abridged it.

30. This will need no proof, since it will appear, upon comparing the two books, that we have reduced 37 pages to 13 of the same print.

31. Our design is, to give our readers a short view of the present controversy; and we require that one of these two positions be proved, either that we have no right to exhibit such a view, or that we can exhibit it without epitomizing the writers of each party.

Mr. URBAN,

July 6.

THE subject of Dr. Taylor's Letter, reviewed in p. 521, reminds me of a paper which came into my hands among many others, by purchase, soon after the death of Mrs. Anna Williams. That lady, it is well known, bequeathed the bulk of her little property to "the Ladies School" belonging to the parish of St. Sepulchre. Her select library, with several detached MSS. formed a part of the bequest, and were speedily converted into cash. From this source, Mr. Urban, I send you the present communication; which, I believe, you will have no difficulty in pronouncing to have been formed in the JOHNSONIAN school. I should inform you, that it appears to have been already printed (but without a name) in "The London Gazetteer;" and to have been transcribed for the use of Mrs. Williams, and possibly dictated by herself. The date may, perhaps, be ascertained by some ingenious correspondent, from the circumstance of "the pamphlet" which occasioned it.

Should this be deemed worthy insertion, it shall be followed by several letters, humanely written, by Dr. Johnson, for the service of Mrs. Williams's father; the

the authenticity of which will not depend on vague conjecture. M. GREEN.

THOUGHTS ON THE SOUL.

(From the MSS. of Mrs. WILLIAMS.)

IT is the distinction of human nature to be capable of enjoyments superior to those of the brute creation: he who has consulted the heart of man will be at no loss to determine, that the desire of happiness is the chief spring of action; the meanest of our species have this principle strongly in their nature, and though their pursuits are groveling, and their expectations bounded by ignorance, yet all have hopes of one time attaining a superior degree of happiness to what they at present enjoy. As they advance in worldly experience, they begin to feel that something still is wanting which nature craves; a future prospect opens on their eyes, and imagination presents to their view some golden region yet unexplored, some beds of rest, and groves where dwells perpetual serenity. In elevated natures, where education has bestowed its culture, and on whom science has early dawned, the principle of hope constitutes the chief part of their happiness: that life would be intolerable without this principle, may be easily discerned, by the perpetual variation and shifting of stations that every hour's experience irresistibly demonstrates. An elevated mind can find no satisfaction in a state of inactivity; it is restless after the acquisition of knowledge; and no sooner is one difficulty surmounted, than it begins to find out some new matter of speculation, to discern some country at a distance, where mental researches have never traversed, and which remains yet unexplored by the most assiduous traveller in the paths of erudition.

I am led into this strain of thinking from the noise that has lately been made about a pamphlet*, written in defence of

the mortality of the soul; a doctrine so gloomy and comfortless, that, if it should spread amongst men, it would be sufficient to produce a general desolation; to throw a melancholy veil over life, and render it a burthen beyond humanity to bear. Those only can wish to drop into annihilation, who are unworthy to breathe in the regions of existence; those only can find comfort in the thoughts of non-existence, who lived to no purpose, pursued no end, filled no station, and who, when they are gone, leave no space unemployed. The coward, the sensualist, and the villain, indeed, may be joined to those haters of being, because it is better, in their opinion, not to be, than be in pain; and indeed the opinion of wretches, whose interest it is to wish the death of their souls, can be of no weight in support of a proposition which a desire of avoiding pain can only reconcile to their minds. To attempt to prove the immortality of the soul, in a paper so limited as this, would be arrogant: it has received the suffrages of the sages of every nation; it has been declared by the voice of God; and is established as firm as the basis of nature. I would only endeavour to shew, that it has the happiest influence in promoting the peace of the world, in enforcing the social duties from the highest motives; and that the opposite doctrine strikes at the root of good government, and that none can wish it to be true, who are not abandoned to virtue, and sunk in the labyrinth of mean sensuality. Those philosophers must have read little of nature, who do not know that mankind are so constituted, as to be chiefly wrought upon by hope of reward, or terror of punishment; it is for this reason that all legislators have instituted punishment for offenders, have decreed laurels for those who excel; and by these means, and these only, have the dispensers of public justice been able to keep the world in awe, to rouse the people to deeds of glory, or terrify them from the perpetration of wickedness and the violation of peace. If this principle is true, then it will naturally follow, that the more mankind are under the influence of hope or fear, the better members of community they must make: but as human laws can only extend to the present life; and it, when the moment a wretch is stripped of his existence by the blow of public justice, the power of punishment ceases, it will likewise follow, that they who can persuade themselves that they are not to live hereafter, will

* The pamphlet we apprehend to be, "The grand Question debated; or, an Essay to prove that the Soul of Man is not, neither cannot be, immortal. The whole founded on the Arguments of Locke, Newton, Pope, Burnet, Watts, &c. By Ontologos. Dublin, 1751," 8vo. It was followed by "A Reply to the grand Question debated; fully proving that the Soul of Man is and must be immortal; wherein the Folly and Infidelity of Deism are opposed, and the Belief of the Christian System proved, rationally, necessary. By Ontologos, 1751," 8vo. Both these pamphlets were by the same author; who is supposed to be Dr. Kenrick. See *as vol. XXI. pp. 479, 492, 574. EDIT.*

have one ~~glam~~ taken off to deter them from the commission of crimes. Nothing, sure, can more rouse the soul of a thinking man than this consideration, that it is not suffering the punishment of human severity only that can expiate his follies; that punishment subsists beyond the grave; and that enraged Omnipotence will extend to perpetuity the dreadful consequence of unrepented vices. If, on the other hand, it is considered, that for every effort in the cause of virtue, every struggle for the public weal, there is annexed a reward, greater than our most elevated expectations, and as lasting as eternity itself, it must strongly influence the soul to pursue, with unremitting vigour, the road to glory. He, who has no desire of becoming conspicuous, may indeed drag on life with a sluggish harmlessness; but society is not likely to receive from him any additional advantages; nor can they, with whom he is connected, be much improved by his acquiescence, or profited by his activity. Natural to the mind of man then is the love of distinction; and what but hope can animate him in the pursuit? It is true indeed, that honours do not always bloom on the brows of the deserving; that the insolence of the world, the prejudices of ignorance, and the persecutions of tyranny, will often intercept the rewards due to shining powers and conspicuous virtue; but one hope still remains, which dissipates the clouds of poverty and distress, and that is, the noble expectation of a reward beyond the grave. What but this could make an honest mind bear up against the strokes of adversity, or struggle in the cause of honour, against the united force of worldly corruption, the invitation of appetite, and the example of surrounding multitudes! What can be gained then by endeavouring to prove the mortality of the soul? nothing, sure, but horror! To believe its immortality, has no pernicious consequence; for, even supposing it a mistake, the dream at least is pleasing, and produces, in society, happy effects. Who would forfeit the expectation of one day reigning in the kingdom of light, of skipping from star to star, and, with one exertion of intellectual activity, to grasp universal nature! Upon the whole then it may be fairly concluded, that none but one possessed of a base heart could patronize or defend so gloomy a doctrine; and none but those of a mean soul can wish it to be true.

Mr. URBAN, July 7.
IN the *olden time*—it was customary to insert in the Gentleman's Magazine, now and then, some of the periodical essays, when they had merit. I send you for that purpose OLLA PODRIDA*, No. 13; and hope, if you can, you will give it a place this month. Many very unfair attacks have been made on Dr. Johnson's character; and in this very sensible answer to them, it will not be difficult to discover the pleasant pen of the Dean of Canterbury.—As you gave a place, some time ago, to a malevolent attack on Dr. Johnson that came from a lady, with the misapplied signature of *Benvenuto*, you owe the insertion of this paper to the *manes* of our friend.

Yours, &c. A. D.

OLLA PODRIDA. No. XIII.

WHEN a friend told Johnson, that he was much blamed for having unveiled the weakness of Pope, "Sir," said he, "if one man undertake to write the life of another, he undertakes to exhibit his true and real character: but this can be done only by a faithful and accurate delineation of the particulars which discriminate that character."

The biographers of this great man seem conscientiously to have followed the rule thus laid down by him, and have very fairly communicated all they knew, whether to his advantage or otherwise. Much concern, disquietude, and offence, have been occasioned by this their conduct in the minds of many, who apprehend, that the cause in which he stood forth will suffer by the infirmities of the advocate being thus exposed to the prying and malignant eye of the world.

But did these persons then ever suppose, or did they imagine that the world ever supposed, Dr. Johnson to have been a perfect character? Alas, no: we all know how that matter stands, if we ever look into our own hearts, and duly watch the current of our own thoughts, words, and actions. Johnson was honest, and kept a faithful diary of these, which is before the publick. Let any man do the same for a fortnight, and publish it: and if, after that, he shall find himself so disposed, let him "cast a stone." At that hour, when the failings of all shall

* This ingenious weekly production is now publishing at Oxford; and, though its internal merit almost supercedes the necessity of recommendation, it may not be impertinent to point out to our readers, that the learned and ingenious author is countenanced in his undertaking by the assistance of some of the brightest ornaments of the university of which he is himself a valuable and respectable member. EDIT.

be made manifest; the attention of each individual will be confined to his own.

It is not merely the name of Johnson that is to do service to any cause. It is his genius, his learning, his good sense, the strength of his reasonings, and the happiness of his illustrations. These all are precisely what they were; once good, and always good. His arguments in favour of self-denial do not lose their force, *because he fasted*; nor those in favour of devotion, *because he said his prayers*. Grant his failings were, if possible, still greater than these: will a man refuse to be guided by the sound opinion of a counsel, or resist the salutary prescription of a physician, *because* they who give them are not without their faults? A man may do so; but he will never be accounted a wise man for doing it.

Johnson, it is said, was superstitious. But who shall exactly ascertain to us what superstition is? The Romanist is charged with it by the Church-of-England man; the Churchman by the Presbyterian; the Presbyterian by the Independent; all by the Deist; and the Deist by the Atheist. With some, it is superstition to pray; with others, to receive the sacrament; with others, to believe in revelation; with others, to believe in God. In some minds it springs from the most amiable disposition in the world—"a pious awe, and fear to have offended," a wish rather to do too much than too little. Such a disposition one loves and wishes always to find in a friend; and it cannot be disagreeable in the sight of Him who made us. It argues a sensibility of heart, a tenderness of conscience, and the fear of God. Let him, who finds it not in himself, beware lest, in flying from superstition, he fall into irreligion and prophaneness.

That persons of eminent talents and attainments in literature have been often complained of as—dogmatical, boisterous, and inattentive to the rules of good breeding, is well known. But let us not expect every thing from every man. There was no occasion that Johnson should teach us to dance, to make bows, or turn compliments. He could teach us better things. To reject wisdom because the person of him who communicates it is uncouth, and his manners are inelegant—what is it, but to throw away a pine-apple, and assign for a reason the roughness of its coat? who quarrels with a botanist for not being an astronomer? or with a moralist, for not being a mathematician? As it is said in concerns of a much higher nature, "every man hath his gift, one after this manner, and another after that." It is our business to profit by all, and to learn of each that in which each is best qualified to instruct us.

That Johnson was generous and charitable, none can deny. But he was not always judicious in the selection of his objects. Distress was a sufficient recommendation; and he did not scrutinize into the failings of the

distressed. May it be always my lot to have such a benefactor! Some are so nice in a scrutiny of this kind, that they can never find any proper objects of their benevolence, and are necessitated to save their money. It should doubtless be distributed in the best manner we are able to distribute it; but what would become of us all, if He, on whose bounty all depend, should be extreme to mark that which is done amiss?

It is hard to judge any man, without a due consideration of all circumstances. Here were stupendous abilities, and suitable attainments; but then here were hereditary disorders of body and mind reciprocally aggravating each other; a scrophulous frame, and a melancholy temper; here was a life, the greater part of which passed in making provision for the day, under the pressure of poverty and sickness, sorrow and anguish. So far to gain the ascendant over these, as to do what Johnson did, required very great strength of mind indeed. Who can say, that, in a like situation, he should long have possessed, or been able to exert it?

From the mixture of power and weakness in the composition of this wonderful man, the scholar should learn humility. It was designed to correct that pride which great parts and great learning are apt to produce in their possessor. In him it had the desired effect. For though consciousness of superiority might sometimes induce him to carry it high with man (and even this was much abated in the latter part of life), his devotions have shewn to the whole world, how humbly he walked at all times with his God.

His example may likewise encourage those of timid and gloomy dispositions not to despond, when they reflect, that the vigour of such an intellect could not preserve its possessor from the depredations of melancholy. They will cease to be surprized and alarmed at the degree of their own sufferings: they will resolve to bear, with patience and resignation, the malady to which they find a Johnson subject as well as themselves: and if they want words, in which to ask relief from him who alone can give it, the God of mercy, and Father of all comfort, language affords no finer than those in which his prayers are conceived. Child of sorrow, whoever thou art, use them, and be thankful that the man existed by whose means thou hast them to use.

His eminence and his fame must of course have excited envy and malice: but let envy and malice look at his infirmities and his charities, and they will quickly melt into pity and love.

That he should not be conscious of the abilities with which Providence had blessed him, was impossible. He felt his own powers; he felt what he was capable of having performed; and he saw how little, comparatively speaking, he had performed. Hence

his apprehensions on the near prospect of the account to be made, viewed through the medium of constitutional and morbid melancholy, which often excluded from his sight the bright beams of divine mercy. May these beams ever shine upon us! But let us not cause us to forget, that talents have been bestowed, of which an account must be rendered, and that the fate of the "unpromising servant" may justly beget apprehensions in the stoutest mind. The indolent man, who is without such apprehensions, has never yet considered the subject as he ought. For one person who fears death too much, there are a thousand who do not fear it enough, nor have thought in earnest about it. Let us only put in practice the duty of self-examination; let us enquire into the success we have experienced in our war against the passions, or even against undue indulgence of the common appetites, eating, drinking, and sleeping: we shall soon perceive how much more easy it is to form resolutions, than to execute them; and shall no longer find occasion, perhaps, to wonder at the weakness of Johnson.

On the whole.—In the memoirs of him that have been published, there are so many witty sayings, and so many wise ones, by which the world, if it so please, may be at once entertained and improved, that I do not regret their publication. In this, as in all other instances, we are to adopt the good, and reject the evil. The little stories of his oddities and his infirmities in common life will, after a while, be overlooked and forgotten; but his writings will live for ever, still more and more studied and admired, while Britons shall continue to be characterized by a love of elegance and sublimity, of good sense and virtue. The sincerity of his repentance, the steadfastness of his faith, and the fervor of his charity, forbid us to doubt, that his sun set in clouds, to rise without them: and of this let us always be mindful, that every one, who is made better by his books, will add a wreath to his crown. Z.

An Account of the Three Volcanos in the Moon, by WILLIAM HERSCHEL, LL.D. F.R.S. Read before the Royal Society. (From the Phil. Trans.)

IT will be necessary to say a few words, by way of introduction, to the account I have to give of some appearances upon the moon, which I perceived the 19th and 20th of this month. The phenomena of nature, especially those that fall under the inspection of the astronomer, are to be viewed, not only with the usual attention to facts as they occur, but with the eye of reason and experience. In this we are, however, not allowed to depart from plain appearances; though their origin and signification

should be indicated by the most characterizing features. Thus, when we see on the surface of the moon a great number of elevations, from half a mile to a mile and a half in height, we are strictly entitled to call them mountains; but when we attend to their particular shape, in which many of them resemble the craters of our volcanos, and thence argue, that they owe their origin to the same cause which has modelled many of these, we may be said to see by analogy, or with the eye of reason. Now, in this latter case, though it may be convenient, in speaking of phenomena, to use expressions that can only be justified by reasoning upon the facts themselves, it will certainly be the safest way not to neglect a full description of them, that it may appear to others how far we have been authorized to use the mental eye. This being premised, I may safely proceed to give my observations.

"April 19, 1787; 10h. 36'. sidereal time.

"I perceive three volcanos in different places of the dark part of the new moon. Two of them are either nearly extinct, or otherwise in a state of going to break out; which perhaps may be decided next lunation. The third shews an actual eruption of fire, or luminous matter. I measured the distance of the crater from the northern limb of the moon, and found it $3^{\circ} 57' 3''$. Its light is much brighter than the nucleus of the comet which M. Merchain discovered at Paris the 10th of this month.

"April 20, 1787; 10h. 2'. sidereal time.

"The volcano burns with greater violence than last night. I believe its diameter cannot be less than $3''$, by comparing it with that of the Georgian planet; as Jupiter was near at hand, I turned the telescope to his third satellite, estimated the diameter of the burning part of the volcano to be equal to at least twice that of the satellite. Hence we may compute, that the shining or burning matter must be above three miles in diameter. It is of an irregular round figure, and very sharply defined on the edges. The other volcanos are much farther towards the centre of the moon, and resemble large pretty faint nebulae, that are gradually much brighter in the middle; but no well defined luminous spot can be discerned in them. These three spots are plainly to be distinguished from the rest of the marks upon the moon; for the reflection of the sun's

rays from the earth, in its present situation, sufficiently bright, with a ten-foot reflector, to shew the moon's spots, even the darkest of them; nor did I perceive any similar phenomena last lunation, though I then viewed the same places with the same instrument.

"The appearance of what I have called the actual fire or eruption of a volcano exactly resembled a small piece of burning charcoal, when it is covered by a thin coat of white ashes, which frequently adhere to it when it has been some time ignited; and it had a degree of brightness, about as strong, with which such a coal would be seen to glow in faint day-light.

"All the adjacent parts of the volcanic mountain seemed to be faintly illuminated by the eruption, and were gradually more obscure as they lay at a greater distance from the crater.

"This eruption resembled much that which I saw on the 4th of May, in the year 1783; an account of which, with many remarkable particulars relating to the volcanic mountains in the moon, I shall take an opportunity of communicating to this Society. It differed, however, considerably in magnitude and brightness; for the volcano of the year 1783, though much brighter than that which is now burning, was not nearly so large in the dimensions of its eruption; the former seen in the telescope resembled a star of the fourth magnitude, as it appears to the natural eye; this, on the contrary, shews a visible disk of luminous matter, very different from the sparkling brightness of star-light.

WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

Slough, near Windsor, April 21, 1787.

MR. URBAN,

July 12.

IN addition to Mr. Herschel's discovery of three volcanos in the moon, I have now the pleasure to transmit to you the translation of a letter written by M. Girtaner, member of the Göttingen Society, to M. de la Métherie at Paris, containing a more circumstantial account of this very curious event.

"SIR,

May 30.

"Mr. Herschel has lately made a discovery of the greatest consequence, of which I have had the good fortune to be an eye-witness. He had observed last month, one or two days after the new moon, in the dark part of it, three luminous points. Two of these points were near each other, and their light was pale and weak. The third, which he

judged to be about three English miles in diameter, exhibited a much stronger and a redder light. This he compared to a burning coal covered with ashes. These points he immediately conceived to be burning mountains, the two first being either nearly extinguished, or beginning to burn, and the other in a state of actual eruption. Mr. Herschel did not fail to communicate his observation to the Royal Society; and the philosophers in this metropolis waited impatiently for the next new moon, which would necessarily confirm the observation, because the eruption would probably not continue above a month, and consequently the phenomena would be then very different if Mr. Herschel's conjecture was well founded. Friday last, the 18th, the first day of the new moon, several philosophical gentlemen attended Mr. Herschel at his house in the country; but the weather was too cloudy to permit any observation. The next day, I did myself the honour to visit him, with two of my friends. Fortunately the sky was perfectly clear. After having examined, during two hours, the enlightened part of the moon, by means of Mr. Herschel's astonishing instruments, of which it is impossible to form an adequate idea without having seen them, we directed the telescope to the dark part of this satellite, and the conjecture of this great astronomer was instantly confirmed. The two first mentioned luminous points had totally disappeared, and the fire of the other was become pale and weak. The diameter of its crater was increased to about 6 miles. Next month it will probably be entirely invisible. This discovery of volcanos in the moon is a proof, that the matter of which it is composed is similar to that of our earth, and also proves the existence of a lunar atmosphere, which some philosophers have doubted. The science of astronomy is therefore infinitely indebted to the zeal of Mr. Herschel."

This phenomenon was also seen by Count Bruhl, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Aubert, &c. Yours, &c. Z. Z.

MR. URBAN,

June 5.

THE advantages which mankind derive from a judicious application of the more useful and obvious principles of natural philosophy and mixed mathematics to the mechanical arts are, perhaps, no where more apparent than in the West Indies. As this may appear an extraordinary assertion to many of your

your readers, I beg leave to adduce a few instances in support of it. The making of sugar, rum, and indigo, are no other than *chemical* processes. The construction of sugar and corn-mills, cotton-gins, engines for raising water, and other machinery, requires no small skill in the practical parts of *mechanics* and *hydraulics*. The strength of rum is ascertained by *hydrostatics*. Metallic *conductors* * preserve the buildings from the effects of lightning. From *natural history*, aided perhaps by *chemistry*, the West Indians hope for a method, if not of exterminating, at least of repressing, the ravages of those immense swarms of insects which have so often laid waste some of the finest islands within the tropics, destroying the sugar-canes, cotton-thrubs, fruit-trees; in a word, all the valuable productions of the soil, and even the floors, roofs, and furniture of the houses. This last is by far the most important of West Indian *desiderata*; and, considering the tempting rewards which await the discovery, it is surprizing that few or no philosophers have studied the nature of those insects, with an immediate view to their extirpation. Mr. Smectman, indeed, in the Philosophical Transactions of 1781, gives a most curious, and, I believe, faithful history of the termites; and, among other species, of the *termes arborum*, or wood-ant; but says nothing of their extirpation, which, however, is, without much difficulty, effected by arsenic. It should seem, therefore, that the destruction of

the sugar-ant, the caterpillar, and the grub, commonly called the borer, is by no means to be regarded as a desperate attempt. It is true, indeed, that as the wood-ants keep together in a body, building their nests, or rather hives, in houses and decaying trees (with the particles of the wood they destroy), they are more easily extirpated than the other insects which are scattered over the fields.

For the invention or improvement of these and many other machines and processes, the legislatures of the islands have, from time to time, granted patents, accompanied sometimes with liberal premiums. The Society of Arts, &c. in Barbados, have generously laboured to promote the same valuable ends; and it is but doing that respectable body justice to add, that they have manifested a laudable zeal for the advancement of useful knowledge in general. In the year 1784, they proposed the following well-known curious, and, I may add, important problem; directing the candidates for the prizes to send in their propositions and names before the 1st of December last; but as, in all probability, the problem is not yet solved, it occurred to me, that a re-publication of it may possibly attract the notice of some of the justly celebrated philosophers of this country, and may induce them to attempt to solve the problem, or, at least, to shew that no solution of it is to be expected. Your giving it a place, therefore, in your useful Miscellany, will much oblige,

Yours, &c. BARBADENSIS.

* Having mentioned *conductors*, it may not be amiss to take notice of some phenomena lately observed at Barbados, which may probably be referable to electricity. The evening before the great hurricane in 1780 was very calm. At sun-set the western sky was overspread with clouds of a very uncommon appearance. They formed a beautiful kind of vortex of red and orange, at the zenith, and from thence diverged, in alternate streaks of the same colours, till they reached the horizon, where they extended 70 or 75 degrees. The colours were vivid and well defined; and the whole phenomenon was extremely beautiful. If the clouds had been in motion, and their substance sufficiently attenuated, they would have nearly resembled the *aurora borealis*. The hurricane itself was attended with a continual blaze of lightning; and probably with thunder, though it was impossible to hear it for the superior and confounding roar of the tempest. There have been several earthquakes in Barbados *since* that great catastrophe, though none had been felt for many years before it, perhaps not since the year 1755, when the shock, which proved fatal to Lisbon, was felt in the north of Sweden, at the city of Morocco, in Barbados, and on board the ships navigating the intervening ocean, all nearly at the same instant of time. (See *Natural History of Earthquakes*.) During one of the late earthquakes, the Rev. Mr. Dent, secretary to the Society of Arts, &c. a gentleman of undoubted veracity, was walking near his house, along with another gentleman, and they were both electrified at the first instant of the shock. There was a storm at Barbados in September last, preceded by phenomena similar to those which ushered in the great hurricane, and attended with a fiery meteor. From these, and, perhaps, other phenomena which might have escaped observation, it would appear that the atmosphere there has undergone some considerable change, the nature and cause of which must be left to the investigation of the Learned.

by the SOCIETY of ARTS, &c. RADOS, for Standards or Scales to Tests and Smells.

GH the infinity of space, and the time, are incomprehensible to our senses; the industrious researches of the ancients, reduced almost all visible and tangible objects, by the arts of geometry; astronomy, mechanics, to be subject to rational demonstration. The periodical revolutions of the celestial bodies, by the vicissitudes of day and night, by the oscillations of a pendulum, a very practicable admeasurement

The ancient Greeks have left us rules for the accurate measurement of the acuteness of musical tones; and the mode has been as methodically accurate in the notation of musical time. The illustrious Newton has determined the order and proportions of the primary musical scale; and lately, an ingenious mechanic (Thomas Hutton) under the sanction of the London Society of Arts, has found, if not an invariable standard for musical measures, at least a very meritorious approximation to that effect.

Although many kinds and species of music are practically distinguished by the weight of their specific gravities, and other qualities, which chemistry has discovered; yet many other discriminating standards are still wanting, while the aforesaid discoveries fall within the provinces of our senses of hearing, and feeling, the objects of two senses of smelling and tasting are so far neglected, that no language is able to distinguish them in any proportioned to their number, variety,

Therefore, the Society of Arts, &c. in its present proposals, propose to give to any person or persons, who shall discover to them a distinctly ascertaining, by some scale or standard (similar, analogous, or equivalent proportionate division of the monochord in music, or to the prismatical division of colours), whereby the progressive and numerical enumeration of the primary *notes*, or primary *smells*, may be clearly denoted by apt words, and as demonstrably related and ascertained, as the notes of music, or as the primary prismatical colours, or either of each, the gold medal; or two medals for both; and for a fair application to either of each, the silver medal, or two silver medals for a fair approximation to both.

The candidates for these premiums are to deliver their propositions (under any feigned names together with their real names and enclosed and sealed up in a separate packet with their feigned names on the out-

side) to the secretary of this Society, on or before the 1st of December, 1786. Upon the adjudication of the premiums, the names of the successful candidates will be published; and the others will be burned unopened. By order of the Society, SAM. DENT, Secy.

Mr. URBAN,

July 6.

I Enclosed is an exact sketch (pl. I.) of Hawkherst church in the Weald of Kent.—Hawkherst is a large, pleasant, and well-inhabited village, particularly described by Kilburne in his "Survey of Kent," who was a resident at the place; the church was an appendage of the Abbey of Battle till the Reformation, and is superior in architecture to most of the village churches in the vicinity, most probably from its connection with that magnificent religious house. Some of your correspondents may possibly give an opinion on the building at the east end, which I apprehend to have been a chancel-house (there is no appearance of a roof); but my knowledge in ancient building is very limited.

I wish to send you a more accurate description of Hawkherst, when I can have leisure to look over the memoranda I have made on the subject. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Knareborough, June 25.*

ABOUT three miles north-east of Aldborough, the ancient *Iurium* of the Romans, is a *tumulus* called DEVIL CROSS, whose elevation is about 18 feet, and circumference at the base 370 feet. It was broke into, some time since, to supply materials for the repair of the high road leading from Aldborough to York. The soil consists, first, of a black earth, and under that a red sandy gravel, human bones, some of which are entire, and URNS of various sizes, containing burnt bones and ashes. The urns are composed of blue clay and sand, some ornamented, and others quite plain; several Roman coins have also been found here.

That this *tumulus* was raised by the Romans over the remains of some of their countrymen, is evident from the urns and coins. It is probable that it was a public cemetery, and that, when the custom of burning the bodies of the dead ceased, it was still used for the purpose of interment. Hence we may account for the great number of bones on one side of the *tumulus* separate from the urns. The great variety in the sizes of the urns also seems to favour this conjecture. Its present name, Devil, seems

Fig. 2.

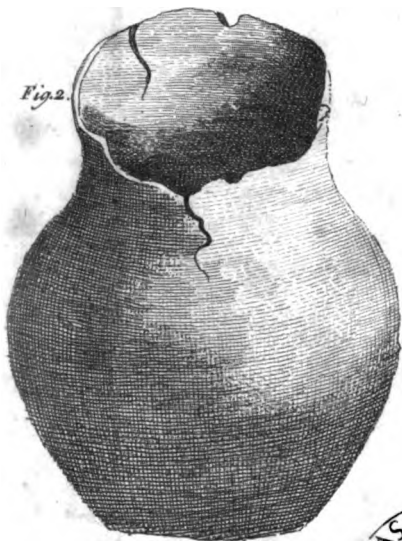


Fig. 4.

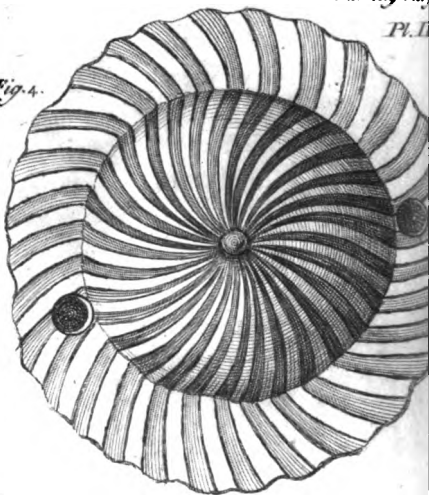


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

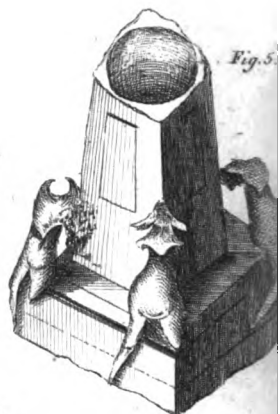
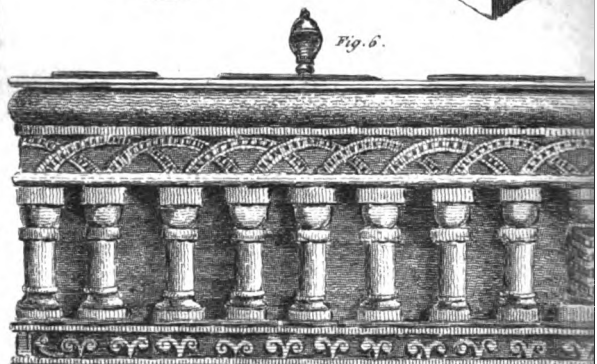


Fig. 6.



3 Feet

The Font in Hendon Church

Fig. 2.

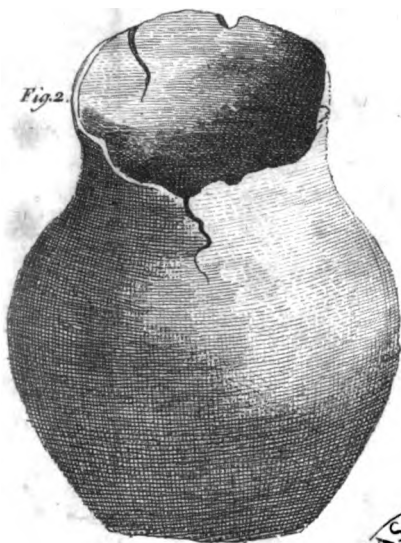


Fig. 4.

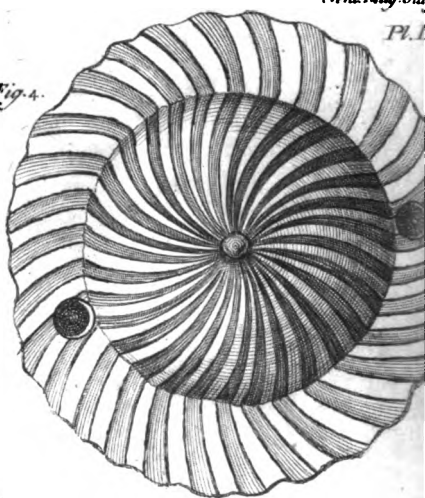


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

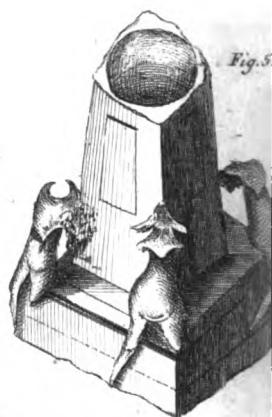
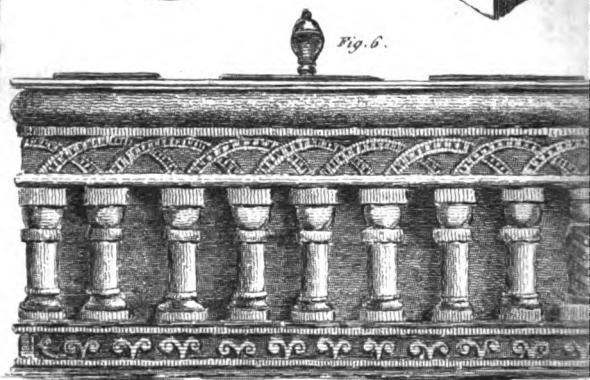


Fig. 6.

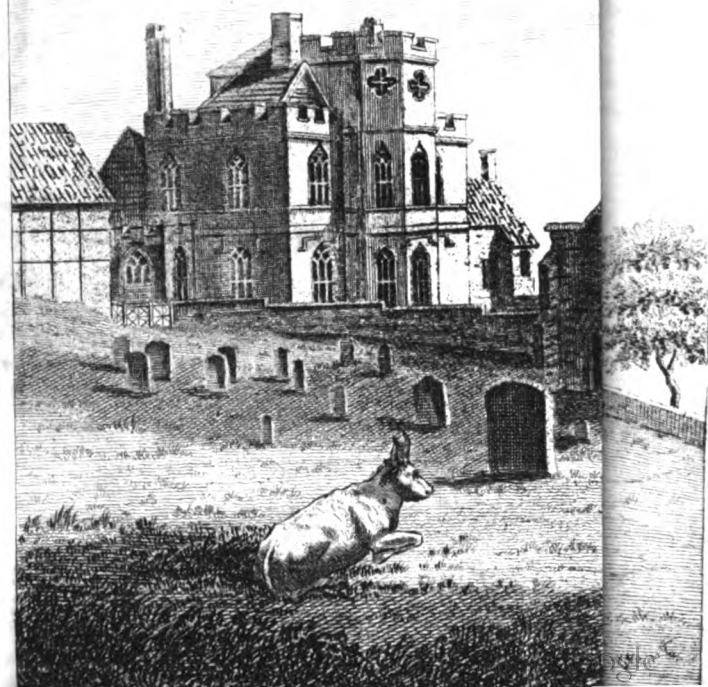


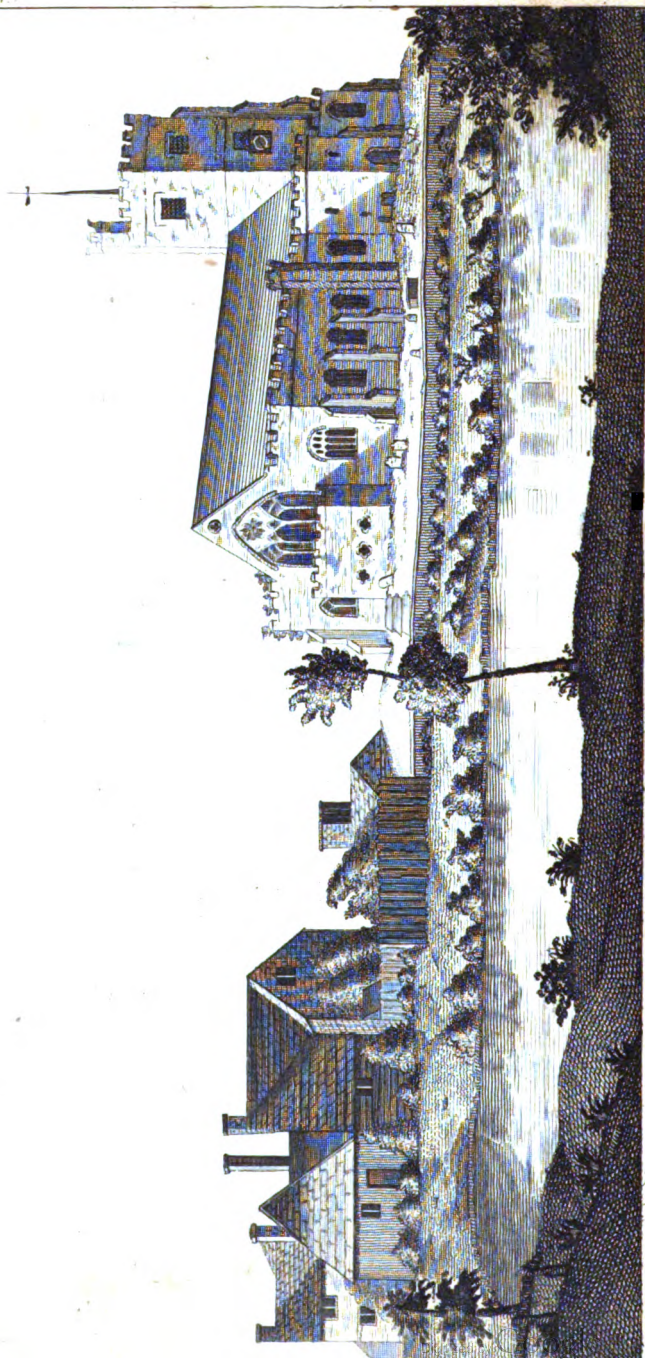
3 Feet

The Font in Hendon Church

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HAWKHERST Church, Kent

to be derived from the French, and here may imply the place of mourning. As it was usual, in the early ages of Christianity, to place a cross on almost every eminence, we may reasonably suppose that to have been the case here, and hence its present name, Devil Cross.

Explanation of Plate II.

Fig. 1 is a votive stone of a very coarse grit, 7 feet long, and 18 inches in diameter; it was dug up in the year 1778, about 200 yards distant from Devil Cross; the inscription hath been translated, CAIUS MESSIUS QUINTUS DECIVS TO THE EMPEROR TRAJAN CESAR THE BEST HAPPY AND AUGUST PRINCE IN HIS XX CONSULATE.

Fig. 2. An urn, 9 inches high, and 3½ inches in circumference, found at Devil Cross in the year 1785, filled with ashes and small pieces of burnt bones.

Fig. 3. A coin of Vespasian, found at Devil Cross, March 22, 1787.

Fig. 4. Probably the umbo of a shield. The drawing is the size of the original. It is of brass, and the gilding still remains. This, with several other broken pieces of the same metal, were dug up in May, 1787, within an intrenchment on a hill near Harrowgate, called HORN BANK. These intrenchments, though passed over by the plough for several years successively, are still very apparent; they occupy the top of the hill, and appear to have included three different sorts, one of a circular, and two of a square form. E. H.


Mr. URBAN, *Yarmouth, June 14.*

A CARTER of this town (Armsby Aston) digging, not far from our river's side, between seven and eight feet below the surface of the earth, found an alabastrer or marble candlestick, I should call it, were not the socket of a conical form, terminating in a point. On the pedestal are four hieroglyphical figures supporting an obelisk; on each body, which is of the human form, there is a right leg; and, on the left side of each, only a thigh, which ends in a point. The upper end of the figures (for I cannot call them heads) are so very imperfect, that it is out of my power to describe them better than in the drawing. The pedestal is four inches and a half square, the base of the obelisk two, and the height of the whole six inches. Though the teeth of time have corroded it, it is very white. If you find my drawing of it, which is a toler-

able representation (*see fig. 5*), worthy of being copied by the engraver for the Gentleman's Magazine, give it a place therein, with a comment of your own.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL BREAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln's-Inn, July 6.*

A Correspondent in vol. LV. p. 173, having admired the font in Hendon church, I send you a drawing of it (*see fig. 6*). To me it appears to be of great antiquity, the arches being truly Gothic; it is made of stone, lined with lead, and has a  plug at the bottom (almost decayed by time), to let the water out.—I have procured lately some pieces of the tessellated pavement discovered on the 4th of May last at Crutched Friars. There is nothing particularly remarkable except its considerable extent. The tesserae are of a composition as hard as marble, disposed in fanciful lines; the greatest part are white, with lines of black and red: a large piece is deposited in the British Museum; and another is in the possession of Mr. Goram, architect. I do not hear of any other pieces having been preserved except those which I have, which were given me by one of the workmen. G. M.

Mr. URBAN, *July 9.*

I AM sorry that I did not sooner take notice of the foreign article in your Magazine of December last, published by the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, who has not since that time been in England, otherwise he would have cleared up all your doubts.

The numbers of the manuscripts not being mentioned was surely an omission, which I can easily account for from the following circumstances:

In 1785, Mr. Johnstone had come over from Copenhagen on some public business, and was detained in London, daily and hourly expecting orders to return to Denmark, where he had resided for several years as secretary and chaplain to our ambassadors. During this time of uncertainty, therefore, instead of frequenting the coffee-houses, or places of frivolous or trifling amusement, Mr. Johnstone employed himself in copying, or making extracts from the manuscripts in the British Museum; and, when he at last received his instructions to set out, he mentioned to some of his friends here, that he was sorry he had neglected to mark the numbers of those manuscripts which he had copied, but that he had then no time left for that purpose.

The Chronicle of Man, and Extracts from the Annals of Ulster, &c. were published, in the beginning of 1786, at Copenhagen; and, as they related to this country, where the manuscripts could at any time with a little trouble be had recourse to, I suppose he did not imagine it was of any material consequence, conscious, as he must have been, that he had not imposed a forgery upon the publick.

However, Mr. Urban, to save your curious readers from that little trouble in future, you may inform them, that they will find The Chronicle of Man and the Isles (a fine old manuscript on vellum in the Cottonian Library, Julius A. vii. 3.—The Annals of Ulster, Clarendon MSS. vol. XLIX. which, in Ayscough's Catalogue, is marked No. 4796.

Mr. Camden's copy of the "*Chronicon Regum Manniæ*," it is true, puts the death of Edward the Confessor A. D. 1065; Johnstone's original in MXLVII. But is it possible, Mr. Urban, that you could have overlooked the correction in the margin, where it is evidently marked 1066? Mr. Johnstone, therefore, though he is not a child, mentions the Conquest as happening in that same year, without farther comment.

The fact is, that the author or transcriber of this manuscript has fallen into an error, not uncommon in those times; he has carelessly written MXLVII. for MLXVII. (i. e. XL. for LX) which is about a year too late; and Camden's manuscript, therefore, appears to have been a year too soon. But Mr. Johnstone very properly publishes the original as he found it, corrects it in the margin, and tells you of it.

I apprehend, Mr. Urban, that there is some typographical error in the two lines where it is said, that Camden's copy "begins 65 years, or Mr. Johnstone 47 years, later."

Mr. Camden's copy does begin in 1065, and ends in 1266; but, in a later hand, it seems, was brought down to the year 1316. Mr. Johnstone's begins at least 50 years earlier; and ends, I believe, in the year 1376. In short, I should think it an injury to the memory of Mr. Camden, to imagine that he wrote from the same manuscript which Mr. Johnstone has lately published, or with this view, to compare the one with the other, the difference throughout is to be considerable.

Mr. Johnstone might, with equal propriety, criticise the Annals of Ulster,

when they come to be published entire, because they may not agree *verbatim* with the hasty extracts which he had taken from the translation in the British Museum; though he tells you, that he had reason to think the latter was incorrect, and therefore, with great diffidence, has printed those extracts; with the hopes of suggesting the idea to some Irish gentleman of publishing a correct copy of the original, and which we have now reason to think will soon take place.

In regard to your observation, that "with these extracts ends, at p. 92, the merit of this publication," I have only to say, that it would be lucky for many authors if they could make it appear, that they had ever published a work, consisting of 92 quarto pages closely printed, of real merit. But Mr. Johnstone, who is the most modest, as well as the most benevolent of the human kind, claims little or no merit for having met with and published several curious remains of antiquity, which had lain dormant for ages past. See your own Mag. vol. LI. LIII. and for December, 1786.

That these performances, however, have been copied and translated with the greatest judgement and accuracy, we can aver from the authority of a gentleman who has given to the publick many proofs of his abilities in that same branch of literature.

With respect to the *genuineness* of the manuscript of Richard of Cirencester, I cannot add any thing to the labours of Dr. Stukeley; it rests on his, and the authority of Charles Julius Bertram, the real publisher; but Mr. Johnstone, I suppose, as well as Mr. Whitaker and others, thought it no forgery.

Mr. Gibbon, in his easy flowing style, indeed, refers to "the feeble evidence of Richard of Cirencester, a monk of the fourteenth century." But he does not doubt the manuscript; and Mr. Johnstone would not probably chuse to take the trouble of defending the authority of this monkish performance against the opinion of authors who treat the sacred Scripture as tables. Credulity was the foible of a former age; but it surely cannot be considered as the fault of the present generation: we generally run from one extreme to the other!

I shall not, Mr. Urban, take up more of your time in mentioning the other parts of this publication of Mr. Johnstone; they are acknowledged copies or extracts from authors which have been published, but are either rare or expensive,

expensive, if compared with this volume of about ten shillings price; and, as they relate entirely to Great-Britain or Ireland, our thanks at least are due to Mr. Johnstone for the re-publication.

I had almost forgot to mention to you the number of the Colbertine manuscript, from which four of these fragments, first published by Innes, are copied. Both Johnstone and Innes have clearly marked it No. 3120. Let me further inform you, Mr. Urban, if any of your readers should chuse to examine, or compare those manuscripts with the originals, that they may not be disappointed in their enquiries, the Colbertine is now joined to the Royal Library at Paris, and this folio manuscript on vellum is now No. 4126. There has not as yet been any correct list of the contents of this valuable manuscript in print; and, as it relates chiefly to Britain, I shall send you one, if you chuse it, the authenticity of which you may depend on.

The strictures in your Magazine of December were, no doubt, intended "to make Mr. Johnstone's publications appear to advantage." I am therefore consoled, from your well-known urbanity, that you will publish this letter without loss of time, for it is from a real friend to you and Mr. Johnstone.

Yours, &c. Z.

THE
MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.
No. 11.

Mr. URBAN, July 21.
AS I should be sorry to give your correspondent of March last, p. 212, whose signature is J. O. cause to change his opinion of my candour, philanthropy, good-nature, or politeness (for all which he is pleased to allow me credit); I shall notice his letter, though not exactly in the way J. O. wishes. For this I hope he will excuse me, as well as you, Mr. Urban. But my object in becoming your correspondent was really not with the intention of answering such queries as these, or indeed any queries at all. Scribblers of the level for such matters write, as I remember, in some of our news papers, and undertake to answer every question that is proposed to them. As to myself, I am neither idle enough nor wise enough for such matters; and they always call to my mind an authentic medical anecdote. Dr. Radcliffe had the wife of an honest man come to him, with some of her husband's water in a bottle, that the Doctor

might inspect it, and prescribe for him by it. Radcliffe asked the good woman what her husband's profession was. "He is a shoemaker, an' please your honour, and works for all the people of fashion." "I knew he was either a shoemaker or a hatter, by the colour," replied Radcliffe. Then, pouring out of the window the water made by the maker of shoes, he turned about, and having replenished the bottle, "there, Madam," said the Dr. "there's some of my water, and the best I can make. When your husband shall have fitted me with a pair of pumps by looking at my water, I will cure him by looking at his."

J. O. must think of us all like the shoemaker and his wife, if he suppose that his letter is full enough for any medical man to determine from it whether his friend ought to extinguish his pipe or not. And surely, Mr. Urban, both your pages and my time may be better employed than in determining such things. Besides, that what J. O. says about the "almost universal prevalence" of smoking, is undoubtedly a mistake; and I will lay him a tobacco-box against an ink-stand, that not only you, Mr. Urban, but even your devils, have too much urbanity to use smoking.

If a royal opinion will serve J. O.'s turn as well as a medical one, I will tell him how King James concludes his "Counterblaste to Tobacco."

"A custome loathsome to the eye, hatefull to the nose, harmefull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and, in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stigian smoake of the pit that is bottomlesse." Works, fol. p. 222.

They who delight to prose about the luxury, &c. of their own days, may read this passage from p. 221: "Now, how you are by this custome disabled in your goods, let the gentry of this land beare witness, some of them bestowing 3, some 400l. a yeere upon this precious stinke, which I am sure might be bestowed upon many farre better uses." This was smoking at a pretty rate, at the rate of a penny a whiff perhaps.

Hoping that I shall not lose the good opinion of J. O. or any of the letters in the alphabet, I promise to fill a pen (my pipe) to you soon in the medical way; and I wish sincerely for the health of you and your friends, and J. O. and all mankind, although I am your

MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

June 19.

I HAVE lately read *La Declaration des derniers Sentiments*, &c. of the late Dr. Courayer, published by Dr. Bell, who has added a preface, explaining the manner in which the manuscript came into his hands, and his motives for publishing it.

"It has (he says) been frequently the custom amongst the Roman Catholics to endeavour to persuade the publick, that those who had left their church had been reconciled to it* before their death; the present publication, he thinks, will shew that this was not the case of Dr. Courayer; for it proves that he was firmly convinced, that the doctrine of the Roman Catholic religion, in almost all the points in which it differs from the Protestant, is contrary to truth, and to the word of God."

By the first part of the above quotation, the Doctor certainly means to insinuate that the Roman Catholics have endeavoured falsely to persuade the Publick of the return of those members to their communion; for, if they really did return to it, the mentioning it cannot be made a foundation for reproach. Now, Sir, before the Doctor made such an assertion, it was incumbent on him to specify some instance in which the Roman Catholics had asserted, without foundation, the return of a member to their communion; and this, Sir, I take the liberty to call upon Dr. Bell to do. Was it not a sufficient motive for the publication of the work, that it contained the opinions of a man well known in the world by his character and learning, without having recourse to such childish insinuations?

At all events, it was rather extraordinary in the Dr. to urge this motive for the publication of the sentiments of a man, who, he had told us (p. 2.), had never formally renounced the Romish religion.

In perusing the work, I found that the sentiments of the author in those points which unfortunately divide the Protestant and Catholic churches, are almost always those of the Catholics. Surprising as this may appear, after the above declaration of Dr. Bell, I appeal for the truth of it to any person acquaint-

* Notwithstanding the assertion of our respectable correspondent in p. 461; we cannot but express an apprehension that advantage is sometimes taken of the weak condition of the dying, by those who think it their interest to make such public declarations to the world. EDIT.

ed with the real sentiments of Catholic upon those points, as explained by themselves, who certainly are the best judges of their own meaning. The only point in which he appears to differ essentially from them is, in his opinion about Christ's presence in the sacrament, in which he does not clearly explain his own meaning, and certainly misrepresents the doctrine of the Catholics when he says that, *on a imaginé que Jesus Christ se trouvoit present corporellement dans l'Eucharistie avec toutes ses propriétés physiques* *.

Let Dr. Bell peruse what he says of the mass (p. 35), and let him reconcile it with the Protestant declaration, that it is idolatrous. In his sentiments on the communion under two kinds, on confession, satisfaction, indulgences, images, relics, on the honour paid to saints, and on all the other parts of discipline of which he treats, to the end of the work, he is strictly catholic. How this can be reconciled with the Editor's assertion above quoted, must be left for him to determine; for he will hardly say that there are not points in which the Roman Catholic religion differs from the Protestant.

In short, Sir, I most sincerely wish that there was no more difference of opinion between the Catholic and Protestant churches, upon the points which divide them, than there is between the former and the sentiments of Dr. Courayer; we should then find most of those obstacles removed which prevent that union so much to be wished for amongst Christians who profess the same Gospel.

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 23.

THE French letter from Lausanne, p. 396, exhibits a few errors, which should be thus rectified:

Col. 2. l. 5. r. "methodique."

7. r. "glacé."

25. r. "Puttingen."

30. r. "petit village."

34. r. "l'écoulement."

M. Bridet, living at a considerable distance, cannot be displeased at my taking upon me the trouble of these corrections.—P. 463, in the note at the bottom, for Arg. and Az. read Arg. and Gules.

OBSERVATOR.

* Catholics believe Christ to be present in the Eucharist in a supernatural manner, and not in the manner in which bodies generally exist, with extension of parts, and other physical properties or qualities.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

June 11.

MANY literary men have been forced into notice by their antagonists, who have drawn from them an advantageous defence, which, unless called for, could not have appeared without ostentation. But I believe it will be difficult to shew a second instance where genuine good-nature hath induced a poet to feel for another, and make an apology for a situation which, at that time, he could have no thoughts of being placed in himself, and which now speaks so advantageously in his favour. The following is the passage I allude to: "I am of opinion (says Mr. Warton) that it was not customary for the royal laureate to write in English till the reformation of religion had begun to diminish the veneration for the Latin language; or, rather, till the love of novelty, and a better sense of things, had banished the narrow pedantries of monastic erudition, and taught us to cultivate our native tongue. In the mean time, it is to be wished, that another change might at least be suffered to take place in the execution of this institution, which is confessedly Gothic, and unaccommodated to modern manners. I mean, that the more than annual return of a composition on a trite argument would be no longer required. I am conscious, I say this at a time when the best of kings affords the most just and copious theme for panegyric; but I speak at a time when the department is honourably filled by a poet of taste and genius, which are idly wasted on the most splendid subjects, when imposed by constraint and perpetually repeated."

Hist. of English Poetry, vol. II. p. 133.

Of this the delicate Gray was so sensible, that he dared not engage in a task which he feared would degrade him in the eyes of the public.

Among the many rules which are laid down for our judging of the excellency of poetical performances, there is none so decisive as that which gives the preference to what most strongly engages the attention, and fixes with pleasure on the memory. Where is the ode, made on former occasions, of which any of your readers can repeat a single couplet? If Johnson's criticism was just, when he would not allow Milton to assume a character so familiar to us as a shepherd, because "*he had no flocks to batter*;" surely it is time for our ode-writers to drop their *lyre*, an instru-

ment on which it may be much doubted whether any English stanzas were performed by their maker. When Franklin, the ingenious and learned translator of Sophocles, did not know what Gray meant by his "*Æolian lyre*," it is plain that his invocation was obscure, not to say absurd. But Gray was misled by his attachment to Pindar. A modern address to the lyre hath something more ridiculous in it than a serious prayer to Jupiter. In vain does Gray's editor labour to defend him, by asserting that, in this kind of writing, some degree of obscurity "superadds a new pleasure, which arises from conquering a difficulty:" a remark called forth by his regard for his friend, but such as he would not have ventured to advance in his own defence, and which his own elegant performances by no means require. It is, perhaps, superfluous to observe, that the pre-eminency of Dryden's Cæcilian Ode proceeds as much from the perspicuity of its narrative, as from the melody of its numbers; but let it be remembered, that this was a voluntary effusion.

The public must join me in regretting, that the clear style of the present Poet-laureate should be sullied by being engaged in compositions which too much encourage the ascendancy of sound over sense; and, though he has hitherto nobly supported his Lyric character, it were much to be wished that his Muse in future might not be restrained to stated periods, or constrained adulation. His elegant pen, indeed, hath preserved itself pure, though so frequently-dipped in the mouldy ink-horns of Stow and Hearne; yet it is impossible but that its delicacy would be lost, if clotted with fullsome flattery. Not the least disrespect is here intended to exalted characters; for the odes of a Laureate, displaying the wide-extended ravages of an Alexander or a Zingis, will always be read with enthusiastic pleasure; while the efforts of a sublimer genius would appear cold and languid, employed in celebrating the truly God-like virtues of an Antonine or an Alfred. Such is the infatuation of mankind!

If the poetic fervour which glows in the late ode hath hurried our bard into an anachronism, there are illustrious examples to plead in his excuse; and, I am confident, there is a large party which will say of Mr. Warton, in opposition

position to cavillers,

Cujus zemulari exoptat negligentiam

Potius, quam istorum obscuram diligentiam.

Yours, &c.

T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

June 7.

De rebus minimis aliquando agitur. W.

YOU have so frequently indulged many of your correspondents by the admission of various interesting queries, that I hope you will permit me to introduce one of small moment indeed, but only as an object of curious enquiry; and that is, in regard to our national and peculiar method of ringing bells in peals, with changes, &c. I wish to be informed whence we drew this custom, and when or how it was first introduced: it is most certainly a manner in which we excel all other nations, where they understand nothing of this our English practice. I have heard, and given some attention to. the bells in several parts on the continent, where an incoherent jangling always offended my ear; and a continuation of discordant tones, you well know, cannot be pleasing. I am not of the fraternity of Bob-majors and Grandfire-triples, nor do I understand the mystery of *Campanology*: this declaration seems necessary; that you may not think me prejudiced to my own sounds; at the same time I will freely confess, I receive great pleasure from hearing a good set of bells well rung. It is needless to say, the original use of bells in churches was solely for the purpose of calling people thither; even the word *peal* is derived from the French *appeller*; and their first invention is recorded to be about the year 400. Now give me leave to shew the further use made of them in other countries, comparatively with our own, in some particular instances; as for example, in England all the bells are rung for a wedding, and only one at a funeral; on the Continent none are rung at a wedding, but 3, 4, or 6, on the other occasion. In Italy, one bell is struck with a hammer, or tolled at very long intervals, for a burial; they toll a bell 3 times 3, with two short intervals, before they ring out, to announce a decease; in England, at least in the country, 3 for a man, and 2 for a woman, which, I think, had the same meaning, but now altered. In all the territories of Catholic Princes, whilst *Te Deum* is sung, the report of large cannon accompanies the sound of their greatest bell, which

which has a grand effect to those who are present in the church: our custom, on such occasions, is the same as to the cannon, but no thanksgiving hymn; our bells, however, have the very singular and advantageous addition of what is called *clanging*, an awkward imitation of the firing of small-arms, and only sufferable from the idea it conveys of victory over our enemies. Bells are rung in many foreign parts during thunder-storms, which took its rise rather from a philosophical than a religious principle; but this practice begins to be exploded, and is now much neglected. The alarm-bell, called in France *le tocsin*, is appropriated, in a very serviceable manner, to accidents from fire. A watchman, placed both by day and night on the highest steeple, gives immediate notice of fire by striking this bell with scarce any intermission; at the same time, through a speaking trumpet, he directs to the place where it is. In fortified towns, the same bell is likewise tolled, to notify the approach of troops, and invariably used both for friends or foes: this old custom, still kept up, was intended, no doubt, to prevent a surprise from the enemy. Our town-criers antiently used no bell, but prefaced their speech with O, yes! O, yes! a corruption from the old French word *oyez* or *oyes*, which is now laid aside since the hand-bell came in. Foreign criers make use of a large brass pan, which they beat with a stick, and produce a much louder and tinkling noise; perhaps the reason, why this is preferred to the hand-bell, may be on account of the latter serving for religious ceremonies and signals in their processions. We boast of large bells, such as that of St. Paul's, Gloucester, Lincoln, called Great Tom, &c. which are not equal in weight to some that are heard in transmarine parts, though ours must be allowed to excel in point of tone. These their large bells are not rung with ropes; one or two planks are fixed across the beam or axis, and a requisite number of men sit on the frame-work, and, bearing their whole weight on these planks or timbers, push the bell to and fro with their feet, without the expence of wheels or ropes; having this further circumstance, that in raising them, which takes a considerable time, you never hear it sound until the clapper touches both sides, when they are at full swing, but no more, for they can neither be set nor overturned.

The

The method they take to prevent a tedious tolling is by supporting the clapper with a stick, which falls off when the bell is raised to a proper degree. The Dutch and Flemings delight much in chimes, and some of the most complete have 50 or 52 bells, answerable to the tones and semi-tones of the harpichord, and capable of executing any piece of musick, which is performed either by the usual way of a cylinder in the clock-work, playing at every quarter of an hour apart, or the whole of some favourite air; or else by a man appointed with a salary for chiming by hand, who has a small recess in some part of the steeple, wherein is a kind of frame, containing as many pallets, or moveable pegs, as are answerable to the treble bells, in two rows, the lowermost for the natural, and the uppermost for the semi-tones; those of the inferior octaves are placed underneath, resembling weavers treddles, being moved by the feet, which play the bass, whilst his fists, guarded by pieces of leather, strike the treble part; these keys or treddles have wires which correspond to hammers at the bells. The natives seem very fond of this gingling musick; for my part, I do not admire it; there being no check to the duration of sound: in a quick movement it occasions much confusion and discord; this is very observable to a nice ear in our domestic chime-clocks, which can never be regulated so as to perform just measure, besides the other objection just mentioned: now this is in part obviated by the *carillonneur*, or chimier, above described, some of whom I have heard that could execute a difficult concerto in right time; but this is not so much to be wondered at, as I have known the same man to be both organist in the church, and chimier in the steeple. There is a particularity which I cannot pass by: I often remarked that a jig, or a country-dance, summoned the people to church, and a great bell rung out kept regular time to the man's playing.

I shall now conclude my observations on this subject, which were meant chiefly to commend our decent and pleasurable use of bells: perhaps mine have by this time tired your readers; I shall, therefore, modestly fall them with all due submission from

Yours, &c. TINTINNABULUS.

in your Supplement to vol. LVI. has made some very sensible remarks concerning the present manner of observing the Christian Sabbath; the too general neglect of which duty is a matter that requires very serious consideration, and the evil consequences resulting from it are repeatedly declared in the dying words of miserable victims to public justice. I, therefore, sincerely join with the above writer in recommending a stricter attention to the obligations of worship on the Lord's-day: but, at the same time, he stands arraigned in his false notions of the discipline of the church of Rome relative to this point. Universal philanthropy is, I hope, the blossom of our days: we ought not, upon this principle, to cast the stone at our neighbours, before the axe is laid at the root of our own evil ways. Thus far I wish to exculpate the generality of that persuasion, many of whom are ranked in the number of my particular friends; their practice, in this respect, is at least as exemplary as that of any other communion; if they relax from the proper duties of Sunday in some countries, it is no more a rule with them than in us. Their canons inculcate the same religious attendance as the most zealous Protestant could wish. When we attack the Catholics as partial observers only of this day, under what predicament stand many of our people in high rank? or how shall we screen the thousands of your citizens, who fly on a Sunday from the metropolis, not in quest of churches, but of places for dissipation and entertainment? I recollect that Sir Richard Baker, speaking of King James the First, in regard to his declaration about Sunday-sports and pastimes, observes, that such were allowed at Geneva, and in all foreign Protestant countries. From what motive, therefore, is the Catholic singled out and exposed to public indignation as a notorious Sabbath breaker? Your correspondent undertakes to set your readers right with respect to the period when the stricter observation of the Lord's-day began, p. 1021. This he dates not from the usurpation of Cromwell, but from the more ancient and honourable æra of the Reformation. But I wish to know how the rigorous observance of Sunday can be attributed to the Reformation, when it is evident, by your correspondent's quotation from Dr. Heylin, and also from Sir Richard Baker above, that most of the Reformed churches abroad were strangers to the

Mr. URBAN,
A Correspondent, who signs himself
A Friend to all useful Institutions.

JUNE 8.

Calvinism of an English Sunday? Even your correspondent, notwithstanding his citations from the injunctions of Edward, Elizabeth, and the Book of Homilies, can find no more ancient authority than that of Dr. Round, a noted Puritan under Queen Elizabeth, who published his *Sabbath Doctrines*, anno 1595. Strange, that an improvement so important should have been neglected in a church, which it is justice to call the fairest portion of the Reformation! Hence it follows, that the rigid discipline of the Sabbatarians was introduced into England neither by the Reformation at large, nor the church of England in particular, but by the saintly sons of Puritanism. I have lately met with Bishop Stillington's *Ecclesiastical Cases*, wherein, pp. 194, 5, 7, ed. 1698, that Prelate, after observing that the sanctification of the Sabbath had always been enjoined, both under the Saxon and Norman reigns, concludes, p. 197, "that the religious observation of the Lord's-day is particularly enforced upon us of the church of England, not only by the Book of Homilies, but by the most ancient ecclesiastical law among us." I hope it will now appear, that the charge of neglecting the Sabbath is no more applicable to Roman Catholics than it is to the greater part of other disciplinarians; and that, whatever were the benefits of the Reformation, we are not indebted to it for a purer and more exact observation of the Sabbath. STAFFORDIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, June 21.
IN compliance with your request, I can inform you the manor of Fauxhall extends over the parishes of Stockwell, Streatham, and Mitcham; that there is a court-leet and court-baron; and, at the former, the annual officers, such as constable, &c. for Fauxhall and the above parishes, are presented and sworn into office. The copyhold tenants do not exceed 60. The fine on admission certain being only double the small reserved rent to the Lord, and the estates not being heritable, they are in value equal to a freehold, and, in goodness of title, preferable, and descend as Borow English lands, viz. to the younger son.

A KENTISH READER,

MR. URBAN, June 27.
HAVING lately seen an advertisement in one of the papers, setting forth a design of printing the Cambridge MS. of the New Testament, I should

be glad to know if it is the fame of which Mr. Baker, in his "Reflections on Learning," after having censured it, thus speaks, p. 244:—"If I have brought the age of this MS. too low, or lessened its authority too much, I shall be ready to alter my opinion upon better reasons.—I hope I shall always have a due concern for religion and the church, and, that my opinion should be true, I think is the interest of both: for this copy differing so much from all others, the less authority we give it, it will be able to do the less hurt. I am sure they have set it too high, who fetch it from Irenæus, or St. Hilary, both which fathers were born before the Goths had letters; for that the characters are Gothick, I think, I may be pretty positive. For this reason I shall never desire to see it printed, though a worthy person seems to have that design, and a scheme has been marked out to that purpose: but I hope that learned body, in whose custody it is, will have more regard to the will of the donor, whose first intention it certainly was, that it should not be published. (Vide Bezzæ Epistol. ad Academ. Cantabrig.) Its various readings have been given us already in the Polyglott Bibles," &c.

MR. URBAN, June 28.
DR. JOHNSON, in his 63d Idler, justly observes, that "language, like every thing else, proceeds through improvement to degeneracy," and concludes his ingenious paper, by saying (speaking of the English tongue), "and the danger is, lest care should too soon pass to affectation."

Time and experience shew that these words have been prophetic. For several years past I have observed with concern the dignity of the English language degraded more and more every year by the introduction of *French* phrases into it, not only in common conversation, but even in the writings of some very sensible people. I, therefore, acknowledge myself highly obliged to those of your ingenious correspondents, who have stood forth in defence of our own language, and done all in their power to reprobate a mode, not the less absurd because it is *fashionable*.

In ridicule of this new-fangled custom of interlarding our discourse and letters with French phrases, I had some thoughts of writing a letter in the modern polite style, half English and half French; but find it already done to my hand; for, were we to wish for a

(specimen of this modern affectation, in order to ridicule it, we could not meet with one that could more effectually answer our purpose than your correspondent O. R.'s account of his journey into Picardy, vol. LVI. p. 128. That letter, I dare say, might have been very entertaining to those who have been fortunate enough to know the meaning of the French words, so copiously poured in upon us throughout the whole of the performance—but how much the wiser would they be, who know nothing of that polite language?

Our very *news-papers* are now so *Frenchified*, that, besides the commonplace fashionable words with which almost every paragraph is crammed, *whole sentences* are given in *French*, which the mere *English* reader must remain totally ignorant of, as we are seldom favoured with a translation. Is not this absolutely a *fraud*, Mr. Urban? When an Englishman pays his three-pence for information or amusement, he has a right to expect that information, and that amusement, which he pays for; but, when it is delivered in an unknown language, it might as well not have been delivered at all; and of course John Bull thinks himself (and very justly too) cheated of part of his money.

The advocates for this affected mode will say, that "French is now become so generally a part of polite education, that almost every one is acquainted with it." I beg pardon of these *very polite* gentry, and would ask them, is it *only* for the *polite* part of the nation that *news-papers* are printed? There are numbers of very well-educated people who know not a word of French, and, among the middling and lower class, very few who *do* understand it.

Another plea is, that there are many single words in French which cannot be so well rendered into English without losing their force—or, whose meaning cannot be so well explained by any English word. Did those English writers, whose works are reckoned among the best standards of the English language, feel the want of these French phrases? or are their works the less esteemed by the best judges because they have none of them?

On the contrary, had the writings of Addison, Steele, Swift, Johnson, and many others, been disgraced and deformed by the interlarding of *bauteur*, *debut*, *marvèle*, *entrée*, *outré*, *amateur*, *apocryphal*, *aberd*, &c. &c. &c. they

never would have risen to that rank of estimation which they now so deservedly hold.

I would ask these mighty sticklers for French phrases, whether the French ever imitate *our* example? No; their taste is not yet so depraved as that they should think there can be much beauty in so heterogeneous a jumble of different languages. How would a French letter look interlarded with English words? If we Englishmen imitate our Gallic neighbours in their fooleries and their vices; and if presently we must needs imitate them too in their *FORM OF GOVERNMENT*; in the name of common sense let us also imitate them in those things wherein they shew themselves worthy of imitation, and entertain a just respect for the dignity of our own mother-tongue.

This species of foppery, in adulterating our own language with French words, which first arose from the vanity of those who were desirous of letting the world know that they had travelled, was much used by Smollett: his travels abound with many instances of it. Sterne, in his "Sentimental Journey", has but too much of it: but it was Lord Chesterfield who established the currency of this adulterated coin amongst the fashionable world, and those who pride themselves in *aping* whatever is fashionable.

The inhabitants of Curraçoa, one of the Dutch West-India islands on the coast of Caraccas, speak a jargon, which is by them called *popplementa*, or *populamenta*. It is a mixture of Dutch, French, Italian, English, Indian, and a great deal of Spanish. If the fashionable folks of Old England persist in the corruption of their mother-tongue, as they have done for a few years back, we shall soon, Mr. Urban, have a *popplementa* of our own; and our conversation, in 50 years hence, or perhaps in a much shorter space of time, will become a jargon, wherein French and Italian will overwhelm the genuine English. A PLAIN ENGLISHMAN.

A Slight Sketch of English Vineyards.

VINEYARDS, it is certain, were of ancient standing in this country, but were at length probably neglected, from the cheapness with which wine was imported before the same was burthened with high duties. Stow, I think, mentions a vineyard in East Smithfield, held by the Constable of the

Tower of London until the second year of King Stephen; it was most likely situated on the South or South-eastern declivity, sloping to the Thames. In the records of Ely House in Holborn, mention is, I believe, made of a vineyard formerly belonging to the Bishop, and which was planted on the South-east aspect descending to the bourn or brook, which now runs under the Fleet-market into the Thames. Rayleigh in Essex, we are told, belonged at the Conquest to Suens, who had six measures of vineyard there, which produced in a good season twenty modios of wine (v. Jekyll's History of Essex). There was likewise, as I have somewhere read, some centuries past, a vineyard at Crowland Abbey in Lincolnshire; and another, more recent, at Camberwell in Surry, which to this day retains its name, though the vines have long since been extirpated. There were formerly, it is natural to believe, many more vineyards in this kingdom, but their local situation is now lost, for want of being recorded; and, by degrees, those that were particularized were reduced to two, the one at Darking in Surry, the other near Bath; and those two, in the year 1726, were perhaps the only remaining ones of the old planting, and which turned to little account, either from cultivating a sort of grape unsuitable to the climate, or for want of skill in the management. About this period a gentleman named Warner, observing the Munier, or Burgundy grape, ripen early, conceived an idea it might do in a vineyard, and accordingly procured some cuttings, which he planted as standards in his very extraordinary garden, near East-lane, Rotherhithe; though the soil was wholly unfavourable, yet, by proper care and cultivation, his vineyard in a few years produced fruit sufficiently matured to make a reasonably good wine; and, in consequence, he increased his plantation to amply, that, in a few years more, his vintage was so abundant as to yield him an annual produce of above 100 gallons of wine. For further observations on Mr. Warner's vineyard, vide Bradley's "Treatise on Husbandry and Gardening," for the month of July, 1721, and for those of August and September, 1724.

From Mr. Warner's cuttings, most of the English vineyards have been since supplied, in particular, the late Ar. King's, at Brompton in Middlesex;

Sir John Eyles's, at Giddy-hall in Essex; and at Wanstead (Earl Tylney's) in the same county; but by far the most flourishing vineyard at present existing in this country is at Pains-hill, near Cobham in Surrey, formerly the seat of Charles Hamilton, esq. who planted the same, and which, in favourable seasons, under the direction of experienced *vignerons*, has yielded a juice, which, I had almost said, would not have been disgraced by a comparison with even the best produce of those celebrated districts of Burgundy and Champagne.

C.
P. S. In my too trivial remarks on the Yew-tree, honoured with insertion in January Mag. and in which I meant to consider it as a native tree to Great-Britain and Ireland, I omitted to mention, that, to the best of my remembrance, I had also seen it growing on the precipitous rocks that border the Eastern side of the course of the Wye, between Tintern Abbey and Chepstow, in Monmouthshire; and likewise on the Western or Fell-side of Winander-Mere in Westmorland. If these two instances now adduced should turn out to be facts, of which I have not the shadow of a doubt, perhaps your highly-valuable correspondent T. H. W. will allow they carry some degree of weight with them, to prove the Yew-tree indigenous to this kingdom. In all events, I shall certainly pay great deference to his opinion on the subject. The Yew-tree is, I believe, natural to Corsica; but I doubt whether it is so to France, Switzerland, Savoy, or Italy, at least the writer never noticed it in either; whereas the *buxus*, the box-tree, is to be met with in each, and remarkably so in some parts of the Lyonois and Dauphiny, in France; also, near Mont Melian in Savoy; and abundantly so on the Northern banks of the Lake of Geneva, a few miles from that city, where it flourishes so close to the lake side, that the stems of some of the trees are even washed by its waters. That the Yew-tree may nevertheless be seen in Italy is certain; but, it is there preserved as an exotic in pots on balustrades, and in the parterres of some of the principal gardens; and, in particular, may be seen in those belonging to a celebrated villa on the Northern side of the canal of the Brenta, a few miles below Padua, in the way to Venice, where, scorched under the too powerful influence of an Italian sun, it exhibits

exhibits its diminutive pyramidical form, stunted and yellow, and shorn down to the humble dimensions of a modern-sized English sugar-loaf. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 7.

PLEASE to correct the following errors either of the pen or press in my short account of the university of Louvain, p. 387 :

Col. 1. l. 25, for 200 students r. 2000.

l. 36, for 1482 r. 1382.

1432 Great College.
1483 St. Ives.
1488 Coll. Sancti Donati.
1490 Standonck.
1493 Hauterlé.
1509 Coll. Atrebatense.
— Arras College.
1512 Coll. Adriani Papæ.
1551 Savoy College.
1554 Coll. Winckelii.
1559 St. Ann's College.
— Driutius.
1560 Little College.
1569 Viglius.

1569 Vandaele.
1571 Præmonstratenses.
1574 Craendonck.
1575 Collegium Divæ.
1577 Breugel College.
1579 King's College.
1584 Pel's College.
1596 Mons.
1605 Leige Seminary.
1614 Bay College.
1616 Holland College.
1618 Chanoines Reguliers.
1619 Luxembourg College.
1621 Teutonick.

1623 Irish Seminary.
1625 Bois-le-Duc College.
1629 Alne.
1633 Coll. Malderi.
— Patrimonium Christi.
1657 Trinity College.
1660 Villers.
1670 St. Michael's.
1675 Mechlin.
1686 C.H. Acticollense.
— English College.
— Irish Recollects.
— Irish Dominicans.

Without the last alteration, there will appear a false chronology, the university being founded 44 years after the rebellion of the weavers. As some of your readers may be surprized at the number of the colleges, I herewith send you a list of their names, with the dates of the respective foundations, according to priority, as given me by one of the professors of Patrimonium, a very sensible man, whose politeness and information were highly pleasing :

The above are all matriculars, except the two last, having the same privileges and immunities which are annexed to the university. The greater part of these colleges consists of irregular, though modern buildings, of mean architecture, and by no means comparable to the venerable dignity of those in our two universities of Oxford and Cambridge. A few there are indeed worthy of notice, amongst which we may rank the four *Pædagogia*; these are very spacious, inelegant, yet well contrived to lodge a great number of students. The palm for philosophy is annually delivered to some one member, selected from either of these four houses, who is adjudged the most deserving, and he is called the *primus*. This pre-eminence is not only honourable, but, at the same time, rewarded by many privileges. After being publicly declared *primus* before the body academic, he is conducted to the place of his nativity with great pomp and ceremony by the principals and other professors of the university, escorted by all his fellow-students, who join in the cavalcade. If the place of his birth be some obscure village, the show is not so brilliant. When any capital town claims him as a citizen, the *ecclat* is more grand. I was once present at this kind of academic oration; it was at Bruxelles; the Duke of Lorraine, Governor-general, sent his coach of state to take in the

classick young hero, having likewise ordered other carriages for the use of his parents and some near relations. Thus he made his public entry, accompanied by a party of the hussar-guards; the street in which his father lived having been previously decorated with flags, tapestry, green boughs, and other embellishments, amongst which I observed several scrolls of ornamented paper, containing Latin, French, and Flemish chronograms, all in compliment to the *primus* and his family, some of them not ill adapted, according to my remembrance. Others bore allusion to the father's trade, which was in the humble station of a petty grocer. The paternal house seemed to be distinguished, by a profusion of devices, above the rest, the decorations reaching even up to the gable point. Here the magistrates, in their formalities, presented the wine of honour; and the laurelled academicist received from their hands a handsome piece of plate, inscribed to his praise upon the occasion. This concluded the main ceremony; the festivity of the neighbours continued, however, until after midnight. This exhibition, I am not ashamed to own, gave me a degree of inward pleasure. It was a scene of general joy, wherein I took part, and, although an idle observer, an alien, I could not help applauding this public tribute to rising talents and present merit; but, most of

all, I secretly shared in the heart-felt satisfaction which appeared visibly impressed on the countenances of both the aged parents, towards whom the whole glory of the day seemed to revert. A bystander, an arch wag, hinted to me, "that it was a very extraordinary sight indeed, few of the inhabitants of great cities arriving at this honour; the laurel-crown was more generally carried by the sons of husbandmen or villagers, whose future dependance resting on the success of their studies, most commonly surpassed the indolent citizens. Our nobility (added he) study pleasure and dissipation more than the sciences, and our *bons bourgeois* as foolishly imitate them." I told him, I hoped his censure was too severe, and, if true, it must be local, as in some nations the contrary existed. There is yet standing at Louvain part of the old drapers-hall, now converted into four public schools, where lectures in divinity, philosophy, law, and physick, are given, and the public acts are made. Adjoining to the schools is the university library, which all together compose a large pile of building. Over the door of the chief entrance I read these words, *Sapientia edificavit sibi domum*. The principal church is collegiate, dedicated to St. Peter, which had formerly three very large towers with elevated spires, one considerably higher than the two collaterals; these were blown down in the year recorded by this chronogram, *oMnia CaDVnt*. A perspective view of it is still preserved, which I have seen, and it conveyed to me a faint idea of Lichfield cathedral. From the name of this church the burghers have acquired the nick-name of *Petermen*, whose ancestors having clothed the back by a noble woollen manufacture, the modern *Petermen* now compose an ignoble mixture for the belly, called, after them, *Peterman beer*, a sort of whitish muddy ale, which they, notwithstanding, send in large quantities to all parts of the country, as well as to Holland, by the canals. Some of the brewers have gained considerable fortunes (as I was told) by this trade.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

May 9.

IT seems incumbent on me to take some notice of the defence (such as it is) which, in your Mag. for March, J. E. has set up in behalf of his letter, the subject of my animadversions in

your last Supplement. You should have heard from me before, had I not been prevented by some reasons not necessary to be mentioned. I have no occasion to say much: but, I trust, what I have to offer will be sufficient.

My charge against J. E. consists of two parts: *gross misrepresentation* of Dr. Priestley's meaning, and *unfair proceeding* in omitting to acquaint the reader where the Doctor's words were to be found. With respect to the first article, I think it *proved* in my former paper. Whether it be or not, I am as willing as J. E. can be that you and your readers should judge; and I beg, that what is there advanced may be compared with his letters. But, at the same time, I would wish the *general reasoning* should be attended to rather than *particular expressions*, which may often be made to signify what the writer never meant. And here I would just beg leave to inform J. E. if he do not know it already, that, among the various kinds of bipeds, there is a certain little creature called

"A word-catcher, that lives on syllables:"

and there is also another creature that delights itself in *truth*, which it seeks to acquire by clear intuition and comprehensive argument. I need not tell him that, between these two, there is not much affinity.

In answer to the charge of *unfair proceeding*, J. E. pleads, that in his *pamphlet*, to which he refers, he has told from whence his quotations were taken. I have never read his pamphlet*; nor do I think it worth my while; and it is likely, Mr. Urban, that 49 out of 50 of your readers are in the same predicament. His own vanity, I presume, will allow the computation to be moderate. But it does not appear, from any thing in his *letter*, what book of Dr. P's he was censuring; and, tho' he says it is mentioned in the title-page of his own performance, this certainly was not to be learned from the Magazine. J. E. then has *failed* in his attempt to refute the second article of the charge. I do not, nevertheless, affirm it is *impossible* he should be innocent

* I never pretended to have read it; and nothing could be farther from my thoughts than to declare the *design* of it. What I have said relates to the *letter only*, which, by means of the wide circulation of your *Miscellany*, might give a great many people a very false idea of a man who is an honour to his country and to human nature.

with

with respect to his intention; and I wish he may justify himself thus far to his own heart: but, when a man wishes to render another odious (a thing which J. E. seems to avow), it will be nothing very wonderful if, to effect so good a purpose, he should deviate a little from the line of rectitude.

With regard to what is said of my *misdating* the passages I undertook to restore, I shall only observe, that I did not deny, or think of denying, that those passages were actually extant in Dr. P.'s pamphlet. All that I pretended to do was, to shew that, taken in their true connection, they conveyed no such meaning as the letter-writer gave them. There was no need, therefore, of my transcribing them at length; and I was, besides, unwilling to be too prolix. It was never my intention to conceal any thing Dr. P. has advanced. On the contrary, I should heartily rejoice to hear that his publication went through many editions, and that it was read by every ingenious person; I should, otherwise, be indeed very unworthy of the name I have assumed.

J. E. is in much too great haste to congratulate himself on the success of his worthy endeavours, when he says, "It is sufficient pleasure and reward to me, for the part I have taken, that my services have so far effected their end, that the friends of Dr. P. if not himself, are ashamed of the language he has used, and wish to interpret what he too precipitately divulged, some by recourse to figure, others to visionary zeal."

Now where did J. E. learn that the Doctor's friends were ashamed of his language? As for the Monthly Review, of late, I apprehend nobody has esteemed it very friendly to him. But it was there J. E. found the *figures*; and the ascription of *visionary zeal* he, without doubt, supposes to be mine. Others of his suppositions are as well founded*. To shew what this is built upon, I shall just say that, after having done what I proposed (which was to prove that Dr. P. meant nothing more than to promote the cause of truth by reason and argument alone), I hinted a person who should account him a visionary might tolerate him notwithstanding; but nothing

* I flatter myself, that I have a foundation somewhat more solid for my opinion concerning the sentiments of a very respectable body of the established clergy, though I do not conceive myself obliged to acquaint him with it.

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could be more evident, than that it was not my intention to give him such a name. This, however, is an interpretation of my words in J. E.'s own manner. Whether it be his best manner, let him determine.

I have only to add, Mr. Urban, that, if it suits your convenience, I shall be glad of a place for this paper in your next, lest the gentleman should think himself neglected. PHILALETHES.

MR. URBAN.

JUNE 26.

THE seal, No 7, in plate II. of last Mag. is easily decyphered. The letters in the middle are IHS, or rather IHC, for *Jesus hominum conservator*, instead of *salvator*, for we find both marks in ancient use. The words in the legend are to be read, *est* or *erit amor meus*, i. e. Jesus. The two last letters may be worn off, perhaps the asterisk mistaken, or substituted for them.

Is there not a species of anachronism in *Detector's* letter, p. 468? An author, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and speaking of our forefathers, might refer so far back as to the Saxon heptarchy, or the Norman invasion. I, therefore, see no impropriety in the Cowdrey picture; for whoever has visited the old mansions of our nobility and gentry, or the ruins of ancient castles and religious houses, must have observed a plurality of chimnies, considered formerly no doubt as greatly ornamental, being raised in single or clustered columns, and not unfrequently wreathed. According to modern taste, we cannot bring them into any architectural beauty, for which reason Art endeavours to conceal them. Notwithstanding, some few years ago, I saw an exception in a country-house near Liverpool, where all the flues united at the centre, forming a kind of turret or cupola on the top of the roof.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN,

JULY 24.

IT is a matter of doubt with me, whether the first seal of Sir Walter Raleigh in your last month's Miscellany, pl. I. fig. 1. is not one of the latest instances of the "knight armed cap-a-pie on a caparisoned horse."

Will it be thought too forced an explanation of fig. 7, to read it *Amor me out*, or *eyt*, and to explain it, *Love constrains me*, q. d. the love of Jesus, whose initials, cross, and perhaps the 4 nads

with which he was pierced, are here exhibited. The inscription will then refer to the text in St. Paul's 2d Epistle to the Corinthians, v. 14, "the love of Christ constraineth us."

Fig. 6. is engraved in the 8th vol. of *Archæol.* pl. xxxi. f. 7. p. 450.

The epitaph of Lady Elizabeth Berkeley is preserved in Stowe (Survey, p. 484, ed. 1633). Her husband, Sir Maurice, was second son of Sir John Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, in the county of Gloucester. He was seated at Bruton, in the county of Somerset, and was ancestor to the Lord Berkeley of Stratton, now extinct.

The connection between Bp. Blaise and Jason, however removed from each other in chronology, is too obvious to have escaped the penetration of your correspondent, p. 461; I mean, admitting the Bishop to have been the patron of the woollen manufacture; but what gave the Bishop that title is still unexplored; inasmuch that Jason, who "was the golden fleece," as one of the old histories says, has a much better claim to be the patron of the heathen woollen manufacturers on the most obvious ground. The query, therefore, in the *Index Indicatorius* of April last, remains in full force.

As the Abbé confirms the return of the late Lord Viscount Montague to the faith of his ancestors, which has been only glanced at in the news-papers, and not adopted in your Obituary, the publick will be obliged to him for the particulars and motives of that return.

The "*Asiatic Miscellany*," mentioned in your last vol. p. 636, has been re-printed in a pocket volume this year: but the astronomical parts, and extracts from travels, are omitted.

The enquirer after petrified human bodies, p. 463, may find, in Charlton's "*History of Whitby*," p. 355, that Dr. Woodward, near 60 years ago, dug up at Whitby "the petrified arm of a man, in which all the bones and joints belonging to the arm and hand were very visible, and seemed regularly and properly formed, with cavities in them for the marrow, the same as if they had formerly belonged to the human species. This the Doctor carried away with him as a great curiosity. (Qu. if it is among his collection of fossils at Cambridge, or lost before the late arrangement by the present Woodwardian professor?). Afterwards, in the year 1743, the Rev. Mr. Borwick and

others found, in the alum rock, the complete skeleton, or petrified bones, of a man, which they dug up; but, tho' they used the utmost caution, it was broken into many pieces, and greatly mutilated before it could be taken out: however, in the condition it then was, they sent it to one of our universities as a great curiosity." Thus far Mr. Charlton; and, if I mistake not, I have read of other instances. See also Scheuzer's account of part of a human skeleton petrified, *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 38. Baddam's Abridgement, VIII. 98. Scheuzer had only two petrified vertebræ of the back, of a shining black colour; but afterwards received, inclosed in an Oeningen slaty stone, many parts of a human head, as the circumference of the skull, the *os frontis*, *ossa incisivis et occipitis*, orbit of the eye, pieces of the basis of the *medulla oblongata*, the interior prominence of the *os occipitis* that divides the lobes of the *cerebellum*, the 7 vertebræ of the neck, partly bare and partly covered with a petrified crust; and this is the orthographical section, as it were, of the hinder part of the head. He afterwards procured, from the same stone quarry, a larger and more curious piece, inclosing the skeleton of an adult, supposed 58½ Paris inches high, the periphery of the *os frontis*, the *os jugale*, the orbits of the eyes, the tables of the skull, together with the *diploe*, the vestiges of the *foramen infra orbitale* for the passage of the nerves of the 5th pair, parts of the brain itself, or the *dura mater*, the *ossa cribrosa* and *spongiosa*, the *os vomeris* that divides the nose, a portion of the fourth maxillary bone constituting the cheeks, part of the nose, a portion of the *masseter*, an orthographical section passing through the *apophysis condyloides* of the lower jaw as far as the angle of the said jaw, 16 continued vertebræ, most of them having the transverse processes, the extremity of the right clavicle joined to the *scapula*, the middle of the left covered with a stony crust."

The sketches of the ruins of *Hereford* cathedral, slight as they are, proclaim the more than barbarous indolence of the chapter, who have left that fine ancient building in such a state, and threatening more ruin to follow, not only since Nov. 29 last, the date of your correspondent's letter, but to the present moment. The expence of rebuilding what is already fallen, or must

be taken down to prevent its falling, is estimated at 15,200*l*. The monument, whose pediment is seen in the second sketch, is that of Bishop Booth, who died 1535. There are few in the nave except some brasses (by this time probably stolen), and that of Sir Rich. Pembroke, engraved in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," plate LIV. The only representation of these ruins, besides Mr. W's, was a painting, which a painter of the city carried about the country, and shewed for 6*d*. a-piece, a month or two after the accident.

P. 466. Your reviewer of C. L's translation of the History of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, p. 344, does not object to the phrase *struck*, when applied to a medal, but to the tense in which it is here put, and thinks it should be *stricken*, as *with-held* should be *with-holden*; but these are grammatical niceties that men, influenced with the love of *truth* and *liberty*, unused to the restraints of language, do not attend to.

P. 467. Who is the author of the reign of Elizabeth who says our forefathers had no *chimnies*? If it be Harrison, in Holinshed, he only means (c. 12.) that they were "increased in multitude, whereas, in the yong daies of old men in the village where he remained, there were not above two or three if so manie in the *uplandish townes* of the realme (the religious houses and manour places of their lordes alwaies excepted, and, peradventure, some great personage), but each one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat." He is certainly speaking of the villages and their cottages, which probably had not a vent for the smoke much, if at all, above the roof. But that there was *one* in each house is evident from H's own words, since we cannot suppose that the fire against the reredosse, i. e. on the hearth against a back wall, could be kept up without a chimney. All that can possibly be meant must be, that there was not, as now, a chimney in every room, or on every floor, in common houses.

The inscription in Saxton churchyard, enquired after p. 473, is given below*, from Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 111.

Dr. Burn (Westmor. II. 378) agrees with your correspondent and Sir Will.

Dugdale in making this Ranulph second son of Thomas Lord Dacre, and slain before his father's death.

The portrait of Henry VI. from the original on glass in the South aisle of King's college chapel, which is what your correspondent enquires after, was engraved. 1775, by J. Brotherton, after a drawing by Mr. Orde, who, if we mistake not, is the present *chargé des affaires* for Irish affairs. (See Brit. Top. I. 237.)

The account of the Roman plate discovered near Moffat, p. 540, is very inaccurate in making it *either* a gorget or a standard ornament, in not expressing the *metal*, and in explaining 10VI AVG the Emperor *Jovian*, and VOT. XX the xxth *legion*; whereas they are both common legends on coins, particularly on those of Dioclesian (see Occo, 423, 427.) Still more inaccurate is the account of the coins discovered at *Luni* in Italy, p. 541: the moon is under the bust of Cornelia Supera, who was the wife of Licinius Valerianus junior; and the bird refers to the peacock *at the feet* of Juno, who is standing on the *reverse* of her medal. (See Occo, 384.)

I think your correspondent *Brevior*, in your last vol. p. 1031, is much too *short* with W. and D. and talks wide of the mark. Yours, &c. H. D.

MR. URBAN,

July 16.

IN answer to the cavils of your correspondent, pp. 470, 471; let him be asked if Christ "never commissioned any set of men to examine and decide what was truth, for the benefit of their fellow-men?" He never authorized men, in their search of the Scriptures, to contradict and gainsay all that his apostles and evangelists had delivered concerning him, and to disseminate all over the world, that those ministers and teachers of his religion were old women and inconsistent dotards, and that Christianity was never rightly understood before the last and present year. Neither Christ nor his apostles encouraged that propagation of heterogeneous doctrines. He told them and all posterity who he was, and what was the end of his mission, and did not commission any man to set up against it a contrary opinion of his own. Till the Dissenters renounce the chimerical, not to say pernicious claim, of maintaining unre-

strained every vagary of opinion that springs up in a vain mind or disordered brain, let us hear no more of their services to church or state, which, however meritorious, lose all their merit in the disturbances they are now raising in both establishments. The civil magistrate understands his duty better than such men, and knows best how to maintain the peace against their multifarious errors and absurdities, which carry not the stamp of reason or Scripture. Is it whigs or tories that insinuate that every man has a right to carry a bludgeon in his own defence, and that such a force is more efficacious than the institution of government? May one not retort the advice of Gamaliel, which your correspondent adopts, and apply it to him and his party? Whether Dr. P. has overthor himself or not (as his best friends are not ashamed to own he has), he is a bigot to his own unscriptural notions; and his ruling principle, like that of every sectary, is INTOLERANCE. As to your correspondent's character of Mr. Howard, he would have passed a more deserved and honourable encomium on him, had he said he was a CHRISTIAN. Mr. Howard's benevolence is not confined to left or party, but extends to all mankind; nor does he enquire into the religious or political sentiments of the wretched prisoner, nor perhaps even into the proportion of his guilt, but into the treatment he receives from gaolers, and what provision is made for the comfortable accommodation of the criminal. Jesus Christ came not to overthrow any established religion, but to establish, by the most reasonable and gentle conviction, a religion superior to any already in the world; nor did he authorize his ministers to employ invectives and menaces against any who held a religion different from their own. His religion, therefore, will "stand on its own basis, without the aid or support of such men.

Q. O.

Mr. URBAN,

July 14.

I WISH, by your means and favour, to submit the following particulars to the consideration of the gentlemen of the offices instituted for that most laudable purpose of extinguishing fires, and to those who attend to archery, that manly art of our forefathers.

Mont. de St. Pierre, in the second volume of his *Etudes de la Nature*, relates, that he once saw the pitch in large kettle, which was heating for

some naval purpose, take fire, and blaze violently, and still more violently when water was poured upon it. At length, an old seaman threw on a few shovels full of ashes, and extinguished it.

In Smith's history of some county in Ireland, is given an account of the delivery of a person from being burnt on the top of a very high tower or steeple, by one of his friends shooting an arrow, the head of which fixed itself in a beam of wood, or the door or window-frame of the tower, and carried up with it a small cord; by which the lucky man drew up a more substantial cord, and, fixing it properly, saved his life.

Yours, &c. A. P. N. S.

Mr. URBAN,

July 7.

IF retirement from the world, and dereliction of its concerns, at that period of life when the corporeal and mental faculties are still in full vigour, be on many accounts obstructive to exertions of genius, and prejudicial to literary pursuits; they are much more fatal to that main spring of moral conduct, the temper. For though, in a recluse state, the energy of the mind will gradually become more and more debilitated, because not called forth into action equal to its powers, yet will not the principle of activity be so utterly extinct as to lie entirely torpid and quiescent. MAN, so long as he retains his perfect senses, must have some object whereby to engage his attention. If retirement from business secludes him from important occupations, he will direct his thoughts to more frivolous matters. Then, as *δυσχερὲς τὸ ἐστὶ, καὶ φθασίον, καὶ διὰ τὸ δυσκόλον*, "he is difficult to be pleased, querulous, and morose," when not habituated to social business, and humanised by social intercourse, he is prone to discontent; and, from first quarrelling with himself, proceeds to dissension with those who are nearest to him, either for real or imaginary grievances. Where the real are wanting, the imaginary he easily creates, and fondly cherishes, till at length he becomes "nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli;" not unlike, in disposition, to the solitary CYCLOPS whom the poet is thus describing; for, by continually meditating on the cause which provoked him, he is so far from admitting any extenuating circumstances, that he even takes pains to accumulate facts of aggravation. The gangrené, if handled, more sorely festers; the cause of anger, if perpetually dwelt on by the thoughts,

more highly exasperates the bosom which it torments. The Hero of the Iliad, when withdrawn from fight, *Φειδωπρος φηλεσ κε*, "prey'd upon his own heart," and thus became more inexorable. And when HÉRACLITUS wished to gratify his misanthropy completely, he forsook society, retired to the mountains, and fed on herbs—*μισανθρωπος και επαντας, εν τοις ερησι διατατο, πως σιτησεις και βοτας*, says LAERTIUS of that philosopher. But, to see the ill effects of indolence and want of business on the TEMPER, we need only consult the Histories of Europe during the dark centuries of the feudal system. The hereditary hatred which subsisted between families for many generations, though they furnished interesting subjects for poetry, yet were they horrid instances of the dire consequences arising from inactivity. The barons, immured in their own castles, or making excursions only for game and plunder, wanted objects of importance on which to turn their minds; and therefore directed them to the very points which should most studiously have been avoided. In these our days, when industry is rightly applied, and the forms of society are generally observed, though we hear sometimes of petty quarrels in small towns among the half taught and half-educated gentry, who have more leisure and more money than they can properly employ; yet, in larger communities, where commerce, or learning, or politics, or any important business, can principally engage the minds of the inhabitants, we seldom find the social civilities interrupted by paltry disagreement, "*de lana sæpe caprinâ*," or from other occasions equally ridiculous; we never see animosities perpetuated and transmitted from father to son, as between the CAPULETS and MONTAGUES. But the dissensions between private families, or neighbouring barons, were the smallest evils arising from indolence and inactivity. Those wars which false Religion dared to call Holy, those scenes of carnage which, under a shew of zeal, superstition presumed to sanctify, these fatal machinations, so disgraceful to human nature, so totally contrary to the divine spirit of Christianity, originated from that want of useful employ which laid the dark centuries in lethargic indolence. "Sicut in stagno generantur vermes, sic et otioso malæ cogitationes," says SENECA. The inhabi-

tants of Christendom, immersed in ignorance, through a decay of learning, and devoted to supineness from paucity of objects to awaken their attention towards more useful purposes, conceived and executed measures the most destructive to their own species. If no other benefit were derived from the discovery of the new world in America, and of the passage by the CAPE of GOOD HOPE to the Eastern continent, yet thus much of advantage the Europeans have reaped from it: they have found markets wherein to carry on a mutual traffick; and, in order to support that barter, have applied themselves to industry in arts and manufactures; which application has left them neither time nor inclination for wars profanely called Religious. It is true, "*Nil prodest, quod non lædere possit idem*," but it is equally true, that "*Aliquis malo fuit usus in illo*." If Commerce has introduced Luxury, yet it has tended to diffuse Humanity by means of that industry which is happily directed towards the improving and civilising of life and manners. And thus we see of what efficacy useful employment is towards keeping men in a right TEMPER. Penetrating politicians have been so sensible of this, that they have always been vigilant to find work for their people. "When Pisistratus (says ÆLIAN) had the supreme command, he sent for those who were idle about the streets, and asked why they sauntered about doing nothing. If your cattle be dead (added he) take others from me and work; if you want seed, that also I will give you. He was fearful that leisure might excite conspiracy." The war in which PERICLES plunged the Athenians was the effect of that statesman's policy, at the suggestion of ALCIBIADES. The people of ATHENS were to be involved in broils with PELOPONNESUS, lest they should be too inquisitive into the state or public finances, and the manner in which PERICLES had expended their treasures. This system of keeping the people in good temper has not been unknown to more modern governments; and the salutary advice of BELLENDENUS, in his CICERONIS PRINCIPES, "*Omnis tenenda ratio, quâ ab OTIO TRADUCANTUR ANIMI, ad honestas et utiles vitæ artes, studia, labores*," has not been neglected in well-regulated states. It is happy for this country, that commerce, science, and

learning open such ample fields for employment, which will bring with it external emolument and internal happiness; the one by means of the pecuniary encouragement given to industry; the other by reason of the powerful effect which a life of industry has over the temper.

It has been wisely ordained by God that man should, next to the care of Providence, owe his existence to industry:

Ut varias usus MEDITANDO extunderet artes
Paulatim, et fulcis frumenti quæreret herbam,
Et filicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.

VIRG. Georg. i.

Were it not that the greater part of civil communities are employed in useful arts, since "*Omnes nimia licentia sumus deteriores*," human society must be at an end; or at least we must be content to live in clans and hordes, like barbarians. But occupied, as most men are, in the business of their several professions, after having spent the greater portion of their time on works which require attention, they apply the remainder to the renovating of body or mind, by such innocent amusements as tend to sweeten the temper. There is to the industrious little opportunity for involving themselves in heart-burning quarrels, and still less of leisure for reflecting on any either actual or supposed provocations which may have been given them. It is left for men who are too soon taken from liberal employment to brood over trifles, and aggravate the unavoidable sorrows of our condition by miseries of their own creating. Of solitude and inactivity it may be truly said, "*Inde MOEROR MARCORQUE, et mille fluctus mentis incertæ, quam inchoata habent suspensam, deplorata tristem: inde ille affectus orium suum DETESTANTUM, querentiumque nihil ipsos habere quod agant, et alienis incrementis inimicissima invidia. Alit enim livorem infelix inertia.*" SENEC.

M. O. N.

TO MR. PALEY.—LETTER III.

"The supreme executor acts also contrary to his trust, when he either employs the force, treasure, and offices of the society, to corrupt the representatives, and gain them to his purposes; or openly pre-engages the electors, and prescribes to their choice, such, whom he hath by his solicitations, threats, promises, or otherwise, won to his designs; and employs them to bring in such who have promised before-

hand what to vote and what to enact. Thus to regulate candidates and electors, and new-model the way of election, what is it but to cut up the government by the roots, and poison the very fountain of public security? For the people, having reserved to themselves the choice of their representatives, as a fence of their properties, could do it for no other end, but that they might always be freely chosen, and, so chosen, freely act and advise, as the necessity of the commonwealth, and the public good, should, upon examination and mature debate, be judged to require."

Lacks of Civil Government, book II. ch. 19.

SIR,

June 8.

YOU have compiled an unwieldy volume to inculcate the strict observation of the moral duties in private life; but, instead of carrying this doctrine into public concerns, and consequently blaming parliamentary venality, you relax so much as to approve and to defend the receiving of personal emoluments as an inducement to acquiesce in proposals beneficial to the state, which all your sophistry cannot separate from immorality. Is it not most assuredly culpable, and highly immoral, to require a gratuity to refrain from opposing proposals of general utility? The whole purport, indeed, of your encomium on *influence* in the House of Commons, without which you contend that the national business would not be suffered to be carried into execution, proves it to be founded on the same despotic principles as the custom, prevalent throughout the East, which supposes that there is no obligation on a man to discharge the functions of his office without a gift; and therefore, in those countries, no one thinks of applying even to the judges for justice with an empty hand. Give me leave then to examine this *Mandevillian* principle, that the private vice of taking a bribe for a vote in the senate becomes a public benefit.

No person could have imagined that you were serious in your proposal of "*a direct reduction of the patronage of the Crown*," while you plead so strenuously in favour of corruption, softened by you into the milder term of *influence*, though you had not thrown back the veil so far as to give us an insight into your real intentions, when you say, "*but while we dispute concerning different schemes of reformation, all directed to the same end (a diminution of the influence of the Crown), a previous doubt occurs in the debate, whether the*

and itself be good, or even INNOCENT—whether the *influence* so loudly complained of can be destroyed, or *even diminished with safety to the state*," p. 491. Here, by the word *innocent*, you evidently betray a predilection for *divine right and passive obedience*, however you may elsewhere pretend to disclaim them. For, from what other doctrines can you, Mr. Paley, fix *guilt* on the 30 counties, the metropolis, and several of the cities and principal towns of the kingdom, who, in 1780, called with an united voice for a reduction of the "*great and unconstitutional influence*" of the crown? *guilt* which, according to your opinion, must fall on more than 100,000 electors, who believed themselves engaged in an act useful and meritorious. Nor is the House of Commons, who on April 6, 1780, resolved, "that it is *now necessary to declare*, that the *influence* of the Crown hath increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished," *innocent* of this crime. But let every reader of the political part of your work remember, that you had, in this sentence, unwarily exposed your secret design of insinuating tenets inimical to the constitution, and thought yourself obliged, in your second edition, to alter the expressive word *innocent* into *safe*. So that, on recollection, you judged it, Sir, more prudent to attempt to deter us by your phantom danger, than by the exploded chimera of superstition*.

"Were the measures of *government* (say you) opposed from nothing but principle, *government* ought to have nothing but the rectitude of its measures to support them; but since opposition springs from other motives, *government* must possess an *influence* to counteract that opposition—to produce, *not a bias of the passions, but a neutrality!*" p. 492. I had hitherto imagined, it seems ignorantly, that the *government* of this country had been vested in the King, Lords, and Commons; but your familiar use of the word *government*, in a sense which includes neither Lords nor Commons, shews that my political lexicon is antiquated. Yet, whenever *government*, even in your confined meaning of the word, proposes schemes manifestly tending to the good of the nation, they would never be rejected

* Why in your fourth edition do you say "*and diminished!*" By these retractions, it should seem, that you are yourself conscious of having advanced too far; or hath some friend kindly told you so?

by an independent House of Commons, sent by the real voice of the people. How requisite soever *influence* may be in such a parliament as you defend and admire, I am bold to say, that the clamours of an interested opposition would be as little regarded among real representatives as they are in a vestry or common-council. Not but that your reasoning, Mr. Paley, is very consistent: you first zealously insist on the propriety and necessity of retaining a plan of election, by which at least *half* of the House of Commons, as you confess, is illegally and unconstitutionally chosen; and then you contend, that *influence* is necessary to bribe such a parliament to allow the business of the state to proceed with regularity. So far your argument is most certainly just; and I perfectly agree with you, that members who buy their seats will think it their interest to oppose every measure indiscriminately till they can "*make the best of their bargain*." But what motives can induce disinterested representatives to act a part so repugnant to the welfare of their constituents and the public in general? Do we find the county-members distinguished for a needless and unmeaning opposition?

I will, however, for a moment suppose your terrors realized, and that we had a House of Commons absurd and wild enough "*to obstruct the conduct of public affairs by a wanton and perverse opposition*," p. 493; in that case you cannot but know, Sir, that the Crown hath an easy remedy, by dissolving such a wayward assembly. On the contrary, though the people find their representatives debauched by *insolence*, and countenancing the most destructive measures, yet they are condemned to wait till the seven years are elapsed: a period which calculators have determined to be equal to half of the best life in the kingdom. Seven long and irksome years of grievous political famine, in which the lean, ill-favoured kine of an abandoned administration may not only eat up seven years of preceding plenty, but leave the country a dreary waste, scarcely recoverable.

With regard to your observation, that "before the accession of James I. or, at least, during the reigns of his three immediate predecessors, the *government* of England was a government by force, that is, the King carried his measures in parliament by *intimidation*;" p. 493, I take on me to assert, that

that our present political establishment is as little connected with the transactions before the Revolution, as it is with the arbitrary edicts of the Norman invader. If attempts must be made to reduce this nation to slavery; if it must either be awed by prerogative, or inveigled by *influence*; our forefathers were mistaken in their choice: and it becomes us to prefer the open enemy prerogative, which alarms when it attacks, to the insidious overtures of *influence*, which, instead of rousing the centinels, treacherously bribes the garri-son. Our ancestors, at the Revolution, left the constitution a fortress impregnable to the assaults of Prerogative, but they were little skilled in the arts requisite to countermine that system of sapping by *influence*, now carried to such dangerous perfection by political engineers.

"After the Restoration (you add) there succeeded in its place, and, since the Revolution, has been methodically pursued, *the more successful expedient of influence*. Now we remember what passed between the loss of terror and the establishment of *influence*," p. 493. It hath been well observed, that the worst princes have lavished honours and pecuniary *influence* with the most profuse hand; whereas the best, knowing themselves to be secure in the affections of their people, have invariably been sparing in the distribution of titles, and frugal in their donations. That the profligate Charles introduced "*the more successful expedient of influence*" is most certainly true; and so he did many other infamous practices and opinions, acquired in the court of the tyrant where he was educated; but that his father's misfortunes may be justly attributed to a want of your favourite *influence*, I deny. William, he who had so little *influence* in parliament that he could not carry through his private personal measures; he who was ten years in procuring a revenue to be settled on him for life; he who was compelled to recall a grant to a favourite; he who was obliged to send out of the kingdom his regiment of Dutch guards, the companions of his victories, whom he in vain earnestly intreated the Commons to allow him to retain; even he, Sir, sat securely; and it will be difficult for you to produce one instance of national detriment during his reign, arising from the want of *influence*. For the good-ense of the people, seeing that their

liberties were connected with his possession of the crown; and safe in his hands, effectually defended him against the exiled hereditary sovereign, formidable by foreign allies, and numerous adherents at home.

If William, a foreigner, of cold and distant manners, when the minds of multitudes were inflamed against him by religious, or exasperated from political motives, could thus hold his sceptre in security without *influence*, and without the shadow of personal claim; surely, Mr. Paley, you insult the best of kings, when you argue that *influence* is at this time necessary for a native prince, adorned with such attractions as would be dangerous to the constitution, were they not corrected by the goodness of his heart. What hath he to fear, who, sitting on the throne of his ancestors, sees himself surrounded by the descendants of the ancient enemies of his family, now suddenly transformed into closest friends?

You then remark that, "in the British colonies of North-America, the late assemblies possessed much of the power and constitution of our House of Commons. The King and Government held no patronage in the country which could create attachment and *influence* sufficient to counteract that *refless, arrogating spirit, which in popular assemblies, when left to itself, will never brook an authority that checks and interferes with its own*. To this cause, excited perhaps by some unseasonable provocations, we may attribute, as to their true and proper original, we will not say the misfortunes, but the changes that have taken place in the British empire," p. 493. Since we are grown too enlightened to be any longer scared by the spectres of *divine right* and *non-resistance*, which were only terrible while they hovered in the gloom of superstition, the enemies of liberty have directed the managers of the state-pageant to fascinate and frighten us with their terrific Gorgon, that many-headed beast the people, *dangerous* and dreadful by its "*refless, arrogating spirit, which brooks no authority*"—"subject to sudden phrenzies"—"*and to confusion, rage, and clamour*." This Hydra, this Dragon of Wantley with saucer-eyes and tremendous fangs and claws, who struggles to devour "*palaces and churches*," and who, if not chained down, and soothed by the *influence* of soporific rates, having desolated the whole

whole kingdom, *borrescorerens*, would crawl down its own throat. To our comfort, however, Mr. Paley, there are those who, being better acquainted with this beast, the people, than a collegian can be, know that he hath less ferocity and more sense, and that your apprehensions are either imaginary or assumed. For my part, when I travelled through Europe, I constantly found the many-headed beast to be a harmless, rational animal, possessing a much more flourishing country than where the monster with one head ranged uncontrolled.

You account for the defection of the colonies from wrong causes: the Crown appointed to every place of power and profit, from the governor downward; but no body of people ever remained any length of time easy under deputed government; nor do I believe you can find a single instance where any nation, when it thought itself sufficiently strong, delayed to throw off delegated authority. Did not a sister-kingdom, governed on the exact model of our own, though divided by religious dissensions, and where *influence* hath too much sway; *attachment* indeed is only to be created by benefactions: did she not, I say, seize eagerly the first opportunity of taking up the management of her affairs? The colonies were children arrived at years of maturity, and had no farther occasion for the tutelage of the mother-country. The consequences of the unhappy contest lie heavy on us, and long must they lie. When it became time to separate, it was our fault that we did not part friends. Had that fortunately been the case, a mutual interchange of benevolent offices might have endeared us to each other, and the ties of affection would have constantly increased. The parent-state should have assisted in regulating the first establishment of her descendants; and they with gratitude would have repaid her acts of kindness, when in her declining years, by protecting her from the attacks of her enemies, and the insolence of her servants, who, we are assured by you, Sir, refuse to do their duty without the bribe of pecuniary *influence*. But now, alas! these irritated children have been compelled to say,

Pas mihi Graiorum sacra resovere jura,

Pas odisse viros, —

tempor patriz nec legibus ullis."

Yours, &c. PADILLA.

GENT. MAG. July, 1787.

Mr. URBAN,

July 16..

AS the Learned have in vain attempted to explain the word *Ormista*, the title of Orosius's History, permit me to publish in your valuable Miscellany the following conjecture, for which I am indebted to a MS. in the Cottonian Library, marked Vespasian B. xxv. written about the thirteenth century. This MS. contains several tracts, one of which has the following title:

Incipit Liber P'golis id est, de Situ Terræ Prisciani Grammatici, Urbis Romæ Cæsariensis Doctoris, quem de Priscorum dictis excerptit *ormistarum*, sed et huic Operi de tribus Partibus, videlicet, Asia, Africa, Europa, Mappam depinxerat aptam, in qua Nationum, Promontorium, Fluminum, Insularumque Situs, atque Monstrorum formatur honestè.

The word *ormista* does not occur in any dictionary that I have consulted; but it is plain, from the context, that it signifies a person who had visited various parts of the world, and probably should be translated pilot, steerer, or navigator, being, as I think, a Latinized Greek word, *ορμιστης*, which verbal noun is regularly deducible from *ορμιστης*, to conduct or pilot a ship into harbour. I conclude then, that the true title of Orosius's History is *Ormista Mundi*, and its meaning, the Pilot of the World, a title very suitable to a book which conducts its reader to the several countries of the globe by a geographical description, as well as into various scenes of ancient history.

Yours, &c. J. JACKSON.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS of Mrs. YATES.

AS talents so superior and so justly celebrated as those of the late admirable actress Mrs. Yates will naturally engage the attention of the publick to whatever relates to her, we trust the following account of her, collected with the utmost possible accuracy, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

This accomplished performer, whose first appearance was in the year 1754, in the character of Maria, in Mr. Crisp's Virginia, was born in London, of parents who were natives of Scotland, in the year 1737; and, having lost her mother at three years old, received an excellent education from the cares of her father, a man of plain and primitive manners, of a respectable family,

mily, and of a worthy and even exemplary character. He was bred to the sea, and was master and owner of a ship, and, in the early part of his life, successful in his profession; but, having lost a wife he loved, and, some years after, a son and daughter, and having also suffered the deprivation of sight, and a total reverse of fortune about the same time, retired from business, and passed his latter days in cheerfulness, ease, and plenty, by the filial cares and duty of this his youngest child, who, with Mr. Yates's approbation, took him a house, first, in the King's Road, Chelsea, and afterwards, one delightfully situated on Richmond Common, where she spent with him those hours she could spare from the theatre, and soothed his declining years by those interesting attentions which filial love never fails to dictate, and which are so dear to the heart of a parent.

On his death, she changed her summer residence to a house on the banks of the Thames at Mortlake, which she fitted up with that elegant simplicity which was so striking a feature in her character; and, when the lease was near expiring, removed to a house, purchased by her and Mr. Yates, in Stafford Row, opposite the Queen's Gardens, where the same modest elegance and simplicity of taste displayed themselves, and where she spent the remainder of a life much too short for her fame, and the happiness of her friends.

She died on Thursday the 3d of May, of an illness originally occasioned by a fall from her horse some years before, but of which the health she had enjoyed during the last year gave a hope she had been perfectly recovered. She bore her last illness, which was excruciatingly painful, with a resignation and patience almost beyond belief, and died regretted by an admiring publick, and by those friends who knew her worth, and had been happy in her society.

Her remains were, at her own earnest request, deposited near those of her father, in the chancel of Richmond church. The funeral procession, which was such as her fame demanded, was accompanied to the grave by a respectable train of friends, attended, as it passed through Mortlake, where she had long resided, by the tears of the poor, to whom she had been a liberal benefactress.

Whilst the publick lament this incomparable actress*, whose shining ta-

lents were the source of the most animated and rational delight to all who had hearts to feel the impassioned scenes to which her sublimity of genius gave such glowing expression; whilst her astonishing powers, and the idea that those powers are now no more, call forth the sigh of tender recollection in every bosom awake to the beauties of dramatic excellence, and the lively paintings of genuine nature; those friends who were honoured with her esteem remember her with a regret of a much superior kind, a regret which time alone can soften.

Her private virtues were the natural result of that native elevation of mind, and ardent warmth of heart, which placed her in so conspicuous a point of view on the theatre. Truth, integrity, candour, the strongest sensibility of soul, dignity of sentiment, a generous ambition to acquire praise only by the display of real excellence, and a magnanimous disdain of those unworthy arts of which true genius will not condescend to avail itself, were qualities so striking in her character as not to escape the most inattentive observer. The kind affections of her heart, her quick feelings for the distressed, her compassionate exertion of the most active beneficence, her attention to every domestic duty, the sincerity, disinterestedness, and constancy of her friendships, were fully known only to those who lived in the habit of a more intimate converse with her.

Nor was she less estimable for those pleasing qualities which adorn society, and render its intercourse delightful. Her unassuming politeness; the neatness, propriety, and unstudied elegance of her dress, her house, her table; the generous hospitality with which she received her friends, whilst her own mode of living was abstemious in the extreme; the varied charms of her conversation, her fine sense, her unaffected vivacity; the playful brilliancy of her wit, corrected by good-humour and good-breeding; occasioned her society to be sought by a distinguished part of those in high-life, whose talents and virtues gave additional lustre to their rank, as well as by the most respectable characters in the world of literature.

Thus far the voice of friendship, though under the severe guidance of historic truth, refuses to be restrained; but as that celebrity which assigns this admirable actress an elevated station

amongst those whose talents do honour to their age and country, is what engages the attention of the publick, we shall trust the remembrance of her virtues to the respectable circle of friends amongst whom she lived, and on whose hearts they will be for ever engraven; and endeavour to give posterity, if this little sketch reaches posterity, an idea, though a faint one, of those almost unrivalled talents which rendered her so bright an ornament of the theatre.

The admired author of the *Monody* to the memory of Mr. Garrick (a poem which will be often quoted, because, with all the sublime enthusiasm of poetry, it breathes the sober precision of philosophic truth) has justly observed, that whilst other imitative arts record themselves, and are their own historians to future ages, the fleeting charms of dramatic excellence expire with their possessors. To give the idea in his own harmonious language:

The grace of action, the adapted mien,
Faithful as nature to the varied scene;
Th' expressive glance, whose subtle comment
draws

Entranc'd attention, and a mute applause;
Gesture that marks, with force and feeling
fraught,

A sense in silence, and a will in thought;
Harmonious speech, whose pure and liquid
tone

Gives verse a music scarce confess'd its own;
Passion's wild break, and frown that awes
the sense,

And every charm of gentler eloquence;
All perishable, like th' electric fire,
As strike the frame, and as they strike, expire.
Incense too choice, a bodied flame to bear,
Its fragrance charms the sense, and blends
with air.

To paint, in the just glow of colouring it demands, the portrait of this charming actress, to display her brilliant powers in the language of truth and nature, it is necessary to describe her, not in that unmeaning, general, declamatory style of praise, the contemptible offspring of ignorance and adulation, which is equally applicable to the least as to the greatest degree of merit; but with that unbiassed accuracy, and candid discrimination, which alone can give an idea of real excellence.

Let us then endeavour to place, in as conspicuous a point of view as we are able, those striking advantages which nature and genius gave, and which study and the most unwearied assiduity perfected: advantages which rendered this admirable performer the delight

of a judicious and enlightened publick; a publick it was the highest honour to please, because accustomed to no common degree of theatrical perfection.

She made her first essay, young, unknown, and unprotected, at the very instant when the theatre was in its meridian glory, in the character of *Martia*, in Mr. Crisp's tragedy of *Virginia*, being introduced by Mr. Garrick in a prologue he wrote and spoke on the occasion. Before the end of the season, she appeared with applause in the interesting and difficult part of *Jane Shore*, with Mr. Garrick, Mrs. Cibber, and Mr. Mossop, in the other principal characters; a circumstance we mention to shew the rapidity of her progress, and how early her native powers broke through the fetters of diffidence and inexperience, and ranged her in that shining constellation which illumined the dramatic hemisphere at the time of her first appearance.

But to speak of this accomplished actress, with more precision: in her person she was beautiful, even to the most poetical ideas of beauty; she was tall, finely proportioned, and to the utmost degree graceful. Like Homer's *Helen*, she look'd a goddess, and she mov'd a queen.

Her complexion was clear and blooming; her features regular, yet marking; her countenance animated, and, as the occasion pointed out, persuasive or commanding; her eyes brilliant and expressive, full of fire, yet of softness; her mouth and teeth uncommonly lovely.

Her voice was full, clear, and mellifluous; her tones harmonious, varied, and always adapted to the character she assumed, and the passion she wished to express.

She had a superior understanding, improved by reading, by reflection, and by the best conversation; she idolized her profession, and to excel in it was an ambition that filled her whole soul; anxious to gain perfection, she pursued the studies necessary to that laudable purpose with unremitting ardour, never thinking she had done enough whilst there remained more to be done; and, having profited of the great models then before her in England, she passed twice into France to have the advantage of seeing *Clairon* and *Du Meuil* in their most celebrated characters.

But to Nature she was most indebted, who had bestowed that unborrowed fire,

that genuine inspiration, which neither study, nor attention to the best models can give; she had judgement, sensibility, taste, quickness of perception, facility of expression, the most eloquent and justly-measured declamation; the utmost perfectness of articulation, pointed, yet classically correct; with all those graces of form, of speech, of action, and of deportment, which so seldom meet in the same person.

To describe her in every character she played is impossible, as she possessed that infinite variety of powers so admired in Mr. Garrick, and which we do not recollect to have seen fully displayed except in these two incomparable performers.

She had appeared, and with the utmost possible applause, in at least ninety characters, and those the most opposite, and seemingly contradictory to each other.

In the great sublime of tragedy I run no hazard, whilst her loss is so recent, of being thought to exaggerate, when I say she was unrivalled; nor was she less admirable in the maternal character; in the higher style of elegant comedy, or in that lovely simplicity where innocence and sensibility unite to touch the feeling heart. To borrow a not unapt expression of this idea from a contemporary author, who wrote whilst this inimitable actress was still in the public eye:

“Great in all, we have seen her with the same unerring pencil of nature delineate the haughty, injured, vindictive Margaret of Anjou; and the patient, uncomplaining, penitent, suffering Shore; the cruel, ambitious, murderous Lady Macbeth, exciting her husband to crimes at which humanity shudders; and the generous, exalted, patriotic Louisa, mildly-persuasive, the wife, the mother, and the queen, urging her irresolute Braganza to mount by the paths of rectitude and honour the hereditary throne of which his ancestors had been unjustly deprived, and defying, in the hour of danger, the sword of the assassin, with that steady heroism which is the companion of conscious virtue; the tenderly maternal Andromache, Mandone, Zapphira, Thamyris, Lady Randolph; the raving Constance, in the delirium of affliction, lamenting her *pretty Arthur*; and the despairing Horatia, uttering pretended execrations of her country, and protesting, with dissembled fury, the dagger

of her triumphant brother—have seen her paint, in the same vivid colours, the lofty Medea, the sublime, wildly-impassioned, commanding daughter of the Sun; and the gentle, artless, bashful Viola.

“—Who never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask cheek.”

Nor must we omit, as strikingly distinguishable, the commanding expression of royalty in her performance of the proud Semiramis, walking up to her throne in all the self-conscious dignity of power, of beauty, and of empire; at that moment she seemed to step in air; her countenance, her action, her deportment, spoke her the majestic queen of nations; her every look was animation, her eyes darted the sublime fire of the lofty character she represented; she threw a blaze of greatness round her, which dazzled an admiring audience, and destroyed the idea that the whole was illusion.

In comedy she played at least thirty characters, till her leaving Drury-lane, and engaging with Mr. Powell at Covent-garden, threw her out of many of them, as his cast was chiefly tragedy. After his death she refused, from delicacy, to resume them, because in possession of other actresses.

In the high-bred, accomplished, courtly, but dissipated, Lady Townly, she was peculiarly excellent; nor have we seen her equalled, except by the late Mrs. Woffington, who possessed the same advantages from nature, from well-directed study, and from mixing in the higher circles of society. Both had genius, beauty, elegance of form and of deportment; superiority of understanding, cultivated taste, the quickest sensibility; with an almost intuitive perception, and finished expression, of the polite, the becoming, the graceful, in the intercourse of polished life.

Unrivalled as this admirable actress was in the great sublime of tragedy, those who have observed her with critical attention will, we think, agree with the writer of this sketch, that her most distinguishing characteristic quality, as well on the theatre as in private life, was that of elegant simplicity. In *Viola*, *Emmeline*, *Imogen*, *Rosalind*, *Portia*, and, above all, in the tender, innocent *Bellario*; in short, in all those characters where sensibility, delicacy, and the most beautiful simplicity, are united, it is not easy to do her justice.

The publick has best spoke her praise in this line by the crowded audiences which attended the representation of the latter character. Nor can it be forgotten, that, during the season of Mr. Garrick's absence in Italy, when Mrs. Cibber declined appearing, the theatre was supported by the brilliant powers of Mrs. Yates and Mr. Powell, who, in the characters of Bellario and Philaster, drew such houses, as rendered it the most profitable season ever known, though deprived of such astonishing talents as those of Mr. Garrick and Mrs. Cibber.

Such *was* Mrs. Yates; and, as memory can yet authenticate all that has been said, the publick will witness to its truth: her friends will say it falls below truth, and speaks the timid reserve of affection. May the remembrance of what she *was*, inspire emulation in the bosom of rising genius! and may it be said of some future votary of the dramatick muse, "the rivals, she reminds us of Mrs. Yates!"

July 14.

F. B.

Mr. URBAN, B—m, July 14.

AS your Magazine is a treasure of literary curiosities, I send you the inclosed copies of original letters to Mr. Samuel Wesley, the eldest brother of the present Mr. John Wesley; one from Mr. Pope, and the other from Lord Oxford. The originals are now in my possession.

I also inclose a copy of *Bishop Atterbury's verses on Sir Robert Walpole**, though I suspect that they are somewhere in print. I have them in the Bishop's hand-writing.

A. B.

I. To the Rev. Mr. WESLEY, at Tiverton, Devon.

Dear Sir, *Twickenham, Oct. 21.*

YOUR letter had not been so long unanswered, but that I was not returned from a journey of some weeks when it arrived at this place. You may depend on the money for the Earl of Peterborow, Mr. Bethel, Dr. Swift, and Mr. Echerfall, which I will pay beforehand to any one you shall direct; and I think you may set down Dr. Delany, whom I will write to. I desired my Lord Oxford, some months since, to tell you this: it was just upon my going to take a last leave of Lord Peterborow, in so much hurry that I had not time to

write; and my Lord Oxford undertook to tell it you for me. I agree with you in the opinion of Savage's strange performance, which does not deserve the benefit of the clergy. Mrs. Wesley has my sincere thanks for her good wishes in favour of this wretched tabernacle my body; the soul that is so unhappy as to inhabit it deserves her regard something better, because it really harbours much good-will for her husband and herself; no man being more truly, dear Sir, your affectionate and faithful servant, ALEXANDER POPE.

II. To the Rev. Mr. WESLEY, Schoolmaster, Tiverton, Devon.

Rev. Sir, *Dover-street, Aug. 7, 1734.*

I AM sorry and ashamed to say it, but the truth must come out, that I have a letter of yours dated June 8, and this is Aug. 7, and I have but now set pen to paper to answer it. I assure you, I was very glad to hear from you; and, since that you are much mended in your health, change of air will certainly be of great service to you, and I hope you will use some other exercise than that of the school. I hear you have had an increase of above forty boys since you have been down there. I am very glad, for your sake, that you are so well approved of; I hope it will in every respect answer your expectation: if your health be established, I make no doubt but that all parts will prove to your mind, which will be a great pleasure to me. There is very little news stirring; they all agree that the Bishop of Winchester is dying. They say Hoadly is to succeed him; and Potter, Hoadly; but how farther I cannot tell, nor does the town pretend, which is a wonderful thing.

I am very glad you was reduced to read over *Hudibras* three times with care; and I find you are perfectly of my mind, that it much wants notes, and that it will be a great work; certainly it will be, to do it as it should be; I do not know one so capable of doing it as yourself. I speak this very sincerely, Lily's life I have; and any books that I have you shall see, and have the perusal of them, and any other part that I can assist. I own, I am very fond of the work, and it would be of excellent use and entertainment.

The news you read in the papers of a match with my daughter and the Duke of Portland was compleated at Mary-le-bone Chapel. I think there

* See them in our Poetry, p. 625.

is the greatest prospect of happiness to them both; I think it must be mutual; one part cannot be happy without the other. Here is a great harmony of temper, a liking to each other; which is, I think, a true foundation for happiness. Compliments from all here attend you. I am, Sir, your most affectionate humble servant, OXFORD.

The two boys are well.

Pray let me hear from you soon, and let me know, under your own hand, how you do.

THE MORALS OF CHESS.

By Dr. FRANKLIN of Philadelphia.

WE have taken this from a book, which we have reviewed at p. 618. The author says of it, "For the following paper I am indebted to the author of the *Life of Young* [the Rev. Herbert Croft]. This gentleman has been for some years employed in a NEW AND MORE PERFECT DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, DOWN TO NEARLY THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY." We have heard of the progress made in this work from more than one quarter; and we rather wonder that Mr Croft does not speak to the publick about it, as he would undoubtedly find many literary people ready to assist in so national a business, were the nature of his work made known.

THE game of Chess is not merely an idle amusement; several very valuable qualities of the mind, useful in the course of human life, are to be acquired and strengthened by it, so as to become habits ready on all occasions: for life is a kind of Chess, in which we have often points to gain, and competitors or adversaries to contend with, and in which there is a vast variety of good and ill events that are, in some degree, the effect of prudence, or of the want of it. By playing at Chess, then, we may learn,

1st, Foresight, which looks a little into futurity, and considers the consequence that may attend an action; for it is continually occurring to the player, "If I move this piece, what will be the advantage or disadvantage of my new situation? what use can my adversary make of it to annoy me? what other moves can I make to support it, and to defend myself from his attacks?"

2d, Circumspection, which surveys the whole Chess-board, or scene of action: the relation of the several pieces, and their situations; the dangers they

are repeatedly exposed to: the several possibilities of their aiding each other; the probabilities that the adversary may make this or that move, and attack this or that piece; and what different means can be used to avoid his stroke, or turn its consequences against him.

3d, Caution, not to make our moves too hastily. This habit is best acquired by observing strictly the laws of the game; such as, if you touch a piece, you must move it somewhere; if you set it down, you must let it stand.

Therefore, it would be the better way to observe these rules, as the game becomes thereby more the image of human life, and particularly of war; in which, if you have incautiously put yourself into a bad and dangerous position, you cannot obtain your enemies' leave to withdraw your troops, and place them more securely; but you must abide all the consequences of your rashness.

And, lastly, we learn by Chess the habit of not being discouraged by present bad appearances in the state of our affairs; the habit of hoping for a favourable chance, and that of persevering in the search of resources. The game is so full of events, there is such a variety of turns in it, the fortune of it is so sudden to vicissitudes, and one so frequently, after contemplation, discovers the means of extricating one's self from a supposed insurmountable difficulty, that one is encouraged to continue the contest to the last, in hopes of victory from our skill; or, at least, from the negligence of our adversary. And whoever considers, what in Chess he often sees instances of, that success is apt to produce presumption and its consequent inattention, by which more is afterwards lost than was gained by the preceding advantage, while misfortunes produce more care and attention, by which the loss may be recovered, will learn not to be too much discouraged by any present successes of his adversary, nor to despair of final good-fortune, upon every little check he receives in the pursuit of it.

That we may, therefore, be induced more frequently to chuse this beneficial amusement in preference to others, which are not attended with the same advantages, every circumstance that may increase the pleasure of it should be regarded; and every action or word that is unfair, disrespectful, or that in any way may give uneasiness, should be

avoided, as contrary to the immediate intention of both the parties, which is to pass the time agreeably :

18, Therefore, if it is agreed to play according to the strict rules, then those rules are to be strictly observed by both parties; and should not be insisted upon for one side, while deviated from by the other, for this is not equitable.

2d, If it is agreed not to observe the rules exactly, but one party demands indulgences, he should then be as willing to allow them to the other.

3d, No false move should even be made to extricate yourself out of a difficulty or to gain an advantage; for there can be no pleasure in playing with a man once detected in such unfair practice.

4th, If your adversary is long in playing, you ought not to hurry him, or express any uneasiness at his delay; not even by looking at your watch, or taking up a book to read: you should not sing, nor whistle, nor make a tapping with your feet on the floor, or with your fingers on the table, nor do any thing that may distract his attention; for all these things displease, and they do not prove your skill in playing, but your craftiness, and your rudeness.

5th, You ought not to endeavour to amuse and deceive your adversary, by pretending to have made bad moves; and saying you have now lost the game, in order to make him secure and careless, and inattentive to your schemes; for this is fraud and deceit, not skill in the game of Chess.

6th, You must not, when you have gained a victory, use any triumphing or insulting expressions, nor shew too much of the pleasure you feel; but endeavour to console your adversary, and make him less dissatisfied with himself by every kind and civil expression that may be used with truth; such as, "You understand the game better than I, but you are a little inattentive, or you play too fast;" or, "You had the best of the game, but something happened to divert your thoughts, and that turned it in my favour."

7th, If you are a spectator, while others play, observe the most perfect silence; for, if you give advice, you offend both the parties; him against whom you give it, because it may cause him to lose the game; him in whose favour you give it, because, though it be good, and he follows it, he loses the pleasure he might have had, if you had

permitted him to think till it occurred to himself. Even after a move or moves, you must not, by replacing the pieces, shew how they might have been placed better; for that displeases, and might occasion disputes, or doubts about their true situation.

All talking to the players lessens or diverts their attention, and is, therefore, unpleasing: nor should you give the least hint to either party by any kind of noise or motion: if you do, you are unworthy to be a spectator.

If you desire to exercise or shew your judgement, do it in playing your own game, when you have an opportunity, not in criticising or meddling with, or counselling the play of others.

Lastly, if the game is not to be played rigorously, according to the rules abovementioned, then moderate your desire of victory over your adversary, and be pleased with one over yourself.

Snatch not eagerly at every advantage offered by his unskilfulness or inattention; but point out to him kindly, that, by such a move, he places or leaves a piece *sa prise* unsupported; that, by another, he will put his king into a dangerous situation, &c.

By this generous civility (so opposite to the unfairness above forbidden) you may happen indeed to lose the game, but you will win what is better, his esteem, his respect, and his affection; together with the silent approbation and the good-will of the spectators.

To this the gentleman, who favoured me with Dr. Franklin's paper, has added,

When a vanquished player is guilty of an untruth to cover his disgrace, as "I have not played so long; his method of opening the game confused me; the men were of an unusual size," &c. All such apologies (to call them no worse) must lower him in a wise person's eyes both as a man and as a Chess-player; and who will not suspect that he, who shelters himself under such untruths in trifling matters, is no very sturdy moralist in things of greater consequences, where his fame or honour is at stake? A man of proper pride would scorn to account for his being beaten by one of these excuses, even if it were true; because they all have so much the appearance, at the moment, of being untrue.

Mr. URBAN, July 20,
THE extensive circulation of your Magazine among men of letters makes

makes it a proper channel for pointing out trifling mistakes in publications of merit. A ludicrous one of this kind occurs in the late able *Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots. Umquibla*, in the Scotch dialect, plainly signifies *one-while—formerly*. Thus, in the *Vindication* (vol. III. p. 165), "during the government of her Majesty's *umquibla* dearest mother," means "during the government of her late mother;" so again (*ibid.* 198), "*umquibla* the King's Grace,"—"the late King's Grace:" but the ingenious *Vindicator*, the first time this word occurs (vol. I. p. 176), has interpreted it *uncle*. He was probably led into this mistake by his residence in Cornwall, where all elderly persons of either sex are to this day universally styled by their neighbours *uncle* and *aunt*. Yours, &c. B. B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 21.

YOUR correspondent *Detector* (p. 468) ought to have been assured of his fact before he attacked the accuracy of others. He has been grossly misled by a partial extract from a writer of no great authority, in supposing him to mean that there were no *chimnies* in use in this country before the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is true, that in times of simplicity and ignorance, the smoke might issue through a hole in the roof, as that writer asserts; but that chimnies are of high antiquity may be seen in Mr. King's very learned treatise upon ancient castles, where representations of chimnies in the walls are given; and, if *Detector* will give himself the trouble to look at any of the old mansions now remaining in different parts of the kingdom, or in the representations of them in engravings (see *Vetusta Monumenta, Antiq. Repertory*, and other works of authority), he will find that, from the reign of King Hen. VII. at the latest, when bricks were used in building, every house had chimnies, and many of them were greatly ornamented. These facts fully confirm the accuracy of the Cowdray picture, and ought to convince *Detector* that he has made an attack upon mistaken grounds. (See pp. 577, 579).

Yours, &c. CORRECTOR.

Further Account of the Visit of the French Commissioners.

Mr. URBAN,

July 20.

THE correspondent who has furnished you with the account of the two French academicians (Messieurs

Tenon and Coulomb) deputed to visit the English hospitals, is extremely inaccurate in what he has related. From that account it would appear, that on the sixth of June they visited *fourteen* hospitals. This rapid mode of doing business would certainly but ill accord with the object of their mission, which is to obtain the most satisfactory information relative to the structure, management, &c. of the hospitals of this country; but the account is so far from being true, that they have never seen more than one hospital on the same day, and on several they have bestowed two days, as will appear from the following dates of their visits to the different charitable institutions they have as yet seen in the metropolis; for I have to remark, that the Lock, Westminster Hospital, and some others mentioned by your correspondent, have not yet been visited by the commissioners, being reserved till their return from the visit they are now making to the naval hospitals at Plymouth and Haflar; and to the infirmaries at Oxford, Birmingham, Worcester, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol, Exeter, and Salisbury (in which they were accompanied by the Marquis d'Herbenville, not d'Aubeville, as your correspondent writes him, a young French nobleman who is well acquainted with the language). They set out on the 25th of June (as your correspondent states), but not with the design of making the tour of Great Britain and Ireland, or of being absent two months; they limited their observations to the places I have mentioned, and are this day returned to London.

The following was the order of their visits to the London hospitals, &c.

- June 4. St. Luke's Hospital.
5. St. Thomas's Hospital,
6. Again at St. Luke's Hospital.
7. St. George's Hospital.
8. British Lying-in Hospital.
11. The London Hospital.
12. The prison of Newgate.
14. Greenwich Hospital.
15. Bethlehem Hospital.
18. Guy's Hospital.
19. Again at St. Thomas's.
20 & 21. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
22. Christ's Hospital.
23. Chelsea Hospital. T.

Mr. URBAN,

July 12.

THE beautiful Latin lines in p. 390 of your *last* volume, were written by Dr. George, provost of King's, and

are printed, from a better copy, in Mr. Watton's excellent edition of Milton's Poems, p. 590.

The passage in p. 394, 395, relative to Sir Isaac Newton's notion of 1 John v. 7, 8, should not have been again obtruded on the publick, after it had been so unanswerably refuted by Mr. Travis in that standard work reviewed in p. 137. Neither "moderation nor judgement" was shown by the admission of Mr. Lindsey's unwary reflections on this unadulterated text. See also p. 573. col. 2.

The Latin distich in p. 409, col. 2. (see also p. 822, col. 2.), is printed, with some variation, in p. 110 of Relph's Poems; Glasgow, 1747; and there attributed to Sir Thomas More.

In p. 420, *note*, for "Hoadly" we should read, as in the text, "Boulter."

The Journal of William Dowling, reviewed in p. 422, 3, 4, calls to mind the journal of the same demolisher of superstition in the university, town, and county of Cambridge, printed at the end of Dr. Zachary Grey's pamphlet, intitled, "The Schismatics delineated from authentic Vouchers. Lond. 1739." 8vo.

In p. 468, col. 1, l. 47, and p. 957, col. 1, l. 2, for "monks" read "friars;" and p. 665, col. 1, l. 30, 31; and p. 681, col. 1, l. 31, for "abbey" read "priory."

"Anonymous," in p. 600, should consult A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. concerning Bishop Fell, &c.

May not the Jewa-harp (see p. 665) be a corruption of Jaws-harp?

The following publications, additional to those mentioned in p. 717, 18, were by Mr. Tyrwhitt: 1. "Proceedings and Debates of the House of Commons in 1620 and 1621; from the original MS. in the Library of Queen's College, Oxford: with an Appendix. Printed at the Clarendon Press, in two 8vos, 1766." 2. "The Manner of holding Parliaments in England: by Henry Elsyng, Cler. Parl. Corrected and enlarged from the Author's original MS. Lond. 1768." Small 8vo.

P. 835, col. 2, l. 12, for "Thomas" read "William."

P. 940, col. 2, paragraph 3. George Walker was "the defender of Londonderry."

P. 1016. Surely Camden's "Remains concerning Britain" ought in justice to have been mentioned by your correspondent S. *Tus suum cnique.*

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P. 1018. As to Johnson's envy, he speaks of it himself in his "Life of Barretier."

P. 1108. In the *note*, for "Rous" read "Routh." ACADEMICUS.

In the *Mag.* for May last, p. 408, col. 2 l. *antep.* read "Introduction."—P. 409, col. 1 l. 14, read "Erotopagnion;" and, l. 30, read "l. 56."—P. 452, col. 1, l. 17, for "Med." read "Nicol."

Mr. URBAN, July 23.

ABBE MANN is a very ingenious, sensible, and respectable person, and I hope for my sake, your sake, and the sake of all your numerous readers, that you may very often hear from him; but his letter reminds me of the advice of my Lord Bacon, who somewhere recommends the chief business you go upon to appear as an *after-thought*, and a question put as if just recollected at going out of the door; and thus the ingenious Abbé has *lastly*, in his letter to you, required you to render impartial justice to the memory of Lord Montague, who returned to the faith of the Roman church; may I not say, almost in the hour of death? There is no doubt but he did so; nay, there can be none, for Abbé Mann is a man of veracity and probity: but the wonder would have been, if my Lord, being in a Catholic country, and surrounded with people who besought him, no doubt, most ardently on that head, he had not returned to the bosom of his former church: nay, I should not wonder if a Protestant stranger in a Catholic country, surrounded by a number of Catholic friends and priests, and the salvation of his soul said to be at stake, were to become a convert. (See p. 563.)

CHRIST-CROSS IN THE CORNER.

Mr. URBAN, July 24.

TELL your Constant Reader, that a perfect petrified human skeleton was found in a block of marble at Gibraltar. I did not see it, but remember to have heard of it many years ago, when I was in that garrison, from several different persons, who all agreed, that the bones, skull, &c. were perfectly petrified. If it was so, all, or parts, of it, are certainly in the possession of some British subject. I think it was in the year 1745 I heard of it; but I do not remember in whose possession it was, nor indeed whether any part of it was then in the garrison. The man, it was

supposed, fell into some chasm, and the growing blocks in a long course of years enveloped the bones. I have, however, a pretty good proof that time alone does not petrify human bones, because I have part of a skull, which I took myself out of a Roman stone coffin, which is still perfect bone. The body had been put into the coffin with

the outward garment on it, because the *fibule* lay in its place, and proves it to have contained a Roman's body.

Yours, &c. POLYXENA.

P. S. Mons. Seguier, of Nimes has a great many large fish perfectly petrified, which I have seen; and, therefore, if fish bones will petrify, why not human bones? (See p. 578)

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. IV.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 504.

Thursday, March 22.

WENT through in committee, and reported, the American trade, and the British fishery bills.

Sir *Gilbert Elliot* gave notice, that, as soon after the Easter recess as the House should think proper, he would bring forward his charges against Sir *Elijah Impey*. The reason he gave for having delayed this business so long was, that the object of his crimination being a judge, he thought it but decent that as many gentlemen of the law as possible should be in the House.

A conversation then ensued relative to the day and manner proposed for moving the conclusive question relative to the impeachment of Mr. *Hastings* before the Lords; after which the House adjourned.

Friday, March 23.

Reported the American trade bill, and ordered it to be ingrossed.

Deferred the committee on the fishery bill till Monday.

Resolved that a bounty of 20s. per ton be allowed to the owners of every buss of not less than 15 tons, the crew of which shall take in one year, in the deep-sea fishery, such a quantity of herrings as shall amount, when completely cured, to the proportion of six barrels for every ton of her burthen; and that a bounty of 1s. per barrel be also allowed on the quantity of herrings so taken and cured, notwithstanding such vessel may not have been fitted out with the quantity of nets, salt, and barrels, required by the act.

The second reading of the small debts bill for the town and county of Cambridge having stood as one of the orders of this day,

Mr. *Yorke* moved, that the order might be discharged, and that the second reading be deferred to the 19th of April next.

Mr. *Morlock* thought the 26th of the same month would be preferable, as the quarter sessions would come on in the interval between the 19th and 26th; when the sense of that collective body might be taken on the principles of this bill, which, as to himself, he disapproved of in 1810. He then presented a petition, signed by many respectable gentlemen of the town and county of Cambridge, praying to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House against the principle of this bill, which, in his opinion, should be rejected, as it rendered the first of the nobility at the university liable to the jurisdiction of a pitiful court.

Lord *Beauchamp* thought in the same manner.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he meant to introduce a clause to prevent the bill from extending in its operation to the university.

The question being called for, the House divided;

For the 19th of April 46

Against it 27

Majority 19.

After which the House adjourned to Monday, March 26.

Passed Mansfield roads bill; and ordered Gloucester roads bill to be ingrossed.

Ordered St. James's burying-ground bill to be ingrossed.

Ordered accounts of duties on coals.

Two surpluses from the Treasury were presented by Mr. *Roie*. Ordered to lie on the table.

On the third reading of the bill for regulating the trade between the colonies of Canada and Nova Scotia and our West-India islands,

Lord *Penrhyn* suggested one consideration which he thought particularly necessary to be attended to, previously to the passing of this bill, which was, that the vessels trading from the colonies to the West-India Islands did not take in return any considerable part of the pro-

duce of those islands; and, should this conduct be unrestrained, they would, in a short time, contrive to take none at all, which would, in effect, be sacrificing the islands to the growing prosperity of the colonies.

Mr. Grenville did not think this the proper stage for objecting to the bill, nor did he conceive that the islands could be injured by it. If their exportations were not proportionate to their importations from the colonies, it was not much to be wondered at, as it was notorious that their spirits were not calculated for the consumption of the colonies.

Lord Penryn contended, that his observations were neither ill-timed nor ill-founded, and that they deserved the most serious consideration.

Mr. Grenville said, his objections were not removed by what had fallen from the Noble Lord; if, however, his Lordship's observations should, upon minute investigation, be found just, due attention would be paid to them. In the present case, the great object of Government was, to secure the interests of our navigation laws, to the importance of which long experience bore ample testimony.

The bill was then read a third time, and sent up to the Lords for their concurrence.

Capt. M^r Brides presented a petition from certain burgesses of Plymouth, praying for a pecuniary aid from Parliament, towards finishing a pier; and stating the reasons why the application had not been made before.

Mr. Pitt having signified his Majesty's consent, the petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Before the House resolved itself into a committee on the simplification of the duties,

Sir Grey Cooper, understanding that the object of lowering the duties on the wines of Portugal, agreeably to the stipulations of the Methuen treaty, and reducing the duties on the importation of the wines of other nations on similar principles, was to be submitted to the committee, wished to be informed, whether or not it was competent for it to deliberate on this matter. The committee had been constituted merely for the purpose of simplifying the duties: yet this, which was a business totally distinct from the primary object, was to be investigated at the same time. Was it then authorized to decide on both?

The Speaker observed, that the Hon^{ble} Baronet's objection ought to have been stated when the matter had been announced, and an order made to take it into consideration. It came now too late, and the committee were certainly competent to deliberate and decide upon it.

Mr. Pitt quoted several precedents to justify what he proposed; which reduced

Sir Grey Cooper to the last resource, of condemning the wisdom of those precedents.

The question was then put, and the House resolved itself into a committee, Mr Steele in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was not his intention to trouble the committee at any length. His object was perfectly well understood: there was, therefore, no necessity for stating what had occurred respecting the negotiation now pending with Portugal. It was sufficient to observe, that it was not brought to a conclusion: but, notwithstanding this, he was desirous that the duty on the wines of that country might be lowered, agreeably to the principles of the Methuen treaty, at least for so long a period as was proper to determine one way or other the negotiation. He would not set a precise time; but, if unnecessary obstacles were raised, for the purpose of procrastination, he proposed to come down to the House, and report the steps which the executive government had taken, in order that it might decide on the propriety of repealing the act which had lowered the duties on Portuguese wines, and thereby of putting an end to the Methuen treaty altogether. Whilst he wished matters thus arranged respecting the wines of Portugal, he thought it necessary that the duties on Spanish and German wines should also be reduced. He then produced several motions for the accomplishment of each of these objects: prior, however, to his putting the first of them,

Mr. Fox begged leave to express his entire approbation of what the Right Hon. Gent. had proposed. It corresponded exactly with his original ideas on the subject; and he believed there was not a member in the committee who would hesitate a moment to support administration in repealing an act which was only intended for a temporary accommodation, provided the Court of Portugal did not determine to put a period to the system of commercial hosti-

tility which it had hitherto pursued, by acceding to such reasonable propositions as the executive government of this country should make.

Mr. Pitt said, he would not pledge himself on the occasion; but he did not think it very improbable that he might, even before the close of this session, have occasion to move for a repeal of the proposed act. But most certainly, if an accommodation could not be effected, there would be no doubt of its being repealed the next session. On each of these points he spoke in the most peremptory terms.

The different motions were then put and agreed to, after which the House was resumed, and at half past five adjourned.

Tuesday, March 27.

Several India papers of correspondence relative to Mr. Hastings were presented.

Ordered the fishery bill to be ingrossed.

Ordered the vagrant and gaol bill to be ingrossed.

Ordered an account of wheat exported from the counties of Norfolk and Cambridge.

Ordered an account of the gross debt of the India Company, and an account of their revenue, to be laid before the House.

Mr. Stevens, from the Admiralty, presented papers of schedules, and of widows of officers of the navy, &c.

Wednesday, March 28.

Ordered the insolvent debtors' bill to be ingrossed.

Read a third time, and passed, the fishery bill, and Graham's estate bill.

Passed Hutchell's naturalization bill.

Mr. Beauclerk then rose, to make his promised motion for the repeal of that part of the corporation and test acts, which obliges every person who would qualify himself for any civil employment in a city or borough, to take the sacrament of the Lord's supper. In support of his motion, he called the attention of the House to an act, passed in the year 1662, the 25th of Charles II. intituled, an act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish recusants, by which it is enacted, that every person who shall be admitted into any office, civil or military; or who shall receive pay in consequence of any patent or grant of his Majesty; or shall have command or place of trust under his Majesty, his heirs, &c. or by his or their authority, or by authority de-

rived from him or them, within the realm of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed; or in his Majesty's navy; or in the several islands of Jersey and Guernsey; or who shall be admitted into any employment in his Majesty's household or family; shall receive the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to the usage of the church of England, within three months after his or their admittance to such place or employment, in a public church, on a Sunday, immediately after divine service.

The situation of those times justified these restrictions. The members of the Romish church enjoyed to an invidious degree the royal favour. Many of the highest offices of the state were filled by them. The King was suspected to be, and the Duke of York avowedly was, of that persuasion. The bill was, therefore, passed in direct opposition to the Court; for a suspension of the penal laws against Papists had taken place by virtue of a royal proclamation, just at the time when a war had been commenced against the only Protestant powers that could effectually assist England in a struggle for her religious and civil liberties. This circumstance excited very justly the fears of all those who were zealously attached to the constitution in church and state, and was the cause of the setting forth in the preamble of the bill, that it was formed "to quiet the minds of his Majesty's good subjects, by preventing the dangers which might happen from Popish recusants." The Dissenters, therefore, very reasonably conceiving that this act could not, nor was intended, to affect them, exerted all their interest for its success. They willingly incurred the exclusion themselves, rather than prevent the benefits that would result from depriving the Papists of a participation of their privileges. After the passing of this act, a bill was brought in to relieve Protestant Dissenters from its general effects. This, with some amendments, passed the House of Lords: and, in the next session, an attempt was made to discriminate further between Dissenters and Papists; but this bill, after having passed the committee, was abandoned, in consequence of the report being rejected. Bishop Burnet thought it would be rather severe to turn against the Dissenters a bill which they had so warmly supported during its whole progress.

Though King William refused his assent to the repeal of the test act, because he considered it as a bar to the admission of Papists to public offices; it was, however, his wish that a reserve should be made in favour of such Protestant Dissenters as had a desire to serve him; as this conjunction would tend to unite, and consequently strengthen them against their common adversaries; on which account, when the bill was brought in for abrogating the oaths of allegiance to James II. a clause was added to dispense with the receiving of the sacrament of the Lord's supper as a qualification for civil offices. But this clause the Lords rejected, contrary to the sentiments of many of their body, who were friends to the Revolution.

In the 13th of Charles II. (1661) an act passed, that no person should be elected to any corporation office, who had not, within the course of one year before such election, taken the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to the rites of the church of England. In the year 1680, a bill was ordered in to repeal this act, which was read a second time, and committed; but, while it was pending, a bill came from the Lords, to distinguish between Protestant Dissenters and Popish recusants. There was no division on either, parliament having been suddenly prorogued on the 10th of January: the Commons, however, passed a resolution, that it was their opinion, that carrying into execution the then subsisting laws against the Protestant Dissenters, was a weakening of the Protestant interest, an encouragement to Popery, and dangerous to the peace of the kingdom.

After this general statement, he proceeded to the arguments in favour of the corporation and test acts. And, having obviated the principal, he represented the Dissenters as a respectable body of men, and particularly well-affected to the present sovereign and his government; it was, therefore, treating them with unmerited and impolitic severity, to preclude them from filling offices of public trust in common with their fellow-subjects of the established church. The removing of these restraints, he contended, could be productive of no ill effect: at the same time that it would relieve tender and scrupulous consciences, it would add to the strength and energy of the state, by promoting a general and cordial union of talents in its service.

No instance can be produced among the Reformed churches of the ceremony of receiving the sacrament being one of the qualifications for civil employments. In Scotland, the oaths only are required. No more, therefore, should be required from the members of the church of Scotland, resident in England. In the year 1779 this act was dispensed with in favour of the Dissenters in Ireland; and he could see no good reason why the same indulgence should not be extended to those of England. And from the liberal and tolerant spirit of the present times, he entertained the greatest confidence that it would. He concluded with making the motion (which Sir H. Hoghton seconded) as stated in p. 271.

Lord North (who we have already said, was decidedly against the repeal) contended for the necessity of an established church; and that these disabilities were absolutely necessary, in a political view, for its support. He was as much the friend of religious toleration as any man; speculative opinions, however absurd, if not injurious to society, should be treated with indulgence, and they met with every indulgence from the wise and mild spirit of our Government; but there were bounds beyond which they were not suffered to pass. It unfettered the mind, whilst it discouraged innovation only from motives of true policy.—If we relieved the Dissenters from this injunction, what would not the Papists have to ask? They were equally attached to the present family and constitution, and had certainly a right to the same exemption. For these reasons he opposed the motion.

Lord Beauchamp particularly replied with respect to the breach of the Union.

Mr. Smith supported the motion; as, with his usual good humour, did Sir James Johnstone; who added, he had no particular predilection for any sect of Christians; but that system was, in his opinion, the best, whose members were taught to serve God with the greatest purity of heart, and man with the most extensive and disinterested benevolence. But as the same end might be attained by one as well as another, he preferred that which inculcated sound doctrine at the smallest expence, and would therefore vote for the Dissenters.

Mr. Pitt considered the Dissenters as a very respectable body of people, and would exert all his influence to support their

their just privileges, if they were about to be violated. The Noble Lord in the blue ribbon had anticipated his arguments, and pressed them so forcibly on the House, that he would not go into the detail. He must, however, observe, that he could not perceive any of those grievances that had been complained of where did they exist? Look into the various departments of the state, the navy, the army, and every corporation in England, and you will find men of various persuasions whose consciences are not hurt by associating with their fellow-citizens of the church of England. He argued against many of Mr. Beaufoy's positions, and said that some of them were not fairly stated. He was, therefore, against the motion.

Mr. Fox, with wonderful animation, said, it was a question, on which, it must be allowed, he was perfectly unbiased; he had no connection to influence him; nor had the Dissenters a claim to his gratitude for their behaviour towards him on a recent occasion. He had always considered them as firmly attached, not only to the present Government, but to the principles of the constitution, notwithstanding their late deviation from them in the instance to which he alluded, and in which he was personally interested; yet, though they had for once departed from their attachment to liberty, he should continue firm to his principles of toleration. He then arrested the attention of the House, by a glowing appeal to its goodness, on the glaring absurdity of depriving the nation of as shining talents for its service as any it could boast, when neither church nor state could sustain the least injury by the removal of those oppressive and impolitic restraints, of which they so justly complained. The reasons which originally induced parliament to pass those acts, which it was the object of the present motion to repeal, existed no more; and to argue from the possible abuse of the privileges which they demanded, was the weakest of all possible things. They might argue against every possible good, against every indulgence, against every virtue, against even religion itself, on the same ground. He answered, one by one, all the arguments of Lord North and Mr. Pitt, and concluded a speech of strong and logical reasoning, by saying the motion had his most hearty assent.

Mr. Pitt rose to explain; and Mr.

Fox spoke a few words in reply.

Sir W. Dolben with great pleasantry opposed the motion; Mr. Beaufoy replied; the motion was lost in the manner we have already related; and the House adjourned at one in the morning.

(To be continued.)

*** In p. 494 of our last Magazine, it should have been noticed, that the P. S. which follows the Account of an Earthquake was not by the writer of the letter. There is otherwise a seeming contradiction. They were placed together by way of comparison and contrast. At the head of the P. S. add, "A Further Account of the same Earthquake, by Patrick Brydones, Esq."

To please our Friend, "The Loyal Cockney," who wishes to see K. Charles the 11d's Statue put up again; we are requested to give a Hint to the Committee of City Lands, or whoever it may concern, that placing that Statue, gilt, in the middle of Chatham-square, fronting Fleet-market, must be a pleasing Object, and much admired by Foreigners on their Entrance into Town over Blackfriars Bridge; and it would not take up more Room than the Statue of Charles I. at Charing-crofs. The Expence to the City would not be much.—Mr. J. R. Smith, of Ludlow asks, "What is the meaning of a very fine Picture, called "Belisane and Percival under the Enchantment of Urmas, from the Provençal Tale of Kyot; painted by *Amateur*, and engraved by Fufley?"—B. of Oxon says, in Answer to S. G. (p. 507), "I have an Idea of the greater Part of the Curiosities being in the Hands of a Gentleman named Cotton. In what Part of London he resides, I cannot tell; but I have frequently heard him avow himself the Inventor and Maker of several of the Things mentioned in the above Letter. All the Description I can give of him is, that I take him to be nearly, if not quite, 70 Years of Age; which Circumstance, added to his having been the greatest Part of his Life in the Habit of collecting Curiosities of almost every Description, induces me to suppose that your Correspondent A may gain the Information he wishes from that Quarter, as I take it Mr. C. must be a well-known Character in Town, as well from his long Residence there, as from having been at infinite Pains and Expence to make a very valuable Collection."—Mr. Peers may see the Monument of John Gower at St. Mary Overy's.—A Correspondent, who pays high Compliments to the "Modern Universal History," laments "the Want of a Map of Persia, which, he says, would have been useful, as well as Turkey in Asia;" and hints, that "it might have been more useful to have traced the rapid Progress of Mahomet than of Capt. Cook"—We recognise our *mad* Salisbury Friend, J. E. W. under his new Signature, Account

**Account of Proceedings of the SHOP-KEEPERS of the METROPOLIS
on the Subject of the Repeal of the SHOP-TAX.**

Wednesday, May 1. A general meeting of the shop-keepers of the cities of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, &c. was summoned at the London Tavern, for seven in the evening. About eight Mr. Jennings of Fenchurch-street (Mr. Alderman Skinner being much indisposed) was called to the chair.—The Chairman opened the business of the meeting by a short speech, stating the strong ground of objection to the Shop-Tax, on the principle of its partiality, oppression, and inexpediency. He observed, that the principle of the tax had ever been the most forcible reason for condemning it: was the plea of the tax being levied on the public, not on the shop-keeper, even established, it would be equally fair to levy a Shop-tax of four, five, or even ten shillings in the pound, with the two shillings, which is the present duty. The idea of the Shop-tax falling on the public was, however, now by experience found to be so very fallacious, that it gained ground amongst all descriptions of persons whatever; and the Chairman congratulated the meeting on the event of the 24th of April, which had established such an interest in the House of Commons, as must give hopes of the abolition of a tax so very injurious to the trading part of the community; one hundred and forty-nine gentlemen, the largest minority which had divided in the present Session, had gone out of the House in favour of the repeal; such a minority, superior to party, and unconnected with any aristocratical interest, could only arise from a conviction of the grievances the Retail Trader suffered, and must finally be successful.

After the Chairman sat down, other traders delivered their opinions, coinciding with the sentiments which had been delivered from the Chair, of the impossibility of raising this tax on the consumers, and asserting several instances of partiality, which must necessarily arise in the operation of so personal a tax.

Mr. Stock, of Ludgate Hill, who has frequently distinguished himself as an able speaker, brought forward the following Resolutions, which were agreed to, prefacing them by a speech of some length, in which he went over the motives from which the Committee had acted in the prosecution of this business in behalf of the Shop-keepers at large; and that they thought it their duty, at every period, to ask the opinion of the Shop-keepers; and whether they felt the encouragement sufficient to proceed in another session of parliament, a proceeding which the Committee were advised to by their best friends in the House of Commons, but in which, however flattering in prospect, they did not think themselves warranted in without the sanction of the Shop-keepers at large.

Resolved, 1st, That the events of the motion, made in the House of Commons on

last by so small a majority, and was supported by so respectable a number of members of that house, is sufficient encouragement for this meeting to direct their Committee to pursue every legal and spirited measure, in the next session of parliament, to obtain a repeal of the Act imposing a tax on shops.

2dly, That this Meeting profess themselves at all times ready to bear their proportion to the burthens of the state; and that, in their application for a repeal of the Shop-tax, they are actuated by no party or factious motives, the claim of the Shop-keepers being founded on the strong grounds of equity and justice, and supported by the general voice of the nation.

3dly, That the cause of the Shop-keepers having received very material support from a considerable number of cities, boroughs, and towns, in different parts of the kingdom, who have requested their several representatives in parliament to vote for a repeal of the Shop-tax; the Committee are directed to write to those several places, expressing the high sense of obligation this meeting entertain of the importance of their assistance; and to entreat they will continue their exertions, till the object, which at present appears in such close prospect, shall be obtained.

4thly, That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, for the unremitting attention he has shewn to promote the interests of the Shop-keepers, and for the peculiar ability with which he has supported their cause.

5thly, That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to John Lambton, Esq. who seconded the motion in the House of Commons, and to the other 147 members who voted in support of it; assuring them that this Meeting, as well as the nation at large, entertain the most grateful sense of their endeavours to rescue the traders from such a dangerous system of partial taxation.

6thly, That this Meeting beg leave to offer their tribute of gratitude and applause to the ten gentlemen representing the various districts of the metropolis, for the readiness of access they have at all times granted the Committee of the Shop-keepers, for their constant uniform exertions in behalf of their constituents, and for the peculiar zeal they displayed on the 24th of April, when the motion for the repeal of the Shop-tax was agitated.

7thly, That the Thanks of this Meeting be returned to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, for the assistance they have given the Shop-keepers, and for the opposition they have for two years maintained, collectively and individually, to a tax so obnoxious in its principle, and so pernicious in its tendency.

8thly, The Chairman having left the Chair, it was resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Committee, for their uniform attendance and close perseverance in pursuit of the measures adopted, for obtaining a repeal of the tax on Shop-keepers.

9thly, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his polite, impartial, and attentive conduct of the business of this evening.

The Chairman having resumed the Chair, it was Resolved unanimously,

10thly, That the above Resolutions be published in all the daily and evening papers signed by the Chairman.

DAVID JENNINGS, Chairman.

The Committee continued to sit during the month of May, for the purpose of arranging their business, previous to the Summer recess, and forwarded the following letter to their country correspondents.

SIR,

By the direction of the Committee, appointed by the Retail Shop-keepers of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, I have the honour to transmit to you the following Resolution of their last General Meeting, on the 1st instant.

Resolved, "That the cause of the Shop-keepers having received very material support from a considerable number of cities, boroughs, and towns, in different parts of the kingdom, who have requested their several Representatives in Parliament to vote for a repeal of the Shop-tax; the Committee are directing to write to those several places, expressing the high sense of obligation this Meeting entertain of the importance of their assistance, and to entreat they will continue their exertions till the object, which at present appears in such close prospect, shall be obtained.

The Committee would be happy, if it were in their power, to distinguish those friends, who, by their peculiar zeal, have rendered the most essential services, in order to make to them the more particular acknowledgements of the Shop-keepers of the metropolis; but you will readily perceive the impossibility of such distinction, and be pleased to accept of this general tribute of their respect and attention.

The well-founded hopes of success, which may be indulged in another session of parliament, from a continuance in the same legal, but constant and unremitting appeal to a tribunal ever open to the redress of grievances, stimulate the Shop-keepers of the metropolis, to recommend to the country at large a perseverance in those steps which have secured them so powerful an interest with the members of the legislature.

The opinion of one hundred and forty-nine gentlemen in the House of Commons, who have declared themselves by their votes adverse to the Shop-tax, would be an in-

ducement to act with vigour and firmness in the future application to parliament; but the Shop-keepers are impelled by a stronger motive—the justice of their cause—which is more clearly illustrated in every attempt they have made for relief, and which carries conviction to the well-informed and considerate mind.

That principle of partial taxation, which the Shop-tax is made the instrument of fixing upon retail traders, may lead to consequences highly dangerous; and finally destructive of the liberties and franchises of every other order of the community.

The Committee, sanctioned by the directions of that body of Shop-keepers who originally constituted them, will not fail to exert the same assiduity, and to give the same attention to the means expedient for obtaining a repeal in the next session of parliament, that they have pursued with increased encouragement in the present; and flatter themselves, as they have a single view to the public benefit, they shall experience from you, and the kingdom in general, the support and confidence with which they have hitherto been so much honoured.

I beg leave to subscribe myself,

SIR, Your most obedient,

and very humble Servant,

Fenchurch street,
May 29, 1787.

DAVID JENNINGS,
Chairman.

THE office of King's Remembrancer in his Majesty's Exchequer is of great trust and importance, and executed by a Deputy of rank and character in the learned profession. The business is transacted by eight principal or senior, and an indefinite number of inferior or junior clerks, who transact as well the business of the Crown in the revenue department, as of the subjects in civil causes.

The late Mr. Masham was many years Remembrancer. Mr. Hervey succeeded him; and the Hon. Mr. Elliot, closely connected with and allied to Mr. Pitt, now fills that office. The first of those gentlemen (probably warranted by the conduct of his predecessor), upon the death or removal of any Gentleman in the first class, received 7 or 800 guineas for his appointment to a seat at the table. Mr. Hervey increased the fine upon admission from 1000 to 1400 guineas: and since his decease a vacancy lately happening, Mr. Elliot had an offer of the like sum of 1400 guineas from a gentleman in every respect qualified for the station, which he refused, declaring in his opinion, as an office of trust, it ought not to be sold; and in consequence, a gentleman of worth, who was either unable or unwilling to advance so much money on the risk of his life, after many years suspension, has been promoted without fee or reward, and without any application or interest. This, as a strange instance of ministerial influence and example, should not pass unnoticed.

FOREIGN ARTICLE.

85. *Storia de' Fenomeni del Tremoto avvenuto nelle Calabrie, e nel Valdemone, nell' Anno 1783. passa in luce dalla Reale Accademia delle Scienze, e delle Belle Lettere di Napoli. Napoli. 1783. 4to.*

THIS is the result of the observations of the Royal Academy of Naples on the dreadful calamities that visited the two Calabrias and the opposite coast of Sicily, from February to May 1783, drawn up by their secretary. Sir Wm. Hamilton, whose tour over these scenes we reviewed in our vol. LIII. p. 785, announced the sending 15 members of this Academy, with a draughtsman, for the sole purpose of giving a satisfactory and ample account of this great event. Let us now see how they succeeded.

The party consisted of the secretary of the Academy, as director and historian general, 4 pensionaries and 3 fellows of the Academy, 3 draughtsmen, and 3 more persons to accompany them. As vouchers for their observations on the natural history of the several countries, they brought home a large cargo of specimens, deposited in their Museum. To this account is prefixed a description of the equatorial machine made use of in their astronomical and geographical observations. To the particular description of the effects of the earthquake on each place and district are added physical observations.

They set out from Naples April 5, 1783, and at their landing at the point of *Scalea*, in Hither Calabria, found the once beautiful coast enveloped in thick fog. The scene of the first movements of the earth, about the end of December 1782, and in January and February following, on the coast in the neighbourhood of *St. Lucido*, makes the 1st plate; the site is described p. 1—11. — *Belmonte* Castle, whose upper stories were shaken down, makes plate II. — The first dreadful ravages took place at *Pizzo*, a handsome fishing town, where many people were killed; its ruins make plates III and IV. At this place the party separated, and took different routes. — The beautiful city of *Monteleone* next engaged their attention, and its ruins, and those of its church of *St. Leoluca*, make plates V and VI. — The strong castle of Count Roger, and the cathedral in which was his monument, are thrown down. The miracle of a cross twisted round spirally is discarded by our travellers; and they could get no certainty about the effect

of the earthquakes on fluids. They found, universally, that the excessive fright at first had so disturbed the people's minds, that, quickly passing to a kind of loss of reason, it ended in a stupid and unthinking inactivity. Many were for several days affected with such pain and restlessness, and tremor, that they doubted if ever they should have recovered it. Others complained of feverishness, and slow pains in the stomach and loins, which appeared to be common to all as they proceeded. We think these symptoms more the effect of the consternation than of the air, or shocks. The villages dependent on *Monteleone* suffered much more than that city. The clefts in the earth had no certain beginning or end, nor were their directions regular.

The monument of Count Roger Bosso, and his wife *Adelaid*, remain entire, covered over with the ruins of the cathedral, which all fell inward. This tomb, made up of older materials, and its inscription, are represented in plates VII and VIII.

The episcopal city of *Mileto*, totally ruined, is exhibited in plate IX. Our travellers, May 1, riding in its district, were surprised by a shock. The beasts of burden gave the first alarm, by quitting the road, and seeming as if afraid of falling. Presently they heard a terrible rumbling (*rombo*); stones, and whatever lay upon the surface of the ground, shook; the tops and branches of trees waved; the horses started and trembled, and lost all command; their riders, looking on the earth, felt that dimness of the eyes which happens on fording a river. This was a strong shock. The air was quite serene, and scarce a zephyr breathed: presently it became troubled, cloudy, and disposed to rain. The barking of dogs, the braying of asses, and the croaking of crows, kept up the apprehensions of another shock all night, but none happened. — May 2, the earth shook and undulated, without rumbling; the sky clear and bright. Rain and wind followed; the dogs and asses were in perpetual uproar (*smania*). They were scarcely composed to sleep when a rumbling and shock united came on at midnight. They fell asleep amidst the din of dogs, asses, and crows, and were shaken with a new terrible rumbling, and by a short but violent concussion of the earth. This was repeated May 3, in the course of which day the earth undulated.

Plates X and XI exhibit Echini and Sphondyli, of the natural size.

Tropea, which had not suffered so much but that the buildings admit of repair, makes plate XII. An angle of the church of *Francica*, with a sacrament complete, plate XIII.—Plate XIV shews how the shepherds' huts, composed of loose stones, with wooden roofs, covered with lupines and asphodel stalks, were shattered.—Plates XV and XVI are effects on natural objects.

Soriano was favoured in the dreadful 5th of February, but the dome of the church was thrown in; plates XVII, XVIII, XIX. In one of the wavings of the earth hereabouts, the prior of the Carmelites of Jerocarne, travelling along the road, was caught in a cleft up to his ankle, and so continued till the shocks re-opened the cleft, and released him, leaving the mark as of a chain round his leg.—Plate XX exhibits some of these clefts.

Plate XIX represents the banks falling from under the roots of olive trees, forming a cavity, and changing the bed of the river Caridi. In these convulsions a whole family, besides several individuals, perished. One man was swallowed up and thrown out again several times. Two fat hogs remained under the ruins of their sty 32 days, and came out alive, refusing food, but drinking greedily. The effect of these convulsions on oil was that of thickening it; on wine, to affect its colour and strength.

The destruction of the celebrated and magnificent convent of *Certosa*, in which were preserved so many records of the antiquities of the middle ages, is well described; and plates XXI and XXII exhibit its ruins and cloister, built in the 16th century.

The ruins of *Nicotera* make plate XXIII.

The pits formed in the plain of *Rofarno* plate XXIV, and the ruins of its church plate XXV. The town is entirely destroyed, and the road between it and *St. Fili* village torn to pieces. The observation on the territory of *Rofarno* is, that the soil is rich, but wants people to cultivate and drain it.

Pits in the territory of *Polissena* plate XXVI, and ruins of the town and its aqueduct plate XXVII. This plate conveys the idea of a town absolutely reduced to powder. In its ruins were dug up two dead women, who had suckling children; the women were found

swollen and livid, the children emaciated and almost skeletons. As this town has a kind and generous lord, it is recovering space, and in its reviviscence may be seen in plate XXVIII.

The havock in the fertile country at *Cinquesfrondi* is shewn in plate XXIX.

"*Terrannova* became, in an instant, an empty name; dispersed and torn in scattered pieces; tossed towards the two rivers, or into the opened bosom of the mountain; or scattered, broken, and shivered over its waste surface, as fore-runners of a frightful ruin. An indistinct groan, a terrible crash, and a thick cloud of dust, concealed in the complete annihilation the dreadful slaughter of men and animals. The signs of this catastrophe had been a stormy sky, a feeble sunrise, a thick fog covering the air, till dispersed by a sleety rain and changeable winds. At noon the sky was covered with low, dark, slow-moving clouds, and sudden bursts of wind. The birds fluttered about in confusion, and of the domestic animals some ran away, some stumbled, and others sunk down with fear. In a moment the earth shook heavily with a slow undulating motion." The evening which succeeded, by its apparent calm, gave hopes of cessation of the continued shocks; but the night produced a scene of horror inexpressible, heightened by heavy rain, intermingled with repeated shocks. The castle fell immediately a complete ruin, but an old round tower subsided in part, while the rest stood inclined, as expressed in plate XXX. The court of the monastery subsided, and the stone-work of the well in it remained above it, as in plate XXXI.—Plate XXXII exhibits the view of the town over the river *Mairo*. A whole inn, with its owners and guests, was in a moment transported out of its place, which was occupied by a wide and monstrous gulph: the inn, soon after its removal, tumbled down in different directions, without hurting 2 of the 7 persons in it. The physician of the place, after being buried in the ruins of his house, of two stories, was, by a second undulation, cast up out of it. The like good fortune attended several other persons.—Plate XXXIV represents pieces of pavement turned topsy-turvy by the shocks. The calamities of this place were heightened by the disappearance of all the water in wells or springs, except one, which yielded only a little thick, white, ill-

tasted

aked water. An oil-press has in great part been thrown into an abyss, and two jars lay whole among the ruins; plate XXXV.—The havock and changes in the face of the adjoining country may be seen in plate XXXVI.—Plate XXXVII shews the valley where the river *Sali* runs, and the great rock of *Molochiello* split down, as in plate XXXVIII. Its fall buried a cottage, and killed a woman, whose child was dug out, three days after, alive, and was seen living, but weak and puny.

The fate of *Casal Nuovo*, and its whole territory, was still more calamitous. Every building destroyed. Here perished the amiable Princess of Gerace. Her right temple and side bore the marks of her death. Her body was dug out, and deposited in a hastily-erected tomb in the little barrack that supplies the place of the ruined church of the fathers Alcantarini (p. 185, 186). The supposed Amiantus, on the rugged rock of *Cavalluca*, could not be found. The road at the bottom of this rock has sunk down; plate XXXIX.—*Oppido* is totally destroyed; and part of the hill on which it stood slid into the river *Fricaccio* below, and stopped its course; plate XL. Another portion slipped down and formed an amphitheatrical cavity (plate XLI), like some of our chalk-pits. The river *Cumì* changed its course, and formed several lakes, plate XLII. Several fossil shells, &c. found in these alterations, are in plates XLIII and XLIV.—Plate XLV expresses all these changes, and the new-formed lakes and mountains of chalk. The house of the Signori Gullo was surprised at dinner-time, and the ruins presently took fire. One of these lords was buried under the ruins in darkness and dust; and while he remained there felt the ground successively shake and rumble under him, lifting him up and down, and changing his situation. Availing himself of these motions, he disengaged one arm, while another shock cased his shoulders from the superincumbent weight of rubbish, and at length released his whole body. His friends heard his cries, and rescued him from the smoke and flames that gathered round him. The caputular vicar had a like narrow escape, but lost an eye (p. 240—244). One woman lived under ruins full 25 days, and during the last 5 with a dead child, which she had taken care of, and kept alive as long as she could by her urine. This woman was brought

to Naples, and shewn to Sir Wm. Hamilton. This was the general companion of these accidents, and many said they slept during their confinement.—The mischief done at *Oppido*, say the academicians, is past description; nor is the diligence less to re-establish it.

Plate XLVI shews another amphitheatre of hill subsided in the *Vallone di Birbo*.

Plate XLVII, masses like clay, in the now dry bed of the river *St. Biase*.

Masses of chalk and sand separated from the rocks at *Timpe di Castellucci*, plate XLVIII.

Plate XLIX, a mill ruined at *Castellucci*.

Plate L, *Casoleto*, on a rock ruined.

Plate LI, a conic rock of chalk, near *Old Sinopoli*.

Plate LII, the country and road of *Frodi*, with its various subsidings.

Plate LIII, the river *Jannara*, sinking and rising again in different lakes or pools.

At *Sitixxo* the baronial house was burnt in its ruins; and the baron's brother, with his wife and four daughters, perished in it. There was not a necessary of life left undestroyed; and the oil ran about the streets like water. The city of *St. Crispina* on a very high rock was totally destroyed, and the ruins since removed; plate LIV.—Plate LV shews the ruined church of *Seminara*.

We have now brought our curious travellers to the point of *Scilla*, whose catastrophe is painted in lively colours. The principal facts are so well known, we shall only extract one paragraph, descriptive of the night scene when the sea broke in, after the fall of part of a mountain. "The rain, the frequent distant thunder, the darkness, the cries of the dying, the threatening murmur of the sea, and the frequent trembling of the land, formed a dreadful mixture of horror, compassion, and wretchedness." The event shews that the unfortunate prince had better have staid in his castle.

In *Reggio* there is not a house, church, or other building, public or private, that is not fractured or separated into masses either ruined or so shocked that a prudent man could not enter them without fear or hazard; plate LVII.

The inexpressible distresses of the wretched inhabitants of this once populous and flourishing tract, and the series of famine which succeeded to their other calamities, have been greatly

alleviated by the care and attention of Don Fr. Pignatelli, their governor, in dispensing the relief both from the king, his master and that furnished by the barons and others, in employing the soldiery in every act of help and kindness, and in burning the dead bodies, with proper precaution of perfumes and drugs, to prevent infection, as well as in covering up the cemeteries which had been laid open, and also providing barracks for the survivors.

From Italy our travellers passed into Sicily, to contemplate the ruins of *Messina*. One extraordinary forerunner of the calamity there was an amazing shoal of the small fishes called *Cicurelli*, so much before their usual time. In other respects, this desolation nearly resembles that of Lisbon; and the houses when in ruins took fire, and burnt for 7 days. The ruins are engraved in plates LVIII to LXIV. The high steeple of the great church, plate LXV, being shaken at the foundation, but broken off diagonally about the middle, is supposed to have been affected by an earthquake, which is confirmed by the manner in which other buildings were ruined; plate LXVI.

All the public magazines of corn, &c. were destroyed, and all the wells and springs failed. The earthquake which ruined this city originated as in another centre, and was not accompanied with such convulsions as in Calabria. It was, however, accompanied with two horrible sea-quakes (*marimoti*), in an extent of 6 miles by 3.

A report prevailed, during their stay at Messina, that a new volcano had broke out in the Eolian islands; but, on enquiry, this was found to be false; as was also another report, that, for months before the calamity, those of Etna and Stromboli were quiet, whereas both, and particularly the latter, were as active as ever.

A violent fever, which seized the secretary at Messina, brought him so low that they were obliged to give up the journey to Farther Calabria. Their account of that tract is therefore compiled from the best observations communicated from thence.—The mischief done at Gerace is represented in plate LXVI; *Stilo*, plate LXVII.

P. 451 to 455 is taken up in a comparison between the havoc in the two Calabrias. The physical geography of Calabria is much wanted. A map of this sort, taken in this expedition, by P.

Eliseo, makes plate LXVIII.—The natural qualities of the two Calabrias are next discussed their fossils and minerals; the meteorological constitution before the earthquake, and the meteors that preceded and attended it. The country had been deluged by continued and excessive rains in the Autumn of 1782 and January 1783, after a very dry Summer of 1782; consequently it is easy to see in what bad disposition for the fatal physical revolution was the soil of a country whose mountains, far from being of the first, were almost all of the second, order, and whose express character is, a tumultuary, fluxed, and gregarious conformation.

From Feb. 27 the shocks became less frequent and more distant, and continued to abate to the end of June 1783; after which, there was a suspension of them. But in June, 1784, the country was again violently shaken and agitated.

Among the effects of the earthquake on the human body, the principal are, slow pains in the stomach, internal shiverings, and a slight cutaneous eruption, and, in the more violent shocks, a weight on the forehead of the head. Many thousands perished by the epidemic disorder that unavoidably followed on these convulsions of nature. Our naturalists deny the thick fog to be any consequence thereof, because it prevailed in many other parts of the world. They first saw it as they approached the coast of Hither Calabria. It continued to increase; and in June was thickest and general. The difficulty of ascertaining the number of persons who perished in the earthquake rendered it impossible to give any calculation.

Here the laborious undertaking concludes. We have been the more full in our review of it, as conceiving it a just and faithful collection of facts and observations, with the conclusions drawn from both, worthy the learned academy and their royal patron, and a clear vindication of themselves from the apprehensions of our countryman for their credit*. They justly observe, that, however the publick may have expected an earlier account from them, the philosopher will see the reasonableness of their delay. We

* "Unless," says Sir William Hamilton, "they attend as I did to the nature of the soil of the place where these accidents happened, their reports will generally meet

We are sorry impartiality obliges us to add, that neither the drawing nor engraving of their plates do any credit to the Neapolitan artists; and, had we not followed the relation, we should frequently have been at a loss to find out what the plates meant. The views of Messina in its ruins by M. Houel, in his *Voyage Pittoresque de la Sicile*, tom. II. plates LXXXVI. VII, with all their French neatness, are more expressive.

96. *Remarks on the Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux in North America.*

"THE storm of war has long ceased; the tumult that has arisen from it is gradually subsiding; the voice of reason begins to be heard; and prejudice bears an unintentional testimony to truth. Struck with these reflections on reading the Marquis de Chastellux's Travels, I offer some remarks on them to the publick. His account of America strengthens many assertions, relative to the late war, that have hitherto been disbelieved; points out who were the enemies of Great Britain; what instruments separated her from her colonies; and produces the most ample evidence in favour of the military talents of the British generals. Every page of this work bears with it the undeniable testimony of a soldier, citizen; or philosopher — that a *British subject enjoys a greater share of happiness at home than he could find in a wild pursuit of it in America.*" Such is the Remarker's candid Preface. Nor are his remarks less candid or less judicious. With the true spirit of a Briton, he reprobates the insidious incoaching interference of France; the base duplicity and cruelty of America; and the still more infernal treachery of those fomenters of faction in the vitals of Britain; who, under the specious name of her best friends, and most dutiful sons,

"meet with little credit, except from those who are professed dilettanti of miracles." What were Sir William's reasons for these apprehensions are best known to himself. Were we in the place of the Royal Academicians of Naples, we should esteem it an unhandsome *suspicion* at least. But they are even with him, when they close their compliment to him by saying, that, after seeing the girl who had fasted so long in the ruins, he set off to continue his *rapid course* among "the most tragical scenes of desolated Calabria."

were conspiring her destruction with "the felons of England, the adventurers of the Continent, and those hearts of steel, and white boys, who fled from the justice of Ireland to form an army, while the sober emigrant retired into the interior counties, or joined the British army." — The irreconcilable hatred to England was inspired by the *enlightened few*, says the Translator of Chastellux. — "Such incendiaries, as the Translator may add fuel to it," says the Remarker; "but, by the blessing of God, the ruin of England is not likely to be the result of their wishes."

"The Marquis says, that Read is an enemy of Dr. Franklin's. They are worthy rivals. The Doctor was equally suspected in the beginning of the war in America as in England. I totally deny the Doctor's evidence, that the Indian war is to be attributed to the policy of English government; nor is it a novel doctrine that American mercy must destroy them. Dr. F. well knows the French first let loose these dogs of war in 1756; and that it cost Great Britain very dear to preserve America from their fury; and he was in Philadelphia when a proposition was made to a British officer, from a surgeon of that place, to inoculate blankets, and distribute them as presents to the Indians, to whom that disorder was fatal. Can the fables of Europe, match a story of so much baseness and horror? It can find its parallel only in the massacre of the Moravian protestants, to whom British faith allowed a neutrality, and American mercy denied an existence. From the nature of the people on the American frontiers, the genius of the Indians, and their recollection of the former perfidies with which the French and American settlers accuse each other, a neutrality is scarcely ever to be depended upon." The Remarker goes on to shew how faithfully the Indians resisted the seductions of Congress.

"The Marquis ascribes the system of government to Mr. Samuel Adams. His Translator, to Mr. John Adams. We must presume," says the Remarker, "that John framed the constitution, and Samuel claimed the merit of it, with the Marquis." The late motley, ill-digested publication on the subject, by John Adams, seems to prove this.

The Remarker gives the following character of Gen. Washington: "This celebrated man may possess the foundation of political abilities; for, like other politicians, he is hard-hearted and versatile. The part he had to act was not a very difficult one; and in the execution of it he was uniformly supported by the civil power; they bore the odium of severities which they could not have exercised but for his protection; and he assumed the appearance of lenity and forbearance. He had the power to crush all rivals; and his jealousy made him use it. He was the natural and absolute disposer of all military preferments. He has been called a Fabius; but by those only who knew the Roman by newspaper allusions. The system of the one was, at his outset, procrastination; that of the other, offensive war: and what the Roman adopted from choice, the Virginian was driven into from necessity."—He then proceeds ably to state the true reason, hitherto mistaken, why this gentleman did not usurp the government of America, and overturn the constitution of his country. "Had his army been an army of natives, it would have been an army of agitators; and a real Cromwell would have snatched the sword of empire from an imaginary one: but neither Congress nor Washington could have led this heterogeneous army against any one state; it would have mouldered away on its march, and perished in the outset."

"The Marquis de Fayette's claim to any military reputation I absolutely deny: that he was a man of political consequence cannot be disputed; but the effect of his private letters on some states, superior to the strongest exhortations of Congress, lessens our idea of American union. Congress must have wanted principle in this exhortation, or patriotism in the separate states by no means been universal. Mr. F. aiming to command an enterprise, projected by Schuyler, against Canada, as related by M. de Chastellux, does him no credit, and disgraces Washington. Schuyler was too cunning for both."—For his characters of the other American generals, among whom he ranks Green highest, his reflections on the order of the Cincinnati, and his animated vindication of Arnold, we must refer to the pamphlet.

"The most stupendous event which

"has hitherto been produced by the American revolution is the introduction of episcopacy; an end opposite, very opposite indeed, to the intentions and expectancy of those who, in Europe and America, were among the promoters of its independency, and totally contrary to the politics of the fanatic, and the self-sufficiency of the deist."

Upon the shameful abuse of English generals and English soldiers, upon the treacherous malignity of those who propagate this abuse, upon the character of Mr. Jefferson and his opinions against encouraging emigration to America, the Remarker argues in a very judicious manner. But we want words to applaud those deductions which form his admirable apostrophe to Mr. Jefferson, to shew himself in his proper point of importance, by restoring a commercial union between G. Britain and America.

A very respectable correspondent observes of this pamphlet, that "it is written by no common hand, but a person well acquainted with America, and no unconcerned spectator of the transactions there. His information was of the best kind; and I am convinced he has asserted nothing but on the best authority. The account of Washington's army is, in my opinion, extremely curious."

97. Cunningham's History of Great Britain. (Continued from p. 513.)

THE moral, end, or connecting principle, of Mr. Cunningham's History is, to illustrate the advantage of compact over divided dominions, and of uniformity of design over councils fluctuating and uncertain. He displays the vast extent and importance of the Austrian dominions, including, then, those of Spain, on which the sun never set. Yet Lewis XIV. of France was not afraid singly to attack the dominions of so great but scattered an empire; and although the Imperial family was assisted in two confederate wars by almost all the princes and states of Europe, the French armies slaughtered, taken, or put to flight; and public credit in France utterly ruined, yet, such is the advantage of constancy over inconstancy, and of undivided over divided power, that the French King, wearied out by perseverance, the adversity of fortune, and at a time when the Duke of Marlborough, having opened a way into the heart of France, had determined, and was prepared, to march to the French capital,

capital, by the way of Calais, the Marquis of Torcy negotiated the peace of Utrecht, which, by raising the Duke of Anjou to the throne of Spain, united that kingdom to France, and thereby established that enormous power which seems still, by a deliberate and systematic conduct, to threaten the subversion of political and civil liberty among her neighbours.

Our historian, having deduced his narrative to that point in which all the movements that form its subject attained their full and just termination, and which so emphatically illustrates the advantage of undivided power and undiverted aim over the fragility of combinations and the inconstancy of popular councils, for the satisfaction of his readers, winds up the whole with a summary account of the fortune and fate of the principal parties concerned in the scenes he had described.

The translator, whose mind appears to be perfectly congenial to that of his original author, on the subject of politics, expatiates on the truth and importance of the moral of the History as follows :

"There cannot possibly be any doctrine, or moral, in which nations in general, or Great Britain in particular, are more interested than that which forms the connecting principle in the History before us. Ambition and accidents constantly diminish the number and enlarge the boundaries of principalities and kingdoms, the larger of which swallow up the smaller, as the smaller fall into the larger drops of water, when they come within the sphere of their attraction. At last, one general deluge overwhelms the nations in universal monarchy, until new convulsions, whether external or internal, like fire, vapour, and storms, agitate the mighty mass, and rend it again into separate states and dominions. For the balance of power is not preserved among unequal states by equal divisions of plunder. In all divisions of this kind it is as clear that the stronger has the advantage over the weaker party, as it is in geometry, that, if equal things be added to unequal things, their wholes will be unequal. Mutual concession and connivance, mutual sacrifices may protract hostilities for a time ; but at last the mastery of the world is decided by a single action. Thus, in the decline of the Roman empire, the most powerful governors of provinces divided the Imperial dominions among themselves, and then determined by the sword who should wear the purple. At no time has the partitioning policy of rival empires been more visible than at present. When we reflect on the hereditary ambition of the Court of France, in all its measures, whether of war or peace ;

the Western and the Eastern, the and the Southern, boundaries of nations now governed by the houses of Bourbon ; the political harm unites these rival powers ; the intent and growing greatness of the complacency and good correspondence which subsist between the Courts of Paris, and St. Petersburg ; the Cunningham's History will perhaps in the present conjuncture of affairs be seasonable and important. designs of France were open on the neighbouring states opposed with vigour, otherwise an enormous power would have been established, which would have overwhelmed the liberties of Europe. Great Britain, in times of open war, opposed arms to arms ; so, in times of peace, she ought to oppose caution to arrogance to alliance. In Prussia, in Portugal, on the mountains of Spain, wherever the standard of civil or religious freedom is raised, there it ought to be supported. Liberty banished from the Continent, can only find a safe and permanent asylum in Great Britain."

The author of the critical and graphical memoirs, from the scope and arrangement, and many other particulars, characteristic of Mr. Cunningham's History. Cunningham makes seasonable and amusing digressions from politics to the arts of peace, the progress of society and of the sciences, as well as liberal arts and letters, and carefully noticing the vicissitudes of the spirit of the nation, and the state of the government. As the various situations in which our author was placed afforded frequent opportunities of peering within the curtain, and seeing the workings of their guard ; so we find him expressing their counter-acting the tones of their voice, and all the traces and the workings of their passion. He not only tells us of the prince, or statesman, or distinguished character said or did a particular thing, but whether in a good or bad humour, in a merry mood. Although he attaches himself so much as writers of memoirs to circumstantial anecdotes, yet is his work free from the taint of gossip, of both more than any English history of high reputation. His criticisms and anecdotes are all of them with that general train of character, by which the events which he records are distinguished from the ordinary course of

"If he describes, with extraordinary minuteness, the extreme wantonness and open licentiousness of the court of Charles II. he is justified by the sudden reflux in the temper and manners of the nation, from extreme moroseness and severity to extreme levity and sensuality.—The Earl of Godolphin abandoning himself, on the news of the shipwreck of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, to the most passionate and immoderate grief, and tearing off the few grey locks that remained on his aged and venerable head *;—the Marshal de Tallard sent to explain away the meaning of a treaty which he himself, on the part of France, had negotiated and signed, abashed and confounded in the presence of King William, and speaking in a low, tremulous, and scarcely audible tone of voice †;—the Czar of Muscovy, who was a very tall man, bowing down and embracing K. William at Utrecht, and exclaiming, with the most visible emotions of satisfaction and joy, 'Lo! here is an ample reward of all my labours ‡!' Such anecdotes and circumstances as these, while they detract not from the dignity of an historical composition, render it highly picturesque and animated."

It is justly observed, by the writer of the critical and biographical memoirs; that, although Mr. Cunningham's History abounds with refined observations, yet he does not obtrude them in a formal and dictatorial manner; but, with equal elegance and conciseness, either suggests them in a very few words, or involves them in the stream of his narrative. It is also to be remarked of our author, that, like Livy, and other ancient historians, as well as some modern Italian, who imitate the ancients, he relates, on different occasions, sundry prodigies and presages of war. This he does, not to astonish the vulgar reader, but in order to shew their effects on the minds of the people, and their origin in human nature. Where they are told seriously, and with an appearance of conviction, in the mind of the relator, of their reality, he treats them with proper contempt. For example, speaking of the death of King William, as related by a noble Venetian historian, he says, "It is agreed, on all hands, that no society of men is more moderate, none more cautious, none more just, either in speaking or writing, than the republic of Venice; but how it came into Garson's head to invent presages in this part of his History, no man alive can conceive §."—Throughout the whole of Mr. Cunningham's History

we meet with references to ancient times. He not only appears in the character of a man of business, a courtier, and a philosopher; but in that of a very learned and agreeable companion, he takes frequent opportunities of stepping aside into classical ground, and particularly of recalling to the minds of his readers the great scenes, and the progress of the Roman arms. That Mr. Cunningham perfectly understood the nature and the advantages arising from the British constitution, and that he may be ranked among those writers who are denominated Constitutional Historians, might be proved by a great variety of passages in this History, among which we find the following:

"Having taken notice of the readiness with which the people, on the strength of public credit *, brought vast sums into the treasury, he observes, 'That this confidence between the parliament and the people of England was the true source of our victories, our military and naval power, our wealth; and the hopes of our posterity both in war and peace, and strengthened the foundations of our government †.'—'Upon the promise of great interest, money enough was brought into the treasury, and the payments made at once; whereby it appears, that in Britain the public good, and the interest of the community, depend more on the confidence and good-will of the people than either upon the royal authority or acts of parliament ‡.' And this confidence, as our author insinuates in another place, is not to be maintained by any multiplication of laws, or constitutional reforms, so effectually as by the practice of moral rectitude, or integrity of conduct. 'Every year there were new acts of parliament made for the prevention of the frauds of many people, and redressing public grievances; but still, by such methods of redressing, the grievances increased; and I very much doubt whether the iniquity of mankind can be redressed by any laws, unless they receive an additional sanction both from the example and the constant exertions of those who are entrusted with the administration of them §.' As long as a confidence between the people and parliament is maintained, so long is our civil constitution preserved entire; but, should ever a period arrive in which that confidence should be shaken or lost, some

* "After the parliament, in 1704, had granted money to the Queen, for the service of the war, a clause was inserted in the act, for leasing out certain taxes, for ninety-nine years, to any purchaser, whereby vast sums of ready money were brought into the treasury by three or four payments."

* Vol. II. p. 110.

† Vol. I. p. 96.

‡ Vol. I. p. 163.

§ Vol. I. p. 253.

† II. 367.

‡ II. 155.

§ II. 120.

'new order of affairs would necessarily succeed, but probably none that would provide for the security of our natural rights and privileges:' so close is the connection, in this mixed government, between good morals and public liberty!"

Mr. Cunningham takes due notice of all religious controversies, and gives a full, clear, and distinct account of the debates in both the English and Scotch parliaments, particularly on the subject of the Union. He records the names, the actions, and the doctrines, and often describes the persons, of the men most distinguished for political, military, literary, and scientific talents, and merit of every kind, in every station, as private soldiers, coachmen; &c. &c. He seems often to have discovered the secret springs which moved the scenes he describes, and he has enriched and adorned his relation of facts with learning, philosophy, many instructive and pleasing anecdotes, and with satire, wit, and humour. In a word, as he enjoyed uncommon opportunities of information, so he possessed dispositions which inclined him to make a proper use of his superior advantages. But although there is, on the whole, in Cunningham's History, an air of candour and probity, and of a strong disposition to pay the tribute of praise wherever it is due, it is evident that he has his prejudices, which, no doubt, in some instances may have led him to magnify or to diminish the truth. He appears to have entertained great animosity and contempt towards Bishop Burnet, and a rooted hatred of General Stanhope. He never slips any occasion of inveighing, sometimes in a strain of ridicule, and sometimes in a spirit of detestation, against priests and women, and never fails to impute to both their full share of blame, and perhaps more than their full share, in any national calamity. He shews great anxiety, too, about the chastity of the fair-sex. If any lady of distinction has deviated from the paths of virtue, her frailty is faithfully recorded, and that even when it is no way connected with public affairs. In this particular perhaps our author may be thought to have transgressed the laws of history.

The author of the critical and biographical introduction having given a full and just idea of the matter contained in Mr. Cunningham's History, goes on to make some observations, equally

just, on the style and manner in which it is written.

"The matter and the form," he says, "the substance and the style, of any composition are intimately connected. The style naturally grows out of the matter, and is swelled and formed by the sentiment: it is, to speak in the language of a celebrated naturalist, the full development of that internal model, according to which the separated and organized particles of matter take their place in any animated system. Just style, therefore, does not consist wholly in a proper and nice selection of pure and classical words, and the construction of these, according to the established rules of grammar, in sentences and periods; but partly in that adaption of phraseology, to the precise point in question, to the sentiment or passion, or shade of passion, to be expressed, and which a word neither fashionable nor elegant will sometimes express more happily than one culled from the most popular, pompous, and fastidious writers. The word, which to a mind stored with all the riches of any language, first occurs, will, for the most part, be that which is the best fitted to the subject, and to bring forth, without distortion, the conceptions of the mind. Hence, although in such a style particular words and phrases should seem rough and uncouth, when viewed apart from the general contour of any work, yet, on the whole, it will possess an ease, propriety, and grace, which are by no means to be found in more laboured compositions. It is this free and bold use of language, corresponding to internal freedom and boldness of thought, which gives character and originality to an author. If the sentiments and views of any writer be in reality his own, his manner will be his own also. A genius, original and sublime, does not naturally so much as think of forming his style after the model of any one writer, however justly celebrated. He will not entammel himself in the footsteps of any guide, nor disgrace himself by the livery even of a king; but, yielding to the impulse of his mind and heart, he will catch the words and seize the images as they first and most naturally arise: and thus he will express his sentiments with precision and vigour, and vary his style in such a manner as to suit the different topics of the most complicated narrative.

"The style of Mr. Cunningham's History (I speak of the original Latin) is not, in all places, what is commonly called elegant; nor yet, perhaps, in a few instances, which is not to be wondered at in so long a work, perfectly exact and grammatical; but, on the whole, it is perspicuous, various, manly, nervous. It possesses a pliant power, which rises into a tone of elevation, or falls with the falling subject; but, whether our historian soar high, or touch the earth, he keeps still

on wing, and, without foundering, maintains an equal course. It would have been impossible for Mr. Cunningham, as has already been observed, to have described scenes, modes of life, customs, ideas, and opinions, so different from those of the ancient Romans, and unlike any thing they were acquainted with. if he had not, like Erasmus, been master of the whole compass of Latinity. Who, that should confine himself wholly to the style of the Augustan age, could possibly record the debates in the Scotch and English parliaments?—the humours of the people of England on occasion of general elections?—the extravagances of the Londoners at the time of Dr. Sacheverell's trial?—and the temporary importance of 'butchers with marrow-bones and cleavers, chairmen, porters, chimney-sweepers, 'link-boys, and blackguards?' It may certainly be affirmed, that Mr. Cunningham's Latinity is as pure as his subject would admit of; and that, from a very great variety of writers, he has, with great taste and judgment, selected what was most to his purpose."

Dr. Thomson traces the excellency of our author's style from the choice of apt words, through lucidity of order, painting, by the light and shade of contrast, perspicuity, precision, brevity, and the variation of his tone with that of his subject, up to that sublimity and animation which it derives from the connection of things human with things divine; a connection not only established in the fears and natural propensities of men, especially in times of war and alarm, but in the providence of God, the simplest, and therefore the most rational, solution of the phenomena of the world. On this subject the author of the Introduction to Cunningham's History, whose turn of thinking is prone to abstraction and refinement, digresses to a new metaphysical argument for the being of God; which appears to be very simple, and to carry in it great weight and satisfaction, without giving the mind the trouble of straining at any thing intricate and inconceivable.

The character given by Dr. Thomson of the Latinity of Cunningham, as far as we can judge from the copious specimens subjoined in the Appendix, is accurately just. As Mr. Cunningham has undoubtedly increased the stores of history, and added to our sources of ingenious amusement, and the English language is even yet in a state of fluctuation; it were to be wished that it might be published in the original Latin. Such an undertaking would probably meet

with encouragement, as there are few families of distinction who would not be desirous to transmit actions and times so glorious, and in which their predecessors and near relations were so much concerned, in an immortal language, to posterity. But if this should not be done, an Abridgment might be made, for the use of schools, by which means the youth of distinction might have an opportunity of studying, at once, the Latin tongue and the history of their country, even from Charles I. to George I.; that is, its most important and most brilliant periods. And this suggestion arises the more naturally, since Dr. Thomson has very judiciously availed himself of, and liberally acknowledged, the assistance of the ingenious and very learned Dr. Parr, of Hatton, on occasion of difficulties in the translation. Dr. Parr would, no doubt, lend his counsel and aid to Dr. Thomson, in bringing forward either a folio or an abridged Latin edition of a work of such distinguished merit. With regard to the translation, it is, judging from the specimens of the Latinity, remarkably faithful; and it is written, on the whole, in a style uniform, perspicuous, unafected, manly, and nervous. It is, at the same time, here and there vitiated by expressions slovenly, vulgar, and, in a few instances, scarcely decent. Dr. Thomson, with proper contempt, animadverts on that affectation, and flattening, dull, imitative manner, which disgraces so many pretenders to historical composition; and justly observes, as is already noticed, that "the word, which to a mind stored with all the riches of any language, first occurs, will, for the most part, be that which is best fitted to the subject, and to bring forth, without distortion, the conceptions of the mind." But this ease may be carried too far, and degenerate into coarseness and vulgarity. The translator, instead of searching after high-sounding words, seems, on some occasions, to look out for words common and almost antiquated, when one neither vulgar nor obsolete would better answer his purpose. For example: Mr. Cunningham, describing King William's person, mentions that he had an *aquiline nose* [*naso aquilino fuit.*] Dr. Thomson translates it, "he had an hooked nose."

He speaks of the Germans "*swilking* themselves, amidst the Massican hills, with

"with Falernian wine *." He says, "a bellyfull of meat and wine, which is found to enervate the Africans. gives vigour and courage to the Germans †." He says, that the "women who followed the German army served the soldiers not only as physicians but even instead of *pack-horses* ‡." This burlesque air would have been obviated by a phrase that might have very readily occurred, "the usual carriages in the marching of armies."—"When the Articles of Union were read in the parliament, the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. Fletcher, and Sir David Cunningham set themselves sharply to oppose it §." This phrase of *setting themselves* occurs frequently.—The *Cubicularii* of King William he translates *Bed-chamber-men*. This seems to be a studied expression of contemptuousness. It would have been more respectful to the court, and more suitable to the elevated tone of history, to have made use of the common designation, "Lords of the Bed-chamber."—We also meet, in the translation, with some *Latinsms*, and some *Scoticisms*; and, still farther, we suspect, that in a few instances Dr. Thomson has inadvertently mistaken the sense of the author; as when he uses the word *Virtus*, the literal translation of the Roman *Virtus*, which, in the connection in which it stands in Cunningham's History, must mean the particular Virtue of courage. These, and other errors and inadvertencies, we hope Dr. Thomson will correct in any future editions of this work. The canons of criticism laid down in the Introduction are manly and just; but the Doctor seems sometimes to carry his doctrine of using "*the first word that occurs*" too far. We doubt not but a mind like his, of an original and manly cast, will give proper attention to these hints. The work he has accomplished must have been infinitely laborious; and, on the whole, his translation may be read not only without disgust, but with high satisfaction. And of the critical and biographical memoirs and observations it may be said, that they are not only an introduction to Mr. Cunningham's History, but to the study and use of history in general.

Some detached specimens of this work shall be given, when opportunity offers, in a future Magazine.

98. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.*
(Continued from p. 524.)

ARTICLE I. *On the Character of Æsculapius, in a Letter to Dr. Lettsom.*

This article, which contains about 60 pages, very properly prefaces the first volume of a medical work, which, we hope, may be long continued; but, as we propose to notice it at a future period, we shall pass on to the papers strictly medical.

ART. II. *A Case of Gangrene, after Castration, successfully treated, by giving Alkalies and Acids separately.* By E. Luttrell, Surgeon. Communicated by Dr. Hulme.

We wish the author had mentioned the quantities in which the cortex was given at first, that we might have known if it were sufficient to authorize an account of its failure, and thereby the efficacy of the acid and alkali in stopping the gangrene.

ART. III. *Observations on the Cause and Cure of the Tetanus.* In a Letter from B. Rush, M. D. of Philadelphia, to Dr. Lettsom.

This is a curious and judicious paper, in which Dr. Rush relates the successful exhibition of the Peruvian bark in the Tetanus. His remark on the want of inflammation in small wounds, that are attended with this disease, is a good practical one, and worthy of the observation of the faculty; to whose perusal we recommend this memoir. It might have been wished that Dr. Rush had tried the actual cautery, as nothing sooner causes an inflammation of the part. Perhaps gun-powder, fired on the part, might give less pain, as being more sudden in its operation.

ART. IV. *Cases of Palpitation of the Heart, attended with peculiar Symptoms.* By Dr. Lettsom.

This article contains two curious cases, with their dissections; and discriminates accurately some peculiar symptoms which appear concomitant to certain affections of the heart and large blood vessels, different from, though in some respects resembling, those of the angina pectoris.

ART. V. *Observations on Deafness, from Affections of the Eustachian Tube.* By James Sims, M. D. P. M. S.

This curious and ingenious memoir is likely to prove highly useful to mankind, as it describes an easy means of removing a very unfortunate defect—a particular species of deafness.

* Vol. II. p. 114.
† Vol. I. p. 218.

‡ Vol. II. p. 115.
§ Vol. II. p. 56.

ART. VI. Case of Retention of Urine, from external Violence, cured by puncturing the Bladder through the Rectum. By Mr. Norris, Surgeon to The Charterhouse, &c.

Whoever is acquainted with this dangerous and painful state of the bladder must experience singular satisfaction in the perusal of this excellent practical paper, which throws additional light on the proposed operation.

ART. VII. Some Remarks on the Effects of Lignum Quassia Amara. By Dr. Lettsom.

This vegetable constitutes an useful addition to the *materia medica*. It exceeds any bitter yet described for flavour, or rather for want of any other taste than a pure bitter. Though it be natural to connect colour with bitterness, the infusion of quassia, exquisitely bitter as it is, is nearly colourless. In hysteria, dyspepsia, and general weakness of the stomach, it exceeds any other medicine, according to the history above related. But Dr. L. does not ascribe to it the febrifuge qualities of Linnæus.—After the history of its effects in a weakened tone of the stomach, Dr. L. describes some of the causes which induce this atony, and particularly adverts to the use of spirits and strong wines; the indulgence of which he strongly discountenances, and gives a picture of their effects sufficient to deter any person, who regards his health and happiness, from the baneful habit. This useful paper is accompanied with an engraving of the quassia, and its botanical description.

ART. VIII. Case of Hydrocephalus Internus. By Mr. Hooper, Surgeon.

Two fatal cases, accurately related by the writer, whose judicious observations enlarge our knowledge of this fatal disease.

ART. IX. Observations on some Cases of Hydrocephalus Internus. By Dr. Lettsom.

In these cases mercury was freely administered, and, apparently, with some success. At the same time, the Doctor relates these histories with doubts of the efficacy of the remedy.

ART. X. Some Account of an unusual Exfoliation of the Cranium. By Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. In a Letter to Dr. Lettsom.

This curious and extraordinary exfoliation is further explained by an engraving.

ART. XI. Case of a singular Enlargement of the Heart. By Mr. Ogle, Surgeon to The Middlesex Dispensary.

The heart was enlarged to three times its natural bulk, and appeared like an unformed mass of flesh. The enlargement seemed to consist entirely in the thickening of the muscular substance of the heart, as the cavities appeared of their natural dimensions, and free from disease.

ART. XII. A fatal Case of a morbid Enlargement of the Prostrate Gland, with a singular Appearance in the Bladder. By Dr. Fothergill, of Bath. In a Letter to Dr. Lettsom.

Every communication that enlarges our knowledge of the painful diseases of the bladder cannot be too carefully attended to; and particularly that affection of the prostrate gland, so frequently fatal to persons advancing in life. This paper is rendered still more valuable by an excellent letter from the late Dr. W. Hunter to Dr. Anth. Fothergill.

ART. XIII. A Case of Delivery. By Mr. Shaw, Surgeon, and F. M. S.

This paper is peculiarly interesting to accoucheurs, whose skill, like that of an able general, is the most important in those critical moments, when a bold and active manœuvre may happily decide the fate of the object in view.

ART. XIV. An Account of Two Persons having a Bronchocèle. By Mr. Lane, F. R. S.

These were relieved by the use of burnt sponge.

ART. XV. Case of Rheumatism cured by Electricity. By Mr. Sherfon.

This is an useful paper, as it enlarges our acquaintance with the powers of electricity. It is only by a careful recital of facts that the efficacy of this active agent can be ascertained.

(To be continued.)

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99. Two Dialogues; containing a Comparative View of the Lives, Characters, and Writings of Philip the late Earl of Chesterfield, and Dr. Samuel Johnson. 8vo. (Concluded from p. 521.)

IN proof of his assertion in the close of our last extract, the Colonel adduces, among others, the following passages:

SHAKESPEARE.

“In tragedy, his performance seems constantly to be worse, as his labour is more. Whenever he solicits his invention, or strains his faculties, the offspring of his throes is tumour, meanness, tediousness, and obscurity.—

In narration, he affects a disproportionate pomp of diction, and a wearisome train of circumlocution; and tells the incident, imperfectly, in many words, which might have been more plainly delivered in few. Not that always, where the language is intricate, the thought is subtle; or the image always great, where the line is bulky. The equality of words to things is very often neglected; and trivial sentiments and vulgar ideas disappoint the attention, to which they are recommended by sonorous epithets and swelling figures. He no sooner begins to move, than he counteracts himself; and terror and pity, as they are rising in the mind, are checked and blasted by sudden frigidity."

COWLEY.

"The compositions are such as might have been written for penance by a hermit, or for hire by a philosophical rhymers, who had only heard of another sex."

MILTON.

"Milton never learned the art of doing little things with grace: he overlooked the milder excellence of suavity and softness: he was a lion that had no skill in dandling the kid. We read Milton for instruction; rare harassed and overburthened, and look elsewhere for recreation."

DRYDEN.

"The power that predominated in his intellectual operations was rather strong reason than quick sensibility. Upon all occasions that were presented, he studied rather than felt; and produced sentiments, not such as Nature enforces, but Meditation supplies. He had little sensibility of the power of effusions purely natural, that he did not esteem them in others. Simplicity gave him no pleasure; he could more easily fill the ear with some splendid novelty than awaken those ideas that slumber in the heart."

PRIOR.

"His *Henry and Emma*, a dull and tedious dialogue, which excites neither esteem for the man, nor tenderness for the woman."

"As laws operate, in civil agency, not to the excitement of virtue but the repression of wickedness, so judgement, in the operations of intellect, can hinder faults but not produce excellence. Whatever Prior obtains above mediocrity seems the effort of struggle and of toil; he has many vigorous, but few happy, lines; he has every thing by purchase, and nothing by gift; he had no nightly visitations of the Muse, no infusions of sentiment, or felicities of fancy. His expression has every mark of laborious study; the line seldom seems to have been formed at once; the words did not come till they were called, and were then put by constraint into their places, where they do their duty, but do it sullenly.—In his greater compositions there may be found more rigid stateliness than graceful dignity. His numbers are such as mere diligence may attain: they seldom offend the ear, and seldom soothe it;

they commonly want airiness, lightness, and facility; what is smooth is not soft. His verses always roll, but they seldom flow."

COLLINS.

"This idea which he had formed of excellence led him to Oriental fictions and allegorical imagery; and perhaps, while he was intent upon description, he did not sufficiently cultivate sentiment. His poems are the productions of a mind not deficient in fire, nor unfurnished with knowledge either of books or life, but somewhat obstructed in its progress by deviation in quest of mistaken beauties. . . . His diction was often harsh, unskillfully laboured, and injudiciously selected. He affected the obsolete when it was not worthy of revival; and he puts his words out of the common order, seeming to think, with some later candidates for fame, that not to write prose is certainly to write poetry. His lines, commonly, are of slow motion, clogged and impeded with clusters of consonants. As men are often esteemed, who cannot be loved, so the poetry of Collins may sometimes extort praise when it gives little pleasure."

GRAY.

"The images are magnified by affectation; the language is laboured into harshness. The mind of the writer seems to work with unnatural violence, *double double toil and trouble*. He has a kind of strutting dignity; and is tall by walking on tiptoe. His art and his struggle are too visible; and there is too little appearance of ease or nature."

Archdeacon. "One honourable metaphor, at least, let us apply to him, out of the *Life* from which you are quoting; and, alluding to the close of his admirable eulogy on Dryden, let us say of him, "That he found the English language a confused heap of loose stones, and that he left them raised, by his single labour, into a noble edifice, which amazes us by its magnificence, and delights us by its utility." . . . "The world surely owes no little respect to a writer who not only laboured for many years, with great sincerity and fervour, to improve their morals, but exerted his rare faculties for that purpose with such constant rectitude of mind, with such uncommon chastity of thought, and expression, that I question if his numerous works contain a single word or allusion which the most modest female would blush to read in the presence of a parent or a lover."

Speaking of the two writers as Moralists, the Colonel observes,

"They seem to bear the same relation to each other that exists between the elegant, the penetrating Horace, and the forcible, declamatory Juvenal. The engaging ease of Chesterfield's style, and the sportive graces of his wit, were peculiarly adapted to render him excellent as the essayist of a day. When they are compared together in this light,

Johnson

Johnson is to Chesterfield what the piony is to the rose — of a grander form, of more forcible and richer colouring, yet not so pleasant; to be surveyed with distant admiration, but not eagerly received into the bosom."

In summing up their characters, the fair arbitress says,

"To speak of them as men, I never felt in my life the slightest wish to have been personally acquainted with either; though, in reading many authors, and Addison in particular, I have felt such a desire. — Johnson, I think, said to some young lady, 'Miss, 'I am a tame monster, you may stroke me.' If he said so (for I do not recollect where I met with the anecdote), I apprehend his expression was not perfectly true. He certainly was not more than half tamed. I do not believe that I could have been induced to give the fearless pat of friendly familiarity to either of these very opposite creatures. I am persuaded that my hand would have shrunk from Johnson as from a hedge-hog; and from Chesterfield, if not as an adder too venomous to be touched, yet certainly as an eel too slippery to be held. For, notwithstanding my brother's panegyric on the friendly qualities of his idol, I cannot think that either he or the philosopher had a heart truly formed for that tender connection. They seem to me to have possessed an equal degree of selfishness, though it shewed itself under very different shapes; one was continually trying to bully, and the other to inveigle the world into an exclusive admiration of his particular talents. The men accuse our sex of being actuated by a spirit of rivalry and mutual injustice to each other. Yet surely this is not only as visible among themselves, but more productive of general disadvantage. What the Archdeacon observed of Johnson and Garrick leads me to make a similar observation on Johnson and Chesterfield. Had these two men, of rare and different talents, instead of kindling into a contemptuous animosity, contracted a solid friendship, on the noble plan of honouring, of enjoying the perfections and correcting the deficiencies of each other, how infinitely might such conduct have contributed to the pleasure, improvement, happiness, and lasting glory of both! But the defects in each were too strong to let him derive all possible delight and advantage from the faculties of the other. Great as they both were in their separate lines, I cannot think that either was truly entitled to the epithet of amiable or good; for I am equally offended by truth that is delivered with brutality, and by politeness that is utterly insincere. I own myself as much an enemy to the splenetic malevolence of Johnson as to the licentious vanity of Chesterfield. Could they have blended their better qualities, could the gaiety of the wit have cured the spleen of the philosopher,

and could the strong intellect of Johnson have annihilated the libertinism of Chesterfield, each might have been, what I think neither was, a truly accomplished and happy man; and each might have been rendered, by such a process, a more perfect and delightful writer; for, as it is, though we admire the wonderful understanding and energy of mind displayed by Johnson, though we are charmed by the wit, elegance, and knowledge of the world, that we find in Chesterfield, yet it is certain that each fails us in the very point where, from his particular pursuits, we might naturally suppose it most safe to take him as a guide. The literary judgements of Johnson, and the worldly admonitions of Chesterfield, appear to me equally unfounded. The first are, surely, not consistent with truth and justice; and for the latter, I am afraid no apology can perfectly reconcile them to honesty and virtue. Yet there is such a mass of real, though different, excellence, united to the gross failings of those two authors, that, as a parent anxious to collect every thing that may render me useful to my children, I read them both with equal eagerness, and I find much innocent instruction in Chesterfield, that a mother's heart is inclined to adopt. Let rigid moralists tell me, if they please, that all his parental merit is of the womanish kind; and that he is, at best,

"Fine by defect, and delicately weak."

"As to Johnson, I have indeed many jarring ideas of his excellencies and defects; yet, I believe, I may give you my notion of his character, comprised in a line, by which Pope has described the whole species. I shall conclude, therefore, by telling you that he was, to my apprehension,

"A being darkly wise, and rudely great."

100. *The Lounger. A Periodical Paper, published at Edinburgh in the Years 1785 and 1786. In Three Volumes. Vol III. The Second Edition, corrected. 12mo.*

THIS useful and entertaining performance, which is comprised in 101 numbers, is avowedly declared, in the concluding paper, to be the production of "the same Society which some years ago published at Edinburgh their 'periodical Essays under the title of 'THE MIRROR.'"

"In making this declaration," we are told, "they incur as much danger, perhaps, as they assume distinction. He who has some merit of ancestry to support, draws the attention more closely upon his own. During the course of this publication, they have sometimes been amused with the discovery of its inferiority to its predecessor; and have heard, with a mixture of mortification and of pride, some people express their regret, that the authors of *The Mirror* did not write in *The Lounger*, and rescue it from the less able hands

back into which it had fallen. It may still, indeed, be said, that an author is often *ibi imper*; that a second work is seldom equal in merit to the first. But they may be allowed to indulge themselves in the belief, that great part of the criticism arose from a natural-enough propensity to undervalue what has not yet been sanctioned by the general opinion: from that disposition, common in every thing, not to be satisfied merely with what is good, but with what is called good. Be this, however, as it may, the authors of the two works found themselves somewhat flattered by the remark; as a mother can but slightly resent the criticism of her daughter's beauty, when it only discovers that she herself was handsomer some twenty years ago.—When thus, like Prospero, they 'break their staff,' and lay aside the dry power they had assumed, they feel, like him, the loss of that society which *The Languer* had raised around them. The visionary characters with which he had peopled their acquaintance, they cannot help regretting as departed friends; and it is not without a sigh that they dismiss Peter from his service. But they owe that sort of disfigurement of themselves which this paper has made to sincerity; and there is something more solemn in their obligation to this avowal now, because it is the last time they will have an opportunity of making it. Particular circumstances induce them to declare, that they will not again appear before the publick, as periodical Essayists, in any shape or under any name. If any future work of that kind should happen to come out, they will have no claim to its merits, nor responsibility for its defects.—Of their readers, as well as their correspondents, they cannot take leave without a very sensible and lively regret. While they dictate this concluding paragraph, it is with a melancholy feeling they reflect, that it deprives them of an opportunity of cultivating that correspondence, and of committing to those readers the sentiments of their hearts; that it drops the curtain on their mimic state, and surrenders them to the less interesting occupations of ordinary life. Yet twice to have made a not unsuccessful excursion into this region of fancy and of literary dominion, is to have achieved something which falls but to the lot of few. They can anticipate, with a venial degree of self-applause, the talk of their age, recalling the period of their publications with an old man's fondness, an author's vanity, and a Scotsman's pride. Happy if any one of their number, who shall then be pointed out as a writer in *The Mirror* or *The Languer*, need not blush to avow them as works that endeavoured to lift amusement on the side of taste, and to win the manners to decency and to goodness."

To make a selection from a work so miscellaneous, where any one detached

paper might, with equal propriety be produced, might not be a very easy task, if the subject of the article which comes next under our inspection as Reviewers did not naturally suggest itself:

"I know not," says the ingenious author of N^o 97, "if I shall be accused of enthusiasm and partiality, when I introduce to the notice of my readers a poet of our own country, with whose writings I have lately become acquainted; but, if I am not greatly deceived, I think I may safely pronounce him a genius of no ordinary rank. The person to whom I allude is ROBERT BURNS, an Ayrshire ploughman, whose Poems were some time ago published in a country town in the West of Scotland, with no other ambition, it would seem, than to circulate among the inhabitants of the county where he was born, to obtain a little fame from those who had heard of his talents. I hope I shall not be thought to assume too much, if I endeavour to place him in a higher point of view, to call for a verdict of his country on the merit of his works, and to claim for him those honours which their excellence appears to deserve.

"In mentioning the circumstance of his humble station, I mean not to rest his pretensions solely on that title, or to urge the merits of his poetry when considered in relation to the lowliness of his birth, and the little opportunity of improvement which his education could afford. These particulars, indeed, might excite our wonder at his productions; but his poetry, considered abstractedly, and without the apologies arising from his situation, seems to me fully entitled to command our feelings, and to obtain our applause. One bar, indeed, his birth and education have opposed to his fame, the language in which most of his poems are written. Even in Scotland, the provincial dialect which Ramsay and he have used, is now read with a difficulty which greatly damps the pleasure of the reader: in England it cannot be read at all, without such a constant reference to a Glossary as nearly to destroy that pleasure.

"Some of his productions, however, especially those of the grave style, are almost English. From one of these I shall first present my readers with an extract, in which I think they will discover a high tone of feeling, a power and energy of expression, particularly and strongly characteristic of the mind and the voice of a poet. 'Tis from his poem intitled *The Vision*, in which the Genius of his native county, Ayrshire, is thus supposed to address him:

"With future hope, I oft would gaze,
Fond, on thy little early ways,
Thy rudely carrolled, chiming phrase,
In uncouth rhymes,
Fir'd at the simple, artless lays
Of other times."

"I saw thee seek the sounding shore,
Delighted with the dashing roar;
Or, when the North his fleecy store
Drove through the sky,
I saw grim Nature's visage loar
Strike thy young eye.

"Or when the deep green-mantled earth,
Warm-cherished every flowret's birth,
And joy and music pouring forth
In every grove,
I saw thee eye the general mirth
With boundless love.

"When ripen'd fields and azure skies
Call'd forth the reapers rattling noise,
I saw thee leave their evening joys,
And lonely stalk,
To vent thy bosom's swelling rise
In pensive walk.

"When youthful love, warm-blushing, strong,
Keen-shivering, shot thy nerves along,
Those accents, grateful to thy tongue,
Th' adored name,
I taught thee how to pour in song,
To soothe thy flame.

"I saw thy pulse's maddening play,
Wild, send thee Pleasure's devious way,
Misled by Fancy's meteor-ray,
By Passion driven;
But yet the light that led astray
Was light from Heaven.

"Of strains like the above, solemn and sublime, with that rapt and inspired melancholy in which the poet lifts his eye 'above 'this visible diurnal sphere,' the poems intitled *Dependency*, *The Lament*, *Winter*, *A Dirge*, and the *Invocation to Ruin*, afford no less striking examples. Of the tender and the moral, specimens equally advantageous might be drawn from the elegiac verses intitled *Man was made to mourn*, from *The Cottager's Saturday Nigh*, the stanzas *To a Mouse*, or those *To a Mountain-Daisy*, on turning it down with the *Plough*, in April 1786. This last poem I shall insert entire, not from its superior merit, but because its length suits the bounds of my paper.

"Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower,
Thou's met me in an evil hour,
For I maun crush among the stoure
Thy slender stem;
To spare thee now is past my power,
Thou bonie gem.

"Alas! it's no thy neighbour sweet,
The bonie Lark, companion meet!
Bending thee 'mong the dewy wet
Wi' speckled breast,
When upward-springing, blythe, to greet
The purpling East.

"Could blew the bitter-biting North
Upon thy early, humble birth;
Yet cheerfully thou glinted forth
Amid the storm,
Scarce rear'd above the parent-earth
Thy tender form.

"The flaunting flowers our gardens yield,
High-shelt'ring woods and wa's maun shield;
But thou beneath the random biield
Of clod or stane,
Adorns the histie stubble-field,
Unseen, alone.

"There, in thy scanty mantle clad,
Thy snowy bosom sun-ward pread,
Thou lifts thy unassuming head,
In humble guise;
But now the *share* uptears thy bed,
And low thou lies!

"Such is the fate of artless maid,
Sweet flow'ret of the rural shade!
By Love's simplicity betray'd,
And guileless trust,
Till she, like thee, all foil'd, is laid
Low in the dust.

"Such is the fate of simple bard,
On Life's rough ocean luckless starr'd!
Unskilful he to note the card
Of prudent lore,
Till billows rage, and gales blow hard,
And whelm him o'er!

"Such fate to suff'ring worth is given,
Who long with wants and woes has striven,
By human pride or cunning driven
To Misery's brink,
Till, wrench'd of every stay but Heaven,
He ruin'd sink.

"Ev'n thou who mourn'st the daisy's fate,
That fate is thine — no distant date;
Stern Ruin's plough-share drives, elate,
Full on thy bloom,
Till crush'd beneath the furrow's weight,
Shall be thy doom.

"I have seldom met with an image more truly pastoral than that of the lark, in the second stanza. Such strokes as these mark the pencil of the poet, which delineates nature with the precision of intimacy, yet with the delicate colouring of beauty and of taste.

"The power of genius is not less admirable in tracing the manners, than in painting the passions, or in drawing the scenery of nature. That intuitive glance with which a writer like Shakespeare discerns the characters of men, with which he catches the many-changing hues of life, forms a sort of problem in the science of mind, of which it is easier to see the truth than to assign the cause. Though I am very far from meaning to compare our rustic bard to Shakespeare, yet whoever will read his lighter and more humorous poems, his *Dialogue of the Dogs*, his *Dedication to G—— H——*, *Esq.* his *Epistles to a Young Friend*, and *To W. S——*, will perceive with what uncommon penetration

* "Wee, little; maun, must; stoure, dust; wee, wet, a substantive: cauld, cold; glinted, peep'd; biield, shelter; stane, stone; wa's, walls; bistie, dry, chapt, barren."

and legally this heaven-taught ploughman, from his humble and unlettered station, has looked upon men and manners.

"Against some passages of those last-mentioned poems it has been objected, that they breathe a spirit of libertinism and irreligion. But, if we consider the ignorance and fanaticism of the lower class of people in the country where these poems were written, a fanaticism of that pernicious sort which sets *faith* in opposition to *good works*, the fallacy and danger of which, a mind so enlightened as our poet's could not but perceive, we shall not look upon his lighter Muse as the enemy of religion, (of which, in several places, he expresses the justest sentiments,) though she has sometimes been a little unguarded in her ridicule of hypocrisy.

"In this, as in other respects, it must be allowed that there are exceptionable parts of the volume he has given to the publick, which caution would have suppressed, or correction struck out; but poets are seldom cautious, and our poet had, alas! no friends or companions from whom correction could be obtained. When we reflect on his rank in life, the habits to which he must have been subject, and the society in which he must have mixed, we regret perhaps more than wonder, that delicacy should be so often offended in perusing a volume in which there is so much to interest and to please us.

"Burns possesses the spirit as well as the fancy of a poet. That honest pride and independence of soul, which are sometimes the Muse's only dower, break forth on every occasion in his works. It may be, then, I shall wrong his feelings, while I indulge my own, in calling the attention of the publick to his situation and circumstances. That condition, humble as it was, in which he found content, and wooed the Muse, might not have been deemed uncomfortable; but grief and misfortune have reached him there; and one or two of his poems hint, what I have learnt from some of his countrymen, that he has been obliged to form the resolution of leaving his native land to seek, under a West-Indian clime, that shelter and support which Scotland has denied him. But I trust means may be found to prevent this resolution from taking place; and that I do my country no more than justice when I suppose her ready to stretch out her hand to cherish and retain this native poet, whose "wood-notes wild" possess so much excellence. To repair the wrongs of suffering or neglected merit; to call forth genius from the obscurity in which it had pined indignant, and place it where it may profit or delight the world;—these are exertions which give to wealth an enviable superiority, to greatness and to patronage a laudable pride."

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101. *Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect.*
By Robert Burns. 8vo. Edinburgh.

AN ample history of this extraordinary young man, and a critique on his poems, having been given in the preceding article, we shall only observe here, that the names of his subscribers fill 38 closely-printed pages; and that it is in great measure owing to the friendly patronage of his bookseller Mr. Creech (whose name stands as a subscriber for 500 copies), that Burns was prevented from emigrating to Jamaica; a circumstance alluded to in the verses which we have transplanted into our poetical parterre, p. 623.

The volume is adorned with a portrait, gratuitously painted by A. Nasmith, and with equal liberality engraved by J. Benge; and is thus inscribed:

"To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"A Scottish Bard, proud of the name, and whose highest ambition is to sing in his country's service, where shall he so properly look for patronage as to the illustrious names of his native land; those who bear the honours, and inherit the virtues, of their ancestors?—The poetic Genius of my country found me as the prophetic Bard, Elijah did Elisha—at the *plough*, and threw her inspiring mantle over me. She bade me sing the loves, the joys, the rural scenes and rural pleasures of my natal soil, in my native tongue. I tuned my wild, artless notes as she inspired.—She whispered me to come to this ancient metropolis of Caledonia, and lay my songs under your honoured protection: I now obey her dictates.

"Though much indebted to your goodness, I do not approach you, my Lords and Gentlemen, in the usual style of dedication, to thank you for past favours; that path is so hackneyed by prostituted Learning, that honest Rusticity is ashamed of it. Nor do I present this address with the venal soul of a servile author, looking for a continuation of those favours. I was bred to the plough, and am independent. I come to claim the common Scottish name with you, my illustrious countrymen; and to tell the world that I glory in the title. I come to congratulate my country, that the blood of her ancient heroes still runs uncontaminated; and that from your courage, knowledge, and public spirit, she may expect protection, wealth, and liberty. In the last place, I come to proffer my warmest wishes to the great fountain of honour, the Monarch of the Universe, for your welfare and happiness.

"When

"When you go forth to waken the Echoes, in the ancient and favourite amusement of your forefathers, may Pleasure ever be of your party; and may Social-joy await your return! When harraised in courts or camps with the joustings of bad men and bad measures, may the honest consciousness of injured Worth attend your return to your native seats; and may Domestic Happiness, with a smiling welcome, meet you at your gates! May Corruption shrink at your kindling indignant glance! and may tyranny in the Ruler, and licentiousness in the People, equally find you an inexorable foe!

"I have the honour to be, with the sincerest gratitude, and highest respect, my Lords and Gentlemen, your most devoted, humble servant,
ROBERT BURNS.

Edinburgh, April 4, 1787."

102. *Female Virtues: A Poem. 4to.*

"REST, rest, perturbed Spirit!"—
Far as the influence of Sylvanus Urban may extend,

"No critic rage severe shall fiercely blast
Thy budding laurels, and destroy the hopes
Of rising emulation!"

Our milder report of this juvenile votary of the Muses shall be,

"That not to gloss the loathsome form of Vice
With specious words, and draw the tearful sigh
From blushing Innocence, he dar'd to raise
His honest lay: but 'neath the lively form
Of visionary tales to blazon wide
The charms of female Virtue, to display
The path of Happiness: May Virtue still
Inspire his Muse, and moralize his song!"

103. *Chefs. 8vo.*

"THE following trifle," the author says in his Preface, "is offered to Chefs-players, as a compilation of all the anecdotes and quotations that could be found relative to the game of Chefs; with an account of all the Chefs-books that could be procured."

This seems, as far as we can judge, to be a true history of the book; which is certainly very entertaining, and will, we imagine, be in the hands of every Chefs player, and, we hope, induce many to become players. We are no mere capital players ourselves, our business being (as Reviewers) to move our pawns and not our pawns; but we will venture to assert, that, after mathematics, logick, arithmetick, and perhaps one or two other sciences, we are not acquainted with any thing that so strengthens the mind than Chefs. We are sensible to know that two men are of exactly equal powers, natural

and acquired, in every other respect but with regard to Chefs; and if A could play well at Chefs, and B could not, A, we should see (could we see such things) would checkmate B in every profession and every situation of life where they were opposed. It is not a trifle to be accustomed to turn and twist one's mind to the shifting combinations of 32 men, with 6 different movements, on 64 squares. Lord Chatham, upon being complimented on one of his finest strokes in politics, is reported to have said, that "he deserved little praise, for his success arose only from having been checkmated by discovery, the day before, at Chefs."—Those of our readers who differ with us about this noble game, will do well to peruse the most curious part of this publication, which we have inserted at p. 390 of our present Magazine. It is the production of the great Franklin

The publication before us is said to be the production of Mr. Twiss, the traveller.

At p. 8 we find that Chefs was one of the accomplishments with which poor Omai was dismissed to his own country. Why was he not taught to make a shoe, or a loaf of bread? The world will not be at an end, yet, since we could fancy that we had civilised Omai, or indeed done him or his countrymen any service by the education he received here. Were there a Hume at Otaheite, what a chapter would he make in his History, from the relation of Omai!

"Whoever is to play an important game must avoid filling his belly with superfluous food," p. 71. This we easily imagine; and we would recommend it to all our readers, who have full habits of body, to play at Chefs after dinner.

P. 109. A Bishop of Paris forbade clerks Chefs, and even to keep a board. St. Louis fined all who played; and Peter Damian imposed a penance on a bishop for playing. So say the *Ordonnances des Rois de France*. Be it known to all men, by these our ordonnances, that all clerks, who will give up dancing and sporting, are hereby allowed Chefs: provided they play with temper, Christian charity, and meekness.

Let both clergy and laity remember p. 120, where we are told, from Rich-lét's Dictionary, that the Devil engages a Job at Chefs, to make him lose his patience.

At p. 149 are anecdotes of Philidor, the Newton of Chess, communicated by himself.

Little should we do our duties by our married readers, did we conceal from them p. 107, where we find that in the year 1214 the wife of Ferrand Count of Flanders suffered him to linger in prison perpetually checked by Philip-Augustus, because she laboured under the Count's hatred, for always beating him at Chess.

In spite of this anecdote, we will venture to recommend Chess to all our readers, whether married or unmarried; and this book to all Chess-players.

"Let those play now, who never played before;

"And those who always played, now play the more."

104. *NOTITIA MONASTICA: or, An Account of all the Abbeys, Priories, and Houses of Friars, formerly in England and Wales. And also of all the Colleges and Hospitals founded before A. D. 1540.* By the Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Tanner, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. Published, A. D. 1744, by John Tanner, M. A. Vicar of Lowestoft in Suffolk, and Precentor of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph. And now reprinted, with many Additions by James Nasmyth, M. A. Rector of Snawell, Cambridgeshire, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable John Earl of Buckinghamshire. folio.

A NEW edition of Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* has certainly been desirable, were it only to collect together the new materials which have occurred, and to inform us what, in the fluctuation of property, is become of the old. How far either of these purposes has been answered in the present edition, the publick must determine. For our parts, we cannot acquiesce in the deviation from the Bishop's arrangement, by making it alphabetical; nor are we completely satisfied with references to Mr. Cole's manuscript volumes, which, however valuable, are to be concealed in the British Museum for near 20 years to come, nor with the want of pages in such a work.

Mr. N., in a very short Preface, has given us the state of the monasteries before their reformation by King Edgar; the general causes of the decline of the monks in popularity; the privilege which some abbots and priors enjoyed of sitting in parliament; and the value of the annual income of the monasteries at the dissolution. This Preface he has kept distinct from Mr. Tanner's: but

when he tells us, "to have followed the same rule in the work itself, he found it impracticable, and that he has been unavoidably obliged to blend his labours with those of the author;" he will excuse us if we say that he might have found as easy a method of distinguishing as Dr. Thomas did from Sir Wm. Dugdale.

The additions Mr. N. has made consist of houses not noticed in the former edition, or in references to books and MSS. relating to those which were. The former relate chiefly to obscure cells, or decayed hospitals; the latter are more numerous.—Insertions have been made from a copy of the late Editor, and from Mr. Cole's copy of the *Notitia*.—Mr. N. acknowledges his obligations to Richard Milles, Esq. of Nackington, in the county of Kent, son-in-law to Dr. Tanner; to Mr. Denne, for references to the archives of the See of Rochester [misprinted *Chichester*]; to Mr. Masters, for Thomas Baker's notes on Browne Wilkes's History of Abbeys; and to Mr. Astle, for the remains of monastic antiquities in his possession.

In reviewing such a work, it cannot be expected we should enter into a comparative examination of every county. No great additions are made to Bishop Tanner's notes on his Preface. We wish *Salmon's Geography*, and *The English Traveller* had not been quoted as authority. Few additions to the arms, none to the heads, of the several houses. These lists are followed by valuations of the religious-houses. Additions are made to their records from the Cotton and Harleian and other libraries, and from county or local histories, published since Bishop Tanner's decease. But few new possessors of registers, cartularies, &c. are mentioned; nor the transfer of them into other hands. These, and many other deficiencies, as the present state of the sites, &c. we should have been glad to have seen supplied.

On the whole, however, we must acknowledge, this new edition is a very considerable acquisition to the publick; as it may be purchased for less than half the price to which the former, from its extreme scarcity, had gradually arisen.

105. *An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Jortin.*

THIS short memoir, intended to be prefixed to the Sermons of this worthy man, was drawn up by Dr. Heathcote, and was first published in the new edi-

tion of the *Biographical Dictionary*, 1784. Many of the facts in it have already appeared in our Magazine; and more of them in the "Anecdotes of" Dr. Jortin's friend "Mr. Bowyer."—The portrait does not appear to us to represent Dr. J. in his advanced life, whatever it might do in his younger years.

106. *Caricature, Anticipations and Enlargements, occasioned by a late pious Proclamation, and also by Two celebrated Speeches in Parliament relative to a Repeal of the Test Act, &c. &c.*

WE cannot discern, in this publication, the wit or humour which its author doubtless conceives he has infused into it.

107. *Instructions to a celebrated Laureat; alias, The Progress of Curiosity; alias, A Birth-day Ode; alias, Mr. Whitbread's Brew-House.* By Peter Pindar.

REALLY, Peter, this is too much—for Thomas Warton;—other shoulders may bear it;—we mean those of draymen and dray-horses.

"On which, quick turning round his halter'd head,
"The brewer's horse with face astonish'd neigh'd.
"The brewer's dog too pour'd a note of thunder,
"Rattled his chain, and wag'd his tail for wonder."

Thy humour, Peter, is inexhaustible. But thy satire ———. Put thyself in the stead of any parent, whether royal, noble, mercantile, mechanical, rustic, or even a parent of Botany Bay, and correct the severities of thy 7th and 8th pages as thou candidly, in thy 26th page, makest thy Sovereign correct himself:

"True," said the cautious Monarch with a smile,
"From malt, malt, malt—I meant malt all the while."
"Yes," with the sweetest bow, rejoin'd the brewer;
"A'nt please your Majesty, you did I'm sure."
"Yes," answer'd Majesty, with quick reply,
"I did, I did, I did—I, I, I, I."

Excuse this little hint; for, with all thy fauciness, thou art a devilish arch fellow.

109. *A Letter to Dr. Priestley, in Answer to his Letter to Mr. Pitt.* By William Hunter, A.M. Rector of St. Anne, Limehouse, and late Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

THIS is one of the worst-written

pamphlets on the subject which has fallen under our review; we mean as to style; for, till we can get clear of the incumbered periods, we can hardly venture to say what the writer would be at.

109. *The Reply of the Jews to the Letters addressed to them by Dr. J. Priestley.* By Solomon de A. R. Oxford.

THIS smart retort on the Doctor, by some waggish Oxonian, in the guise of a Jew, is the best and shrewdest detection of his sophisms, contradictions, and inconsistencies, that has yet appeared.

110. *Letters to Dr. Priestley, in Answer to those he addressed to the Jews; inviting them to an amicable Discussion of the Evidences of Christianity.* By David Levi, Author of "Lingua Sacra," "The Ceremonies of the Jews," &c.

OF a more serious cast of reasoning, but not so acute as the preceding Answer; yet it seems to have weight with the Doctor, who, loving controversy better than his friend Price, has condescended to give it a reply.

111. *Letters to Joseph Priestley, LL.D.F.R.S. occasioned by his late Controversial Writings.* By the Rev. M. Madan.

ALLOWANCE being made for the tincture of Hutchinsonianism that runs through these Letters, they contain some shrewd and pointed assertions, which it will be no easy matter for a Christian believer to get over; for candour itself must admit Dr. P's Christianity to be very flimsy. We might, however, ask his respondent, whether he also has not some other hypothesis than is to be found in Scripture?

112. *A succinct View of the History of Mortmain; the Statutes relative to Client Uses, and a full Exposition of the last Mortmain Act, 9 George II. C. 36, comprising the Law, as it now stands, relative to Devises, Bequests, Taxes, Leases, Visitation and Direction of Public Charities.* By A. Highmore, jun. Author of the "Digest of the Doctrine of Bail."

"THE foregoing pages" [says the ingenious and benevolent author (who administers to the interests of the Small-pox and Inoculating Hospitals, or, in other words, is their secretary and receiver) by way of conclusion,] "have been put together with a view to arrange the law, as it now stands, relative to charitable institutions. The great increase of them at this period seemed to call for
"a work

"a work of this kind; the design has been chiefly to make the way clear before those who, through their benevolence, might have in view the establishment of any new society of this nature, or who might be induced to continue their liberality in the promoting the welfare of any one already established, to render their bounty more effectual, by representing those restraints which the above Short View of the History of Mortmain has proved it was necessary for the legislature to impose; and thereby guarding them from devising lands, bequeathing legacies, or acting in charitable trusts, contrary to the spirit of those restrictive laws, and to shew that those restrictions are purely to prevent improvident alienations of private property."

11. *A Sermon preached at the Opening of a Meeting-house in Marsh Street, Walthamstow, June 6, 1787, and at the Scots Church, London-Wall, previous to the Disposition of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, June 24, 1787. By Henry Hunter, D.D.*

IT is scarcely fifty years since a meeting-house for Protestant Dissenters was erected at Walthamstow, by the zeal and liberality of Mr. Coward, whose charitable bequests ought always to be held in grateful remembrance by Christians of that denomination. At the head of his new society Mr. C. set a pastor of no less eminence than the late worthy and respectable Mr. Farmer; and under such a pastor the society flourished, as might have well been expected. As his health declined, it was found expedient to elect him an assistant. The liberty of election was abused; parties and divisions arose among the congregation; and the choice of the majority fell at last on a person who gives little satisfaction to his own party, and has occasioned several of his hearers to fall off from him. A new meeting-house has been erected almost within sight of the old one, on a magnificent plan, with every accommodation, both for the living and the dead, which "owes its existence, and the prospect of its future support, in a great measure to the munificence of Tho. Fletcher, Esq." to whom this Sermon is dedicated, and the dedicator binds himself bound "to make an apology for transferring to him so great a share of the merit of two good neighbours and friends,

"who have so generously co-operated with him in rearing this edifice." They will, he thinks, rather approve and rejoice in the merited tribute which he feels himself bound to present, unsolicited, to age and virtue. But is he sure Mr. F. did not expect a compliment also to his piety? For surely, if it be true, as we have heard, that the good gentleman and his good friends and neighbours did not think the Gospel was preached at the old meeting, his orthodoxy deserved a higher panegyrick. This panegyrick is the text: "I heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men," &c. &c. After congratulating the supporters of this new tabernacle on the speedy and happy conclusion to which they have brought this undertaking, the preacher tells them, "This house is not the child of contention and strife; it aims at the subversion of no institution, no interest, but that of Satan's kingdom; it wishes to stand in the way of no man's fame, usefulness, or emolument. The advancement of their own best interests, the improvement of their rising posterity, in wisdom, in virtue, in piety; the enlargement of a Mediator's kingdom, are their great objects," &c. &c. But were not all those the objects of the old house? Suppose, before the next fifty years are expired, a secession should be formed from the new house, by way of Royalty Theatre, some future Fletcher, some future Corderoy, may trim the lamps still better, and, filling them with more evangelic oil, that "pure oil, olive beaten for the light to cause the lamp to burn always," that Moses speaks of, Exodus xxvii. 20, and you may all cry, even from this house, Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. You may sell your seats as the Doctor sells his sermons [see the Advertisement at the end of this Sermon]; but, with all your candour and tolerance, this house (a melancholy monument of disunion among Protestant Dissenters) may fall to the ground as much as Solomon's Temple, Nebuchadnezzar's Great Babylon, or Mr. Coward's Meeting at the top of Marsh Street.

Pudet hæc opprobria vobis

Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refelli.

* A. B. wishes to know the etymology and proper orthography of FILLIGORE, as it is not to be found in Johnson's Dictionary.

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ON A SCOTCH BARD, GONE TO THE WEST INDIES.

(FROM THE POEMS OF ROBERT BURNS,
AN AYRSHIRE PLOUGHMAN.)

[See our Review of New Publications, p. 617.]

A' YE wha live by soups o' drink,
A' ye wha live by cramsbo-clink,
A' ye wha live and never think,
Come, mourn wi' me!
Our *billie's* gien us a' a jink,
An' owre the Sea.

Lament him a' ye ranting core,
Wha dearly like a random-splore;
Nae mair he'll join the merry roar,
In social key;
For now he's taen anither shore,
An' owre the Sea!

The bonie lasses weel may wis him,
And in their dear *petitions* place him:
The widows, wives, an' a' may blefs him
Wi' tearfu' e'e;
For weel I wat they'll fairly miss him
That's owre the Sea!

O Fortune, they hae room to grumble!
Hast thou taen aff some drowsy bumble,
Wha can do nought but fyke an' fumble,
'Twad been nae plea;
But he was gleg as onie wumble,
That's owre the Sea!

Auld, cantie *Kyle* may weepers wear,
An' stain them wi' the saut, saut tear:
'Twill mak her poor, auld heart, I fear,
In flinders flee:
He was her *Laureat* monie a year,
That's owre the Sea!

He saw Misfortune's cauld *Norw'-w'*
Lang mustering up a bitter blast;
A fillet brak his heart at last,
Ill may she be!
So, took a birth afore the mast,
An' owre the Sea.

To tremble under Fortune's cummock,
On scarce a bellyfu' o' drummock,
Wi' his proud, independent stomach,
Could ill agree;
So, row't his hurdies in a *bammock*,
An' owre the Sea.

He ne'er was gien to great misguiding,
Yet coin his pouches wad na bide in;
Wi' him it ne'er was under biding;
He dealt it free:
The Muse was a' that he took pride in,
That's owre the Sea.

Jenica bodies, use him weel,
An' hap him in a cozie biel:
Ye'll find him ay a dainty chiel,
An' fou o' glee:
He wad na wrang'd the vera Deil,
That's owre the Sea.

Fareweel, my *rhyme-composing* *killie*!
Your native soil was right ill-willie;
But may ye flourish like a lily,
Now bonilie!
I'll toast ye in my hindmost gillie,
Tho' owre the Sea!

THE RAVINGS OF DESPAIR.

Μοιροι αεσυροι βλεπουσαι
— — — — — ολλυμισθα

Δια τούτους οι φιλονυτες. ANAKREON.

O That mine ears, from yonder rustling
corn, [morn!
Could hear the bursting lark proclaim the
The sullen shades of Night no longer shed
Their drowsy influence o'er my restless head:
In vain exhausted Nature seeks relief;
The down of swans is iron under Grief:
Far from th' enamour'd bosom flies Repose,
Far from the lids which only Death can close,
O beauteous Anna! as the day-star bright,
Mild as the dawning skies, and dear as light,
Awhile your splendours and your friends
forego,

And bend those sparkling eyes to me and Woe;
One smile, one look, one transient glance, be
giv'n, [heav'n!

My love! my life!—my hope, my all, my
Unhappy youth! in vain fond wishes rise;
Can Pity reach these solitary cries?
Can smother'd flames to mutual warmth in-
cline, [console?

Or aught but burn the breast which dares
In melting language tell thy tender tale;
Let song and smiles, and youth and love prevail;
Pour their strong eloquence in mingled tide,
Nor woo an angel whom you wish a bride;
Till softest sympathy of love-sick pain
Pierce that fair breast, and thrill through every
vein;

Wake every slumbering passion of the soul,
Throb in the heart, and in the eye-balls roll;
And glowing lips with tingling transport meet,
And rapturous pulses answer beat for beat,
And blushing Beauty, flush'd with madd'ning
charms,

Pant on thy breast, and languish in thy arms:
Then plead thy cause with all her magic power,
Heave the soft sigh, and rain the pearly shower;
Make dragon guardians savage pity shew,
And melt reluctant at the charming woe.
Madman away! nor waste the lovely tear;
Sigh not, sweet maid! to wealth insensate o'er;
Rocks from their marble bases may be thrown,
But Pride surrounds the heart with more than
stone.

Ah! be these eyes from sorrow ever free,
And only moist with tenderness for me!
With pleasure only may thy bosom move,
And swell its downy orbs in mutual love!
Be riches mine!—I'll dare the raging main;
Tempests shall roar, and billows lash in vain:
Though from a thousand wrecks their dead
should rise,

Pale, bloated, gnawn, and float before my eyes;

Wild as the howling winds and gully wave,
Dangers and horrors, wrecks and death I'll
brave;

I'll tear from India her refulgent store,
If rised India still can furnish more.
Wretch! what a thought! Poor bleeding
country, no! [bestow!]

Heaven to thy wounds the balm they want
Brave let me share the gallant foldier's toil,
Till laurel'd Victory seize some hostile spoil.
War's funny banners scorch the panting air;
I come, I strike, I conquer for the fair!
Swords-clash, arms-gleam, fires flash from
Pole to Pole, [thunders roll.

And, wrapt in clouds of smoke, the vollied
O frantic vision! O deluded swain! [vain;
Of arms and plunder thou shalt dream in
Her golden gates against thee Fortune bars,
Spurns all thy wishes, and derides thy wars.

My former grief, tho' keen as men endure,
Reason could aid, and Resignation cure:
Few years were mine ere angels fought my
fire, [choir;

And Heaven bestow'd him, to improve their
No previous pain prepar'd him to depart,
Or told me, I must spare him from my heart;
No dear, last blessing trembled on his tongue,
Nor on my lips his dying kisses hung.
I saw the mournful hearse, in sad array,
With nodding plumes demand its lug'ring
prey:

I saw the grave its horrid jaws unfold,
I saw—ah no! these eyes could not behold;
Full was my heart, the bursting tears would
flow,

Nor could the awful place restrain my woe.
The rev'rend priest (may heav'n his portion
be!)

Strain'd his fair surplice with a drop for me.

But lenient Time, advancing, brought relief,
And rural pleasures lull'd the distant grief:
Dimpled with rosy smiles, the nymphs would
come,

To pluck my downy peach and bloomy plum;
While some from brimming pails would wan-
ton sip,

And new milk whiten'd many a ruby lip.
Their tender limbs I bound with wreaths of
flowers,

And willing captives held in jasmine bowers.
Drank with forgiving ears their artless lay,
And sylvan dalliance stole the hours away;
Ere to the pillar'd dome of Wealth I stray'd,
And view'd, ah me! this fatal, heavenly maid.
Yes—view'd with aching eyes in daily gaze,
Through weeks, through months, the charms
that beggar praise;

To weary'd echoes breath'd the nightly sigh,
The rash romantic prayer, and fruitless cry.
Yet nor the beaming eye, nor glowing cheek,
Nor dewy lip, alone, my wishes seek;
She wrought th'embroider'd vest she deign'd
to wear, [hat;

She rang'd the gems that star'd her tressy
Struck, from th'impaction'd strings, Love,
Grief, or Strife;

Warm o'er the canvas pour'd the mimic life;

Trod every mazy dance with sweet career,
And penn'd the strain that wakes the trick-
ling tear: [rose,

Bleak from the North, when hoary Winter
And tip'd the freezing hills with fleecy snows,
The shivering wretch her bounty warm'd
and fed, [shed.

While Heaven deny'd a beam, and Earth a
At length arriv'd the dreaded hour to part,
The hour to try, to pierce, to break my heart.
Methought her eyes with melting lustre shone,
Her faltering voice forgot its mellow tone;
Her swelling breast reveal'd unusual care,
And heav'd the shining ringlets pillow'd there.
Then rapt, entranc'd, lost, giddy with delight,
Drunk were my ringing ears and floating sight.
O transient extacy of daring thought!
Heavens! what a pang the first reflection
brought!

In blasting terrors fancied guardians rise,
Seize her lov'd form, and tear her from my
eyes; [thrill,

Swift through my nerves distracting anguish
And death-like horrors shoot their aching
chills. [restrain,

Despairing, trembling, chain'd with strong
My sighs, my tears, my tongue suppress their
plaint.

No dear caress, no warm embraces join'd,
No parting kisses left their balm behind;
No pledge of loveth' enamour'd mind reliev'd,
Nor palm from palm the speechless vow re-
ceiv'd.

Farewel the roof where gold and marble shine!
Farewel sweet angel of the radiant shrine!
Farewel the world, and all the world con-
tains,

But hopeless Love, and Grief's eternal pain!

SONNET, inscribed to Mr. WM. NEWTON,
of Tideswell in Derbyshire.

By the Rev. PETER CUNNINGHAM.

"Poësis laudatur & alget." JUVEN. l. 74.

OF late, as Clio left the Muse's grove,
To place on modest, self-taught Edwin's
brows

A pliant wreath of glossy laurel, wove
Where Aganippe's silver fountain flows;
A rival fair-one claim'd him as her own:—
With figur'd iv'ry planes that fill'd her hand,
And golden compasses, the Muses' crown
She deck'd; and thus she spoke in accents
bland:

"Let not the fairy Muse's syren strain
Tempt thee to slight my less-engaging lore,
"And swell the reckless, disregarded train
"Wreck'd on her flow'ry but her faithless
"shore.

"Be mine, thy arts to prosper and to shine;
"And Archimedes' saw, but not his sat, be
"thine."

* For an account of this extraordinary
being see Gent. Mag. for March, 1785, p.
169; and for a specimen of his poetical ge-
nius see p. 212 in the same publication.

HORACE

HORACE, ODE V. BOOK II.
TRANSLATED. (See p. 529.)

THY skittish heifer, yet unbroken,
Would faint to drag th' oppressive
yoke;
Her tender limbs yet tremble at the might
Of the bull's ponderous love, fierce-rushing to
delight.

She only joys to pass her hours
In verdant meads, 'midst fragrant flow'rs,
Or wanton with her fellows in the stream,
Where willowy shades exclude the sun's im-
petuous beam.

Pluck not the unripe grape austere;
Lo, quickly comes the mellowing year,
And on thy clust'ring vine shall sweet infuse
its juicy taste mature, and rich-impurpled hues.

Time ceaseless rolls his rapid wheels;
The years that from thy youth he steals,
Given to thy fair, shall ope her budding
charms,
And bring the blooming maid to meet thy
longing arms.

Let meaner loves, let Pholoe fly,
With *her* not Chloris' self shall vie,
Whose beauteous bosom heaves upon the
sight,
Far as on tremulous waves the silver orb of
night. M. C. S.

MR. URBAN,

July 10.

AS you mention, in p. 428, Mr. Polwhele
having observed that Tyrtæus had *never*
an English version; and in p. 438 have
inserted the second Elegy, as a specimen of
that gentleman's abilities; it may not be un-
seasonable to rectify this error, by informing
your readers that a poetical translation of
Tyrtæus, with the original text, was publish-
ed by T. Payne, in 1762, with the Greek
text, a preface, and a few notes. The fol-
lowing is the version of the same Elegy which
you have already given to your readers as a
specimen of Mr. Polwhele's abilities.

HOW long inglorious will ye lie at rest?
When, when shall valour warm each youth-
ful breast?

Are ye, young men, insensible to shame,
Nor fear dishonour in your country's blame?
In peaceful indolence at ease ye stand;
But War, fierce War, cries havoc through
the land.

Let each with high uplifted shield advance,
In act to fight, and dying point his lance;
For glorious fame, more rich than golden
spoil,

Shall wait that man, and well reward his toil,
Who bravely fights to save his native land,
His wife, his children, from an hostile hand.
Sooner or later, Death to all must come,
When Fate shall cease to ply the destin'd loom.
Couch then each lance, let each beneath his
shield

March quickly onward to th' embattled field.

And, with an heart as yet untaught to fear,
Dare the first onset, and commence the war.
For none shall 'scape from Death's all-con-
quering law,
Though from the Gods his pedigree he draw.
But oft who, fear'd amid these dread alarms,
Flies basely trembling at the din of arms,
Without a friend, at home inglorious lies,
And there unheeded, unlamented dies.
But does some ill the brave and bold await?
Both rich and poor at once lament his fate:
Their chief deceas'd, all mourn with wilful
eyes,

All as a god their living hero prize;
On him, as on a brazen tower, they gaze,
For his one arm a legion's might displays.

To the TRANSLATOR of THEOCRITUS.

TO thee, Polwhele, in friendship's grate-
ful lays,
A rustic Bard pours forth his artless praise;
Pleas'd in thy gentle, flowing verse to trace
Doric simplicity and pastoral grace.
Rous'd by thy fame, his Muse shall soon aspire
To catch a spark of Hesiod's ancient fire.
See the bright ploughshare in the furrow
shine*,

And Gods adorn the long-extended line.
See Hercules his ponderous shield display,
And its own work assign'd to every day. C. B.

ON SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

BY BISHOP ATTERBURY.

THREE Frenchmen, grateful in their way,
Sir Robert's glory would display;
Studious by sister arts t' advance
The honour of a Friend of France.
They consecrate to Walpole's fame
Picture, and Verse, and Anagram.
With mottoes quaint, the print they dress
With snakes, with rocks, with goldkisses.
Their lines beneath the subject fit,
As well for quantity as wit.
Thy glory, Walpole, thus enroll'd,
E'en foes delighted may behold,
For ever sacred be to thee
Such Sculpture and such Poetry.

Another TRANSLATION of the EPITAPH
on JAMES SIX, M. A.

(See pp. 72, 170, 256.)

HERE lies interr'd a youth—alas how
chang'd! [light;]
"His country's pride, his father's fond de-
Who o'er Italia's plains with rapture rang'd,
Early consign'd to dark and dismal night.

Farewell, dear youth! since Fate is so un-
kind;
Unwonted honours on thy death attend:
Merit like thine will e'er favour find,
And though a Protestant, make Rome thy
friend. B.

* Sulcoque austrum splendescere vider. VIRG.

Copy of the French King's Arrêt, dated the 6th of May, respecting the entry of English Merchandize.

"The King having fixed the 10th of this month for the execution of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded with the King of Great Britain: His Majesty, in order to facilitate the execution of this Treaty, and the connection of Commerce which will result between the two nations, has determined to open particular offices for the entry of gauzes, calicoes, linen, and cotton cloths, and other merchandizes, which, coming from the manufactories of England and foreign ports, are to be admitted to the benefit of the Treaty, leaving the former offices open, which anciently subsisted, for the entry of merchandize of the same species, which are brought from other countries, and which are to remain subjected to the highest duties. His Majesty has judged it equally proper, to fix as nearly as proper, the duty by weight on all merchandize of an equal valuation, to prevent the arbitrary estimation of their value; and, in short, to fix to the said English stuffs and merchandize a particular mark, to avoid all confusion between the said merchandizes, and those which may be brought into the kingdom to defraud the Revenue, as well as those which may be seized and confiscated, or those which, being foreign cloths, are subject to the right of circulation, after having paid the rights of entry into the kingdom. To provide for all which, the King, being in his Council, hath ordained, and hath ordained as follows:

"Article first, The goods and merchandize of Great Britain, which are permitted to be introduced by the Treaty of Commerce, concluded between his Most Christian Majesty and the King of Great Britain, are to be admitted on the 10th of this month to enter into this kingdom, by the way or offices of Calais, Boulogne, Havre, Rozen, St. Malo, Nantes, Rochelle, Bordeaux, and Certe, at the risk of their proprietors or representatives, justifying by certificates of the Judges or Officers of the Customs, that the said goods or merchandize are the growth or fabric of England; and also that, by the letters or charter parties, they are really imported from one of the ports of Great Britain. The certificates, which are delivered to prove the origin of the cotton manufactured in England, are to mention the marks affixed to the same, to prevent their being confounded with those fabricated in the East Indies, or in other foreign parts.

"2d, The duties shall be paid according to the tariff annexed to this Arrêt, for the cloths, stuffs, and hosiery of wool or cotton; and they shall be liquidated and received at the rate of the known and true value

which other merchandizes may pay, whose valuations, either in weight or by piece, is not yet determined; the whole conformably to the 6th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, and to the 1st Article of the Convention of the 15th January last.

"3d, The declaration of merchandizes which are to be rated, must be made in writing, and signed by the Captains of the ships, Commissioners, or Merchants; who are to mention the quantity, quality, and value of the different species of merchandize that is contained in each bale, chest, or cask. And in cases where the officers judge that the declarations are under the value of the merchandize, they may detain the same, on paying to the proprietor the price of the said merchandize, agreeably to the value which he has declared, and a tenth upward, conformably to the 2d Article of the Convention, dated 15th January last.

"4th, The list of merchandizes which are fixed to pay by weight, according to the quantity of each of their species, by the Treaty of Commerce, by the Convention of the 15th January last, or by the Tariff annexed to the present Arrêt, must specify their different qualities, and mention their weight; and in cases where they do not specify the different sorts of merchandize subjected to different duties, and contained in the same chests, bales, or casks, the duty shall be paid for all at the highest rate that any such part of the said merchandize shall be found subject to.

"5th, The cloths or stuffs of woollen or cotton, the cloths of hemp or flax, and the gauzes made of silk, are to receive on each piece, at one of the first offices described in the 1st Article of this Arrêt, or at the Custom-house of Paris, a leaden mark, bearing on one side these words, "Stuffs or foreign cloths," and, on the other side, the name of the town where the mark shall have been fixed.

"6th, The merchandizes, which in particular circumstances have not received the marks above-mentioned, must be sent to the first office on the frontier, under the Great Seal of the Farmers, to be properly cleared.

"7th, The cloths and stuffs of wool and cotton, which are not proved to be of the established manufactories in the States of his Britannick Majesty in Europe, are to continue subject to the same duties as fixed by the Arrêt of the 3d of July, 1762, for the woollen manufactories; by those of the 2d of May, 1773, for the cotton manufactories; by those of the 28 of October, 1781, for the hosiery manufactories; and to continue to submit to the payment of ten sous per livre on the said articles, and are only to be permitted to enter by the way of Calais or St. Valery, conformably to the said Arrêt.

"8th, The stuffs and hosiery of woollen, the velvets and stuffs of cotton, and the gauzes which do not bear the marks of the national fabrick, or of those prescribed in the 5th article of this Arrêt, or by the ancient arrêts and regulations for foreign merchandize, are to be accounted prohibited, and as such are to be seized by the Farmers

General, who are to proceed to confiscation of them in the usual manner.

Done in the Council of State of the King (his Majesty being present) held at Versailles, the 6th of May, 1787.

Signed, *LE COMTE DE MONTMORENCY*.
N. B. This Arrêt, and the Tariff which follows, is only provisionally.

"TARIFF of the Duties to be paid conformable to the 1st Article of the above Arrêt, on the Merchandizes hereafter named, in execution of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between France and England."

| Denominations. | Valuation. | Imposition agreed upon by the Treaty | Quota of the Duty. | Additional Duty on the Cottons, Iron and Beer. | Total of Duties to be paid per Quintal. |
|--|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | Livres. | | Livres. | Livres. | Livres. |
| Cotton Stuffs. | | | | | |
| Muslinets — — | 2000 | | 240 | 30 | 270 |
| Fine white Cloth | 1500 | | 180 | 30 | 210 |
| Dimities, Satinet, Velveret striped, or ribbed, Dimities knitted — — | 1000 | | 120 | 30 | 150 |
| Woolen Stuffs. | | 12 per Cent. | | | |
| Kerfimer, or Shalloon | 2000 | | 240 | Nothing. | 240 |
| Serge of Satin, or Satin Turk, <i>Sergatis crues</i> , Striped Flannels | 1350 | | 162 | Nothing. | 162 |
| Tammies, or coarse Suffs, Everlasting Flannels, Plain Worsted Stockings, and Merchandize of the same nature. | 800 | | 96 | Nothing. | 96 |
| N. B. Goods at per Quintal. | | | | | |

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WHILE their Imperial Majesties of Russia and Germany have been amusing themselves with surveying the ancient boundaries of their respective dominions (of which see a map in our ninth volume), the Turks have been busy in augmenting their navies and armies on every side; yet with no apparent design of being the aggressors with any foreign power whatever. Their Imperial Majesties, in their excursion, visited Bachtibisarias, the capital and ancient residence of the Khan of Presque, Isle and Sebastopol, which was then the port designed to be the seat for establishing the marine of Russia on the Black Sea; and also Kaffay. See the map.

The revolution that has happened in the Austrian Netherlands (see p. 538.) has, as was foreseen, not a little alarmed the Emperor, and hastened his return to Vienna. His Majesty arrived in his capital on the evening of the 30th of June, and immediately went to the Prince de Kaunitz, with whom he had a long conference, the subject of which will soon be known by its effects. The dispatches already received at Brussels, have spread an universal consternation through-

out the whole province. A disturbance has happened at Antwerp, still more violent than that at Brussels; the people in that city being informed, that, notwithstanding the temporary suspension of the new laws, the officers, who were appointed to carry them into execution, were assembled in a convent. They forced open the gates where they were sitting in Council; but found only the Sieur Van Delft and the first Commissary Schoret, all the rest having the good fortune to escape. The second Commissary de Toll, in his flight, was discovered, in the habit of a woman, by a boy; to whom he gave his purse; but the boy threw it at him, and the mob would certainly have put him to death, had not the Magistrates interposed, who, to secure him from the fury of the incensed rabble, committed him to the common gaol. The tumult now became general; near 20,000 persons were assembled; many houses were marked for destruction, and the whole city was in commotion, when the Duke d'Arcamburg, Baron de Hoyer, the Abbé Bernard, the Bishop, with many other persons of distinction arrived, who, being joined by the Magistrates

Majistrates and Ecclesiastics, soon brought the people to their duty.

It is reported, that their Royal Highnesses the Archduchess and Archduke, together with the Count de Belgiois, are to repair to Vienna as soon as possible, to which capital the Deputies of all the Provinces are also to repair; and that his Majesty, after hearing their complaints, will repair in person to the Netherlands, where every thing is in the mean time to remain in a state of suspension.

Discord continues to rage among the members of the United States, without the least abatement, inasmuch, that the Council of Amsterdam have presented a petition to the States of Holland, signed by 6000 inhabitants, requesting, "That the King of France may be taken in as Mediator, to compose the differences, and prevent a dissolution of the Union."

In the mean time an event has happened, which has given a new turn to the affairs of the Stadtholder.

"On the day following that in which the Stadtholder set off from Nimeguen for Nimen and Amersfort, viz. the 25th of June, the Princess set off with her eldest son, William George Augustus, very privately, in a small vessel down the river by Tulle to Gortum, where she arrived in the evening of the 26 June; and the next morning he went in a post coach, with the Prince, Counte Bentinck, and General Demink (who met her at Gortum); to Schoonhoven, which is on the north side of the Ruse, and where they arrived on the 27th. The next morning the Princess and her son, in a travelling carriage, went from Schoonhoven, with an intention of going directly to the Hague, from which it is distant about 30 miles. On the road her carriage was stopped by some armed Burghers, who were not in the Prince's interest; who, after some delay, conducted her back to Schoonhoven; where they placed a guard over her till they should hear from the Hague; but, without waiting the return of the Messenger, she found means to depart secretly, and to return to Nimeguen. The joy of the people, on her arrival at Nimeguen, is hardly to be expressed, nor was it less visible on the part of the Patriots, who rejoiced that the blow, which they gave out, had been premeditated by the Provinces in blood, had been defeated. Upwards of 3000 men were ready, they said, to meet her Royal Highness, and detachments of patriots in different places, and were marked for pillage. On any appearance, there would have been a capture of her troops, which would have been in their power. They

have not a doubt, at Amsterdam, of effecting assistance from France, should the Stadtholder make any attempt upon Utrecht.

A most extraordinary Proclamation was published at the Hague on the 4th of July, 1787: "In order the more effectually to suppress the spirit of rebellion and disobedience, their Noble Mightinesses have resolved, that every person who shall be heard singing inflammatory songs, or who shall be seen wearing orange ribbons in the shape of a W, or in any form whatever, shall be punished with instant death! on the very spot where the party is detected, without any kind of trial!"

The usage of the Bree Corps towards the Princess of Orange has not escaped the notice of his Prussian Majesty, who caused a Memorial to be presented to their High Mightinesses the States of Holland and West Friesland, of which the following is a copy:

"Noble, Great, and Powerful Lords; The King could not but with a very great sensibility hear of the outrage committed near Schoonhoven on the person of his august Sister, whom the most salutary views induced to go to the Hague. Her Royal Highness was retarded in her journey, surrounded with soldiers, and armed men were even placed in her apartment. It is by the express order of his Prussian Majesty, that the underwritten, his Envoy Extraordinary, has the honour to apply to your Noble and Great Mightinesses, to insist, in the most pressing and strongest manner, on a proper satisfaction for this injury, and on the punishment of the aggressors. He will hasten to inform the King his master of the impression the representations of his Minister may have made in the Sovereign Assembly of Holland. His Majesty will judge, from the result of the deliberations of your Noble Mightinesses with regard to this, of the value you set on his friendship and esteem.

Hague, July 20, 1787. THULEMEYER."

It is added, that his Prussian Majesty had dispatched a Coubrier to M. Goltz, with orders to communicate the facts concerning the seizure of the Princess, and his Majesty's feelings thereupon, to the Court of France, trusting that Court will co-operate in the necessary measures for obtaining the requisite satisfaction for this infraction of the Law of nations.

His Majesty has constituted a Supreme Council of war, of which his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick is appointed President in Chief, General Moellendorff, Vice President in Chief; Lieut. Gen. Rottsch, President and First Minister of War; and Major General Kannewarff, Vice President. Gen.

Letters from the Hague, dated July 13, speak of the arms of the Stadtholder making a new progress every day; they likewise enhance the importance of Wyck, as one of the keys of the province, relative to the

suices, the retaking of which will cost much blood. Another success, not less considerable, is, the taking of Harderwick in the Zuydor Sea; but all these, on the other hand, are said to be balanced by a considerable loss in Overysse, where the regiment of Plettenberg, which went to surprize it, has been completely beaten by the Burghers. It is said, 400 soldiers were killed, and 150 made prisoners.

It seems to be confirmed, that the Algerines have broke the treaty with the Spaniards, and that those piratical States are at war among themselves, though the plague has been long raging among them, and has carried off many thousands. The Northern Kingdoms are all at peace, and cultivating the arts of husbandry, manufactures, and commerce, with unremitting attention.

Substance of a Paper, published by Order of His Most Christian Majesty, containing much Important Information to Navigators.

THE erecting of light-houses on the coasts of France, not having yet completely answered the intended purpose, has determined Government to seek a method of imparting to these light-houses a distinguishing mark from any other fire whatsoever, and to prevent, at the same time, their being mistaken for one another.

Of all the contrivances proposed, the following has appeared preferable; viz. to cause large reverberatory lanterns to turn regularly, by the help of a machine, which, by an uniform rotation, will throw a dazzling light, when the beams of its focus meet the eyes of the navigators; this light will die away gradually till it seems almost out, and then it will return with its former splendour, and so on, always regularly.

These bright lights, and those periodical eclipses, successfully executed at Marstrand, in Sweden, are of a nature that must prevent the sailors from mistaking any other fire for them.

By diversifying the length of these flashes and eclipses in each light-house, the sea-faring people, who shall be previously made acquainted with them, will be enabled to know, with certainty, which of these light-houses they have in view.

But the importance of such an establishment for the safety of the shipping has determined Government to make first an experiment of it, by the help of a machine and of reverberatory lanterns of a smaller size, constructed for that purpose, and which will be placed and lighted at the entrance of the harbour of Dieppe, in Normandy, on the west jetty, not far from the fire now lighted, which will be then suppressed.

This new fire will be equally useful at the mouth of the port.

The usual method of erecting a light in the tide-ports, to point out the time of flow-

ing and the height of water, labours under the same inconveniences. These small lights are apt to be lost among the other fires in the houses of the town, that may be seen at sea; and the least mistake in this respect often occasions the loss of ships. The fishermen, frequently obliged to run in during the darkest and most stormy nights, are also misled thereby. But the periodical flashes and eclipses of this new lantern will enable those who frequent that port, to distinguish it from any other light, and consequently to stand-in boldly.

The navigators are, however, to take notice, that, during the two first months of this experiment, they must not depend upon the duration of each revolution; that is, the space of time from one eclipse to the next; because, during that period of time, the motion will be slackened or accelerated, more or less, till, after collecting the opinions of sea-faring men, the duration of each revolution will be fixed upon.

Meanwhile, a second method will be taken into consideration, very useful to the tide-ports, which, like that of Dieppe, receive at the same time fishing-boats and merchantmen.

The fishing-crafts, drawing but little water, want to be made acquainted, by that fire, when there is a sufficient quantity of water for them in the harbour, either to get shelter from a storm, or in calm weather to have time to land their fish, and to get out again the same tide.

The merchants ships, on the contrary, should not see the fire before the water is high enough for them. To light it too soon, would put them in danger.—To light it too late, would be no less dangerous for fishermen, besides the loss of precious time. To conciliate, therefore, these clashing interests, the first fire, which is to be always the largest, and to be worked round by the above-mentioned machine, will be, in imitation of many other ports, lighted as soon as there is water enough in the channel for the fishermen to get in.—The second, which will be no less, but motionless, and about 15 perpendicular feet above the first, will not be lighted before there be a sufficient quantity of water for the ships to enter, and will be extinguished as soon as the water becomes too shallow for them. The largest fire will remain alone, as the water is high enough for fishing smacks.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The British affairs in this quarter are in a very flourishing situation; and the impoverished provinces will soon be re-established in population and riches."

Accounts have been received in France of a dreadful hurricane at the Mauritius, in which their East India Company has suffered immense loss in goods, shipping, mariners, and stores. This account, however, is *supposed*.

From Bombay It is said, that one of Tippo's vessels, which sailed to Bassorah with pepper, cardamums, and sandal wood, as a present to the Grand Seigneur, blew up the day after she arrived there. There were several Ambassadors on board.

The William Pitt packet was dispatched from Calcutta on Friday the 10th of January last, on board of which sailed Lieut. Gen. Sloper, late commander in chief, Capt. Merry, his Aid-de-camp, Mr. Whitwell, his Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Goddard.

The new settlement of Polo Panang, or Prince of Wales's Island, is said to be in a very flourishing state; and promises fair to become of considerable consequence in the course of trade.

By a letter from Capt. Wemiss of the Resolution, dated Atcheen, on the coast of Borneo, he was attacked on the 2d of August last by 7 armed prow, in which were several hundred men, from all whom he had the good fortune to escape by the valour of his men. He mentions this as a caution to those who may have occasion to send ships to that island.

While the Duke of Montrose and Northumberland Indians were watering on the Somatra shore, five Malays came cut of the woods with fowls and fruit. The third mate of the Northumberland offered rupees for some of the fowls, but they seemed not to know the value of them, and appeared tender of the buttons of his coat. They stayed about half an hour, when three of them returned to the woods, and made a large fire. In the mean time, the people went on with their business of filling the casks, and finished watering about six in the evening, when the cooper and cooper's mate of the Duke of Montrose staying to bring away their linen, and stooping to gather it up, the one was stabbed mortally in the belly, the other dangerously in the side. Being out of sight of the ships, the villains carried off the linen without being discovered.

The Ranger, late from China, narrowly escaped being seized by the crew on her outward bound passage. Being known to have 26,000 dollars on board, seven of them formed a conspiracy, to throw the officers over board, seize the treasure, and carry the ship to America; but an eighth being let into the secret discovered the plot. The conspirators were carried to China in irons, and have lately been brought back and committed to prison.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Accounts of indisputable authenticity have been received at Kingston, in Jamaica, from the Musquito shore, that, on the departure of the English, a grand council of the whole native Indians was held, in which it was unanimously resolved to oppose the Spaniards on every attempt they might make to establish themselves in their country. After this

chief set up the British standard, and, placing his right hand on the flag staff, spoke to this effect, "That if any of his people should be so cowardly to submit to be struck by a Spaniard, he would instantly put him to death; for," said he, "under these colours I will live and die; and no Spanish flag shall ever fly in my nation while I have an arm to oppose it." In consequence of this hostile declaration, the second in command, who had received a Spanish sword as a present from the commandant at Truxillo, sent a messenger expressly to return it, charging him at the same time to tell the Governor, that he disdained to use a Spanish sword against his countrymen, as his nation had English arms sufficient for their defence.

AMERICAN NEWS.

His Excellency Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts, having published a proclamation, with a reward for apprehending several promoters of rebellion in that state, received, about the middle of March last, a letter from Benj. Franklin, Esq. President of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania; approving of that measure; adding to the rewards offered by the Government of Massachusetts, and most cordially congratulating his Excellency on the happy success attending the wise and vigorous measures taken for the suppression of that dangerous insurrection.

A letter from Dr. Price, dated London Jan. 26, 1787, to his correspondent in New York, throws some light on the deliberations of the American States, which have not before been publicly developed. "Your federal Government," says the Doctor, "is a point of great importance. I dread the thoughts of such a division of the States into 3 confederations, as you say has been talked of. It is pity that some general controuling power cannot be established, of sufficient vigour to decide disputes, to regulate commerce, to prevent wars, and to constitute an union that shall have weight and credit. At present the power of congress is an object of derision in Europe rather than respect; at the same time that the tumults in New England, the weakness of Congress, the difficulties and sufferings of many of the States, and the knavery of the Rhode Island legislature, form subjects of triumph in this country.

"The conclusion is, that you are falling to pieces, and will soon repent your Independence. But the hope of the friends of Virtue and Liberty is (to borrow an expression from your letter), that whereas the kingdoms of Europe have travelled to tranquillity through seas of blood, the United States are travelling to a degree of tranquillity and liberty that will make them an example to the world, only through seas of blindness. God grant this may prove the truth!" adds the Doctor.

This country is at present (June 7) on the verge of being thrown into popular ferment; delegates are sent from every State to Philadelphia, to form a convention for the purpose of revising, altering, or perhaps totally annihilating, the different constitutions of the country. This will, no doubt, produce a scene of confusion and anarchy. Dr. Franklin and General Washington are members of this convention."

SCOTLAND.

About the latter end of last month, the workmen employed in digging the foundation of one of the houses on the East side of the South-bridge near Edinburgh, found deposited, in a cavity which appeared to have been made on purpose, a vast quantity of silver coin, all of a size 1-1/2 than our present pence. They are evidently the coin of Edward I. commonly called Long-shanks, who was in Scotland in the years 1295-6, when he defeated the Scots army at Dunbar. If this account should be confirmed, notice shall be taken of it in a future Magazine.

On Monday, the 2d of July instant, the Silver arrow, given by the town of Edinburgh to the Royal Company of Archers, was shot for on Brunsheld Links, and won by the Rt. Hon. Ld. Elbank.

IRELAND.

Dublin, June 21. Notice was filed, at the Royal Exchange Coffee house, in this city, the 18th instant, by his Majesty's authority, for the information of the merchants and traders, That the goods of Ireland will be admitted into Portugal, upon the same footing as the goods of Great Britain, on condition that the additional duty of 30s. a ton on all wines of the growth of Portugal, the additional duty of 20s. on every 100 weight of cork; and the additional duty of 40s. a 1000 on lemons and oranges do cease and determine.

On Sunday the 18th inst. the Rev. Walter Blak-Kirwan, of the Order of St. Francis, nephew to the titular Archbishop of Armagh, conformed publicly, in the church of St. Peters, to the Protestant religion as by law established.

A few days ago, the workmen employed in making a new road for Ld. Chief Baron Yelverton, discovered the body of a man buried in his cloaths, who, by the description, was the very man, whom Scots Andrew [see vol. LVI. p. --] saw flung by the late unhappy G. R. Fitzgerald, Esq. and dragged by him into the hedge-rows of his garden, from whence it is supposed he afterwards found means to bury it in the place where it was found. This fact Scots Andrew confessed to the Rev. Mr. Ellison, who did not think himself authorized to reveal it till after the conviction of Mr. Fitzgerald.

An exhortation was read, on Sunday the 7th

order of the titular Abp. of Dublin, against the commission of any criminal excesses, by those of that communion who frequent the Well at the Royal Hospital, commonly called St. John of Jerusalem's Well, on or about the Feast of St. John the Baptist. It had been usual on that day (the 24th of June), for the lower class of Roman Catholics to assemble at this well, to perform their devotion in honour of the Saint; but of one of that communion who was truly pious, there were commonly 100 of all denominations who had no religion at all, and who met together for nothing but riot, confusion, intoxication, bloodshed, and murder. This exhortation was therefore intended to persuade the Roman Catholics to forsake the well, and perform their devotions in their own chapels.

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal of this kingdom, granting the office of his Majesty's Second Serjeant at Law, to John Taylor, Esq.; and also to the hon. Joseph Hewitt, Esq. the office of Third Serjeant at Law in Ireland.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A schism has lately taken place among the students in the seminaries at Luxembourg, like that which, sometime ago, broke forth in the University of Louvain, where they thought to take advantage of the troubles, to shake off the useful reforms which those of Vienna, Pavia, Prague, and Buda, had submitted to with the greatest satisfaction. It is probable, says a very intelligent foreign writer, that the inconsiderate conduct of the University of Louvain will bring on a revolution in all the universities of the hereditary countries, which will form an epocha both in the annals of the church and monarchy. (See pp. 387. 585.)

The French Ministry lately dispatched two Memorials, one to the British Court, another to the Court of Berlin, to the following purport: "That, in the present commotions in Holland, it is their fixed and decided determination not to intermeddle, except separately or conjunctively called upon as Mediators; but if any power in Europe shall take up arms either for or against the Republic, they no longer hold themselves pledged to this determination; but shall consider themselves at liberty to act as the exigencies of affairs may require."

The military and naval movements in Denmark, now in agitation, cause diverse opinions: what gains most credit is, that this Court will take an active part in favour of the Prince of Orange, in whose behalf some of the Northern States have combined.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 26.

Their Majesties condescended to visit the brew-house of Mr. Whitbread in Chiswell-street. The time appointed was ten o'clock.

morning. Curiosity and courtesy outran the clock. Their Majesties were there a quarter before the time. With them were three Princesses, the Duke of Montague, Lord Aylebury, Lord Denbigh, Dukes of Ancafter, and Lady Harcourt. They were received at the door by Mr. Whitbread and his daughter; and, politely declining the breakfast that was provided, immediately went over the works. It was the business of full two hours. The steam engine, lately erected by the Birmingham Bolton, and first applied by Mr. Whitbread to the purposes of the brewery, took up above half an hour; in which it was apparent that this was not the first half hour thus usefully employed on economic arts, for his Majesty, with becoming science, explained to the Queen and the Princesses the leading movements in the machinery. In the great store there were three thousand and seven barrels of beer. The stone cistern raised such a wonder, that the Queen and Princesses would go into it, though through a small aperture, with much difficulty and some disorder. The sight rewarded them, for the vessel is of such magnitude as to hold 4000 barrels of beer. The great vessel at Heidelberg is nothing to it. The machinery, so well used by Mr. Whitbread, has saved much animal labour: but there yet remains much labour that cannot be saved. This particularly impressed the King, for he saw 200 men and 80 horses all in their places. The horse-keeper, going to the harmless vanity of office, when he would shew his Majesty "the noble horse among his subjects." It would have been cruel if the King had taken the poor man off his high horse. The King cannot be cruel. He kindly gave the man his way; and, as it were, letting his own communicable spirit mount at the same time, he graciously gave him something more than audience; accurately guessed the height of his horse, which was really remarkable, no less than 17 hands three inches — and replied, on his muscle not being proportioned to his bone! The cooperage was looked at from an adjoining room; and it was at this window, looking into the street, that the people without, who by this time had gathered into a great crowd, first seeing the King, gave breath to their loyalty, and repeatedly huzzed. The Queen, whose worth, were it her sensibility alone, would be beyond all praise, tenderly turning to felicitate the King on the contentment of the people, took her daughters by the hand, and led them to the window.

In all that related to the brewery, and the passages through it, what was necessary was done; but, very properly, nothing more. Nothing covered the way that was dirty, and lamps lighted what would have been dark.

When every thing was seen, the walk ended in the house. Their Majesties were seated. May. July, 1787.

led to a cold collation, as magnificent as affluence and arrangement could make it. The whole service was plate. There was wine of every kind; as there was also that without which the board had been incomplete, some porter, poured from a bottle that was very large, but, as may be thought, with better singularities than the mere size to recommend it. As there was no want of any thing else, there was no want of appetite.

The Dukes of Ancafter and Lady Harcourt sat at the table as well as the Princesses; but the Duke of Montague and Lord Aylebury, finding in another room a second banquet, scarcely less sumptuous than the former prepared for their attendants, very heartily boarded there.

This being done, it became two o'clock; when the King and Queen, not more completely satisfied with the wonder of the works, than the elegance and politeness with which they had been shewn, took leave of Mr. Whitbread and his daughter, and returned to Buckingham-House.

June 5.

Was tried before Judge Boller, in the Court of King's Bench, an action of trespass and false imprisonment, brought by Mr. Charles Hay, a wine-cooper of Quebec, against Sir Frederick Haldimand, as governor of that province, for arresting him on suspicion of high treason, as a man disaffected to the King's government and measures during the late disputes with America, and confining him in a loathsome cell during the space of three years and sixteen days. The confinement was confessedly illegal; but there were circumstances that justified suspicion; on which account the jury, which was special, moderated the damages, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 200*l.* damages.

June 6.

The question between the Six Clerks and the Clerks in Chancery, concerning the payment of fees by the latter, was decided in favour of the former. It had been long the custom for the clerks in court to pay the fees when they received the money from their clients, but now they are to pay the money down.

There was a meeting of the Medical Society of London in Cran-court, Fleet-street, for the purpose of delivering the Fothergillian medal to Dr. William Falconer of Bath, to whom it was adjudged by the Society on the 8th of March (being the birth-day of the late Dr. Fothergill), for the best dissertation on the following subject:—"What diseases may be mitigated or cured, by exciting particular affections or passions of the mind!"

June 7.

A little after four in the morning, a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Prentice, cabinet-maker, in Little Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which communicating to the work-shop

of Mr. Pass, army-taylor, and from thence to Mr. Jarvis's Printing-office, in the same place, all these extensive buildings, with the warehouses of Messrs. Doddsley, Longmans, &c. in which were deposited an immense quantity of books, were entirely consumed.

This day orders were issued from the Admiralty for the equipment of a Squadron of Observation, consisting of six ships of the line, and several frigates, which were appointed to sail under the command of Capt. Levi-Gower immediately.

Being the anniversary meeting of the children of the several charity schools of the metropolis, by twelve o'clock they were assembled in two semi-amphitheatres, directly under the dome of St. Paul's, to the number of 6000 and upwards.

June 8.

The King was pleased to grant to the Rt. Hon. Cecil, Baroness of Dinevor, his Royal licence to take and use the surname and armorial ensigns of De Cardonnel only, pursuant to the will of her late mother the Right Hon. Mary Countess Talbot, deceased.

June 11.

The materials of the late Sir Gregory Page's house began to be sold by auction, in order to be pulled down. They are said to have been sold for 14000*l.* besides the freehold timber in the park, &c. but a great deal of the stone-work was bought-in again for the owner.

June 13.

Ld. George Gordon waited on the Attorney General, and, in a very polite manner, asked, "If he would do him a favour," the Attorney General as politely answered in the affirmative, "If it was in his power." Ld. George then said, "He wished to be indulged for three or four days to settle his affairs." The answer was, "It was not in his power." "Then," said Ld. George, "you would have me appear to-morrow!"—"Most certainly." Ld. George then took his leave.

June 15.

This day Commodore Levison Gower hoisted his broad pendant on board the Edgar at Portsmouth, and is to sail with the Ganges and Ardent of 74 guns each, with all possible expedition.

June 16.

The foundation-stone of *Pentonville* chapel, now building near Illington, was laid with great ceremony. On the top of the stone was placed a glass vessel, with some coins of the present year; underneath which, is engraved the following inscription:

Collatus pecunia ædificabatur.

Ann. Dom. 1787.

Deo sacrum

Hæc legalis moneta epochæ suæ

Deponetur.

June 17.

The Purser of the Southampton East India-man, William Hall commander, from China, to the East India House, and reported

the safe arrival of that ship off the Straits and next day the Purser of the *Stormont*, George Curtis, from China likewise, came to the same place, and reported the safe arrival of that ship off the Isle of Wight. The *Southampton* sailed from the Downs the 9th of March, and the *Stormont* from the same place the 2d of February, 1786. The above ships were detained at St. Helena by the very great damages which had been sustained there, by the bursting of a water-spout on the town on the 28th of March, and which had destroyed great part of it.

June 18.

Printed advertisements, appointing rendezvous for seamen, were stuck up at the Royal Exchange and several other parts of the city. Much alarm was excited by this circumstance. Stocks purchased for the opening fell instantly five per cent. and the effect would have been much greater, if it had not been intimated that it was a manoeuvre of certain stock-jobbers.

June 19.

At a full board of Admiralty four more frigates were put in commission, and orders sent to Portsmouth for them to be got ready immediately.

June 20.

The six companies of shipwrights completed the task of taking to pieces the Newark Lazaretto of 80 guns. They were allowed 38 days, but performed it in 29.

There was a grand concert at Ld. Westmoreland's in Lower Grosvenor's-street, at which Mr. Pitt, Ld. Sydney, the Marquis of Carmarthen, Mr. Dundas, the Attorney General, and several persons of high distinction, were present, and stayed late.

June 21.

His Excellency the French Ambassador gave his farewell dinner to the Ministers of State and foreign Ministers, at his house near Hyde-Park Corner, and next day set out for Paris, without taking leave of his Majesty.

June 22.

Between one and two in the morning, a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. Whealey, paper stainer in Aldersgate-street, in which Mrs. Whealey perished. The maid servant, who lay with her, not being able to wake her, got out at the window of the second floor, and hung by her hands till they were scorched, and then fell into the street, and was carried dangerously bruised to St. Bartholemew's hospital. A youth, apprentice to Mr. Whealey, was so bruised by throwing himself out at the garret-window, that he died next morning; and a child of three years old was mangled. Mr. Whealey was out of town on a journey.

June 27.

The sentence pronounced by Judge Ashurst against the several persons concerned in carrying off the Countess of Strathmore was as follows:

"That Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq. do pay a fine of 300*l.* to his Majesty: that he be imprisoned in his Majesty's prison of the King's Bench for three years; and at the expiration of the said term to find security for 14 years, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each.

"That Edward Lucas (the Constable) do pay a fine of 50*l.* and be imprisoned in his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate for the term of three years.

"That Francis Peacock do pay a fine of 200*l.* and be imprisoned in the King's Bench Prison for two years.

"That Mark Prevost be imprisoned in the gaol of Newgate for one year.—No fine.

"That Henry Bourn do pay a fine of 50*l.* and be imprisoned in the gaol of Newgate for six months."

Lucas, Peacock, and Prevost, are already under bail, by order of the Court of King's Bench, themselves in 500*l.* together with two sureties in the sum of 250*l.* each, for keeping the peace towards Lady Strathmore for 14 years.

An application was made in behalf of Lucas, whom, it was said, it might be dangerous to send to Newgate, as many persons who had been apprehended by him were now confined in that prison. The Judge desired that a memorial may be presented, which would be received for consideration.

This being the last day of the Term, Mr. Attorney General came into Court to make his usual motion; after which, he prayed that judgement might be passed upon Wilkins the Printer, who had been convicted of printing the Newgate Libel, written by Lord George Gordon.

Mr. Shephard appeared, as Counsel, in mitigation of the punishment of this deluded instrument of his designing and turbulent employer, and hoped the Court would consider that he had not acted from seditious motives, but from the artifices of another.

The Attorney General left him entirely with the discretion of the Court. He should admit of the facts that had been mentioned—all he had to say was, that he hoped it would not be thought to be an excuse to a printer of a libel, that he had given up the author. He said, he insisted on no particular punishment; he left him in the hands of the Court, and hoped they would inflict such a punishment as would deter other men from committing the like crimes.

The sentence of the Court was then pronounced by Mr. Justice Althurst, as follows:

"Thomas Wilkins, you have been tried, and found guilty, on evidence that was satisfactory, of publishing a very gross and scandalous libel, which has now been read in Court. It is calculated to excite discontent and sedition in the prisoners confined under sentence of death, or transportation, in the several gaols of this kingdom; and to propa-

gate among his Majesty's subjects an idea of the criminal laws as being arbitrary and tyrannical; and likewise on those who are intrusted with the administration of them. The criminal law, and the administration of criminal justice in this kingdom, is more eminently famous for its lenity than that of any other kingdom. It is the boasted privilege of Englishmen, and the envy of all foreign nations. And that man has but a small pretence to the lenity of the law and its blessings, who commences libeller of the law to which he is indebted for his safety and felicity. As to that part of the libel that reflects on the Judge, they will treat it with the contempt it deserves. But it is indispensably necessary, that the dignity of the State be protected against the attempts of the wicked, who endeavour to depreciate the characters of those entrusted with the administration of the law, lest by degrees they come to despise the law itself, and sap the foundation of all Government. With regard to the excuse you have made, and which is the common excuse of printers in general, namely, that you did it under an indemnity; this is no excuse: for every man who engages in the trade of printing, in the first place must take care that he does not print any thing that may have a bad effect on the public peace. It is no excuse to say he entrusted the management of his business to some other person; every man is to take care that nothing is published in his shop that can in any degree be hurtful to the public. You say, the libel was printed in your absence; yet you admit your knowledge of it. The excuse you made at the trial was, if a man was nice and curious about what he published, he might lose his subsistence, and therefore you hinted your right to publish any thing. It is fit and proper for a man in your state, to know that he will not be allowed to promote his own private interest, at the expence of the peace and happiness of the community. You said, you were to have an indemnity from Lord George Gordon; and made some complaints that he had not performed his stipulation, and had not provided you with the means of making a proper defence. It is fit you should know, that no man ought to trust to an indemnity; and, in order to remove all abuses of that kind, the Court will inflict such a punishment upon you, against which, no man can indemnify, namely, the punishment of your person. As far as pecuniary punishment goes, it is in the power of the party; with regard to the punishment of your person, it is not in his power to indemnify you; and, therefore, it is very fit for the Court to inflict that punishment upon you. The sentence of this Court is, that you be imprisoned for the space of two years, in his Majesty's gaol of Newgate."

The King of Sweden has signified, by his Minister, his intentions to visit England.—This has been followed by a pressing invitation from the Court of London.

By accounts already received, the Greenland fishery, this season, has been disastrous to a degree never before experienced. No less than fourteen ships have perished in the ice; and there is great reason to fear that more have shared the same fate. This unfortunate event was occasioned by the ships being inclosed in the ice; and to instantaneous was the destruction of some of the above ships, that the crews had it not in their power to make any previous arrangement for their own preservation, the vessels being in a moment crushed to atoms.

His Majesty has been pleased to signify his pleasure, that the money arising from the Musical Entertainments at the Abbey, be next year appropriated to the use of the sons of the clergy and the Middlesex Hospital, instead of St. George's Hospital and the Westminster Infirmary, to which they have hitherto been appropriated from the commencement of the institution.

Monday 9.

A most extraordinary occurrence happened between one and two in the afternoon. As Miss Boydell, niece to Mr. Alderman Boydell, accompanied by Mr. G. Nicol, bookseller in the Strand, were walking up Princes-street, Leicester-fields, a person came behind them, and suddenly fired a pair of pistols so close to the Lady's side as to set fire to her cloak, yet she received no other hurt than a slight contusion on her shoulder. Mr. Nicol instantly seized the assailant; and the pistols (fast bound together with a cord) were picked up by a servant that was passing by at the instant, and who saw them discharged. The person who fired them being carried before a Magistrate, on examination appeared to be Dr. Elliot, a man well known among the Literati, who has since been tried at the Old Bailey and acquitted, on failure of proof that the pistols were loaded with ball. Insanity was attempted to be established; but the proof did not come up to the satisfaction of the Court. The gentlemen examined as to his insanity were Dr. Simmons, physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and Mr. O'Donnell of Carnary street, apothecary. The Doctor said, he had known the prisoner more than ten years, and that for some time past he had considered him as insane. The Doctor had observed, that from being one of the mildest and most inoffensive men he had ever known, he had gradually become irritable and passionate, very unequal in his spirits, and fond of maintaining strange inconsistent opinions. Dr. Simmons particularly mentioned a letter he had received from the prisoner in the month of January last, on the light of the

celestial bodies, and which contained a passage that had still more confirmed him in his opinion of the deranged state of the unhappy man's intellects. This letter had been sent to him with a view to its being presented to the Royal Society; but the Doctor had declined giving it in, as thinking it too visionary and inconsistent: a part only of the letter was read to the court, and the passage which the Doctor pointed out particularly to their attention was, that in which the author asserts, that the sun is not a body of fire as hath been hitherto supposed, "*but that its light proceeds from a dense and universal aurora, which may afford ample light to the inhabitants of the surface (of the sun) beneath, and yet be at such a distance aloft as not to annoy them. No objection, says he, ariseth to that great luminary's being, inhabited, vegetation may obtain there as well as with us. There may be water and dry land, hills and dales, rain and fair weather; and as the light, so the season must be eternal; consequently it may easily be conceived to be by far the most blissful habitation of the whole system.*" To this passage the Recorder objected, that if an extravagant hypothesis were to be adduced as a proof of insanity, the same proof might hold good with respect to some other theorists; and he desired Dr. Simmons to tell the Court, what he thought of the theories of Burnet and Buffon; but the Doctor begged to be excused from saying any thing on those subjects; adding that he had formed his opinion of Dr. Elliot's insanity, not merely from this letter, but from a variety of circumstances which he had observed in his conversation and conduct, and which had convinced him that the unfortunate man had for a considerable time past laboured under a deranged state of mind.

Mr. O'Donnell, who had succeeded Dr. Elliot in his shop, was the next witness called. He said, "he had known him about two years and a half, and that during the whole of that time he had considered him as insane; that he was violent and passionate in the extreme, and often without any cause; that he was oftentimes in high and extravagant spirits, and at others desponding and melancholy." Mr. O'Donnell said, "he had often mentioned his opinion of him to different friends."

Mr. and Mrs. Rulledge, with whom the prisoner had lodged in a court in Watling-Street for about a year past, both agreed, that they had always thought him out of his senses.

Mrs. Vaughan of Princes-Street, at whose door the pistol had been fired, appeared, to say that no bullets had been found, and that she did not believe the pistols contained any. The prisoner said nothing for himself. He appeared to be very weak and faint; and has since starved himself to death. (See p. 645)

P. 4. The Rev. Mr. Cawthorne Unwin was the son of the Rev. Mr. Morley U. B.D. brother to John U esq; of Croydon, many years fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, a very reputable learned clergyman, rector of in Norfolk, and master of the Grammar-school at Huntingdon. He married the daughter of Mr. Wm. Cawthorne, an eminent linen-draper at Ely, who retired, died, and is buried at All Saints church in Huntingdon. Mr. Morley U. left by his widow, still living in Buckinghamshire, one son, the Rev. Wm. Cawthorne U. and one daughter.

P. 45. Add at the top of col. 1, "On Sunday, June 17, a sermon was preached at Enfield, to a crowded audience," &c.

P. 46. The living of Hendon was left, by the will of David Garrick, to be sold, on the death of his nephew Carrington, for the benefit of his (David's) widow.

P. 548. The late Duke of Montague died without male issue, but left two daughters, one of whom was married to the Earl of Cardigan, since created Duke of Montague; the other (who by the bye was the elder) to the late Duke of Manchester, after whose death, without issue, she married Sir Edward Huffey, since created Baron and Earl of Beaulieu. Each sister had a son and a daughter. A law-suit, relative to their respective shares of their father's inheritance, made a breach between the two sisters; and the loss of that suit preying upon the spirits of the Countess of Cardigan, Duchess of Montague, together with the loss of her only son, the Marquis of Monthermer, sent her to her grave. Her daughter is since married to the Duke of Buccleugh, into whose family she will carry the whole estate of the Dukes of Montague at the decease of the present Duke and of Lord Beaulieu, whose son and daughter, by the late Duchess of Montague's sister, are now no more. Lord Beaulieu's paternal estate of West Town, in the county of Dublin, and other considerable estates in Ireland, will descend to — Huffey, esq; his Lordship's brother's son.—The Duke of Buccleugh's eldest son will, on the decease of his father, be the representative of three great and powerful Dukes (one of whom, unfortunately for himself and for others, aspired to the crowns of the three kingdoms,) viz. Monmouth, Buccleugh, and Montague. From the first, the present Duke of Buccleugh is maternally descended; and from the last, his Grace's eldest son, the Earl of Dalkeith, is descended through his mother, the present Duchess. If her Grace's two sons survive their own father, and her father, they will both have seats in the British House of Peers, the eldest as Earl of Doncaster, the younger as Lord Baron Montague of Boughton.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Foley House, the Lady of the Hon. Col. Stanhope, a son.

Year 28. Lady of Sir John Embkip, kn. a daughter.

Lady of Edw. Harrington, esq; a son.

29. Hon Mrs. Fermor, a son.

July 2. Lady of John Tho. Ellis, esq; a son.

6. Lady of Hugh Inglis, esq; a daughter,

8. Marchioness of Buckingham, a daughter and heiress.

Lady of Sir Geo. Allanson Winn, bart. a dau.

17. Lady of Alex. Hume, esq; a daughter.

Lady of Mr. Rainsford, of Enfield, a dau.

24. Lady of Tho. Wybergh, esq; a son.

25. Lady of Sir G. H. Riddell, bart. a son.

26. Rt. Hon. Lady Eliz. Fane, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at St. Swithin's church, Winchester, Rev. Mr. Cromleholme, chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, rector of Sherrington, co. Bucks, and of Staines, co. Middlesex, to Miss Draper, of Winchester.

At Gloucester, Rev. Martin Barry to Miss Rooke, sister of James R. esq; M. P. for Monmouthshire.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Perkins Taylor, esq; of Wymondham, co. Leicester, to Mrs. Robinson, of Edinburgh Theatre, and formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. Farish, surgeon, of Cambridge, to Miss Fawcett, of Queen-st. Lond.

At Haverfordwest, Geo. Graves, esq; of London, to Miss Fanny Hunt, daughter of Mr. Jn. H. formerly master of the ceremonies for the Hotwells at Bristol.

At Beaumaris, Lieut. Rankin, of the 44th regiment, to Miss Morland, niece of Sir John Brisson, bart. of Cragton-castle, co. Cumb.

John Griffith, esq; of Tryfan, co. Carnarvon, (who last year served the office of sheriff for that county,) to Miss Price, eldest daughter of Hugh P. esq; of Anglesey.

— Fisher, esq; to Miss Garnault, eldest dau. of the late Amie G. esq.

At Cambron, Cornwall, James Bonython, esq; of Falmouth, aged 22, to Miss Eliza Penhale, dau. of the late Rob. P. esq; of Penhale-castle, in the same county, aged 61.

April 25. In the island of Madeira, Dr. Wm. Gourlay, physician of that place, to Miss Catharine Van Costland, daughter of Major Philip Van C. of New York.

June 18. At Caithness, Alex. Henderson, esq; of Stempfer, to Miss Peggy Duthie, eldest daughter of Mr. D. of Anduthie, near Aberdeen.

21. At Walton on the Hill, Rev. James Barton, rector of Parkham, co. Devon, to Miss Parr, of Everton, near Liverpool.

23. At Bath, Henry Barwell, esq; of St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Miss Rye, of Bath.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Samuel Compton Cox, esq; of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Pott, daughter of Percival P. esq.

24. At Chatham, Mr. Robert Reynolds, to Miss Susannah Wright, both of Chatham.

At Barnborough, co. York, Capt. Hewett, eldest son of Selwood H. esq; of Bilham, to

Miss Harriet Farrer, daughter of James F. of Barnborough Grange, esq;

26. At Birmingham, Rev. Mr. Coxe, chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Lee, and vicar of Leek Wootton, co. Warwick, to Miss Clarke.

At Leith, the Rt. Hon. Lord Ballenden to Miss Sarah Cuming, a widow lady of Montego bay, Jamaica.

28. Mr. Rob. Dixon, of Felstead, Essex, to Miss Rebecca Lincolne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. L. of St. Edmund's Bury.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Hen. Lee, esq; of Bunhill-row, to Miss Stubbins, daughter of ——— S. esq; late of Grub-str.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. John Pugh, late of Red-Lion-square, to Miss Anne Loughton, of Bloomsbury.

Mr. Jas. Davidson, of Walworth, Surrey, to Miss S. Hudson, of Philpot lane.

Rev. Mr. R. Kayenhill, of Gray-street, to Miss Hoey, daughter of the late Rob. H. esq; of the county of Wicklow, Ireland.

Samuel Charles Carne, of Sandon, Essex, esq; to Miss Mary Rasch, second daughter of Frederick R. esq; a Hamborough merchant.

30. Mr. Minkton, of Piccadilly, to Miss Saggert, of Hammermith.

At Pancras church, Mr. Gallero. master of the Mercantile Academy, Pitt-street, Tottenham-court-road, to Miss Fuller, of Brook-gr.

Rob. Gray, esq; of Surrey-street, to Miss Clarke, of Barbican.

John Benn, esq; of Albemarle-street, to Miss Fowke, dau. of Jos. F. esq; of Bengal.

July 2. Edw. Railton, esq; of Old Swan-lane, Lond. merchant, to Mrs. Cole, of Somersham, co. Huntingdon.

At St. Catherine Cree church, Leadenhall-street, Wm. Errington, esq; of Chesters, co. Northumberland, to Miss Eleanor O'Connor, dau. of Mr. Hugh O'C. merchant.

At Chingford, Essex, Geo. Curtis, esq; captain of the Stormont East India-man, brother to Alderman C. to Miss Windsor, daughter of the late Mr. W. undertaker.

Tho. Crook, esq; of Tytherton, near Chippenham, to Miss Bayliffe, eldest dau. of Geo. Serle B. esq; of Pickwith-house.

4. Mr. John Immyns, of Hatton-street, to Miss Anne Bickerton, eldest daughter of Mr. B. goldsmith, of Jewin-street.

5. Mr. John Fellows, of Farningham, to Miss Mary Floyd, youngest daughter of John F. esq; of Eynsford, Kent.

At Rochester, Major Stretch, of the Marines, to Miss Ward, of Rochester.

Mr. T. H. Bond, of the India-house, to Miss Eliz. Baker, dau. of J. B. esq; of Rochester.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Rob. Gumbrie, esq; of Moulsey, Surrey, to Miss Anne Barnes, of Carlhalton.

At Bath, by special licence, Sir John Whalley Smyth, the Gardiner, bart. of Tackley-park, co. Oxford, to Miss Martha Newcombe, dau. of the late Dr. N. dean of Rochester.

At the Viscountess Irwin's, in Stanhope-street, May Fair, Sir John Ramden, bart. of

Pyram, co. York, to the Hon. Louisa Sushannah Ingram Shephard, fifth daughter of the late Lord Viscount Irwin.

8. At St. Saviour's chu. Southwark, Mr. Jn. Smith, surveyor, of Queen-str. in the Park, to Miss Marg. Coggan, of the same place.

9. At Winterbourne, co. Gloucester, Rev. Dr. Evans, to Miss Oliver, of Frenchay.

10. At St. Swithin's church, Cannon-str. Jn. Stephenson, esq; of the Horse-shoe Brew-house, St. Giles's, to Miss Blackburn, dau. of John B. esq; of Scot's-yard, Bush-lane.

Mr. Raffield, of Charlotte-street, to Miss Brainton, of Northamptonshire.

12. By special licence, Sir Jn. Swynburne, of Capheaton, co. Northumberland, to Miss Emma Eliz. Bennet, of St. James's, Westminster. a most amiable young lady, with 40,000l.

Cornelius Ives, esq; of Bradden, co. Northampton, to Miss A. Mildert of Newington-butts.

At Norwich, Mr. David Lindoe, of Ware, co. Herts, to Miss Sarah Smyth, daughter of Mr. James S. attorney at law.

At Bawtree, co. York, Mr. Jn. Dyson, of that place, to Miss Eliz. Layton, eldest dau. of Dr. L. of Walham-green.

14. Mr. Waithman, linen-draper, of Fleet-str. to Miss Davis, of Red-Lion-str. Holborn.

16. At St. George's church, Botolph-lane, Mr. Wm. Homewood to Miss A. S. Trimmer.

Mr. Hen. Law, Hamburgh merchant, to Miss Rogers.

17. At Hanwell church, co. Middl. Wm. Salkeld, of Fifehead, co. Dorset, to Miss Clitherow, eldest daughter of James C. esq; of Boston-house, Middlesex.

Nich. Panton, esq; of South Lambeth, to Miss White, of the same place.

At Wington, co. Somerset, Capt. Hobart, of the Guards, to Miss Cattaneo, daughter of Mr. C. merchant of Leeds.

18. At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Mr. Bennet, of Sheffield, to Miss Redshaw, of Lond.

At York, Jn. Fothergill, esq; of West Heslerton, to Miss Mary Bacon, daughter of Francis B. esq; senior alderman of York.

At Castle French, co. Galway, in Ireland, Capt. Gunville Bromhead, of the 62d reg. to Miss Jane French, youngest daughter of Sir Charles F. bart

19. At Cambridge, Mr. Jn. Forlow, jun. one of the aldermen of that corporation, to Miss Martindale, daughter of Mr. Cha. M.

At Witney, co. Oxford, Mr. Wm. Ward, of Farrington, Berks, to Miss Lardner.

At Binfield, co. Berks, Griffin Wilkins, esq; of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Jouvencel, daughter of the late Peter Couchet J. esq; of the Privy Seal Office.

At St. John's, near Worcester, Jn. Baker, esq; of the Coldstream regiment, to Miss Badgison, only dau. of the late Capt. B.

20. At St. Martin's church, Price Watkin, esq; to Miss Bacon, of Hanwell, Middlesex.

At St. George's, Hanover-str. Wm. Wrightson, esq; M. P. for Aylesbury, to Miss H. Heber, of Lower Grosvenor-str.

21. Mr. Wm. Babington, of Guy's Hospital, to Miss Hough, daughter of Mr. Stephen H. At St. Dunstan's in the West, Mr. Samuel Perchard Piggott, to Miss Sarah Anne Uftonson, both of that parish.

24. At Ealing, the Rev. Philip Fisher, fellow of University Coll. Oxford, and rector of Elton, co. Huntingdon, to Miss Roberts, daughter of David R. Esq; of Brentford.

At St. Mary, Islington, Rev. Benj. Davies, D. D. to Miss Baller, niece of George Brough, Esq; dec. late treasurer of Guy's Hospital.

25. At the Quakers' Meeting-house in Coventry, Mr. Hen. Beesly Wilkins, of Henley upon Thames, to Miss A. Gulton, of Coventry.

26. At Stepney chu. Mr. Hen. Houghton, of Bread-st. to Miss Carvick, of Mile-End.

At Lavant, Sussex, Cha. Owen Cambridge, Esq; of Twickenham, to Miss Edwards.

Mr. Payne, of Wardour-str. to Mrs. Curtis.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Ballitore, in Ireland, Hon. Capt. St. Lawrence, youngest son of the Earl of Howth.

In France, Mrs. Cameron, widow of Mr. C. surgeon, of Abergavenny, and only child of Mr. Wilson, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Enfield.

At Wrington, co. Somerset, Dr. Samuel Wether, many years physician in London, and late of Dorking, Surrey.

At Kenilworth, Warwickshire, Edmund Cranes, M. D. one of the senior fellows of the College of Physicians.

At Schawby, near Brigg, co. Lincoln, Rev. John Empson, vicar of that place.

At Warrington, Rev. Joseph Blackburn, rector of Darbshury, co. Chester.

At Naples, Geo. Tierney, Esq.

In the county of Westmeath, in Ireland, at the house of Cha. Lennon, Esq; Mrs. Homan, aged 85, grand-niece to the late Lord Chancellor Hyde, and 2d cousin to Qu. Anne.

At Parson's-yard, Kensington, in his 65th year, Hen. Garth, Esq. This poor gentleman, though possessed of a fortune of 300,000l. was tormented with the dread of falling into poverty; and so strongly was his mind impressed with this idea, that his own table was very scantily served, and he allowed his three servants only 6s. per week each board wages. About three weeks before his death, he applied to a neighbouring gentlewoman for the loan of 300l.

At Kilcullen, in Ireland, aged 101 years, Mr. Dennis Lynch.

At Fort Lifle, Blackrock, in Ireland, the Hon. Miss Lysaght, dau. of the late Ld. Lisle.

In Gresse-str. Rathbone place, Lieut.-Col. Edw. Hicks, formerly of the 70th regiment.

Soon after his arrival in London, on a visit, Rev. Mr. Charles Knightley, of Preston, co. Northampton, brother of Valentine K. of Eawley, Esq.

Rev. Jasper Selwyn, vicar of Wheatenfield. A. Abergavenny, Philip Boteler, Esq.

Mrs. Willo, seventh wife of Mr. Nicholas W. farmer and grazier, of the Five Willow-walk, South Kiln, co. Lincoln.

In Dublin, at the Earl of Arden's, in the Phoenix-park, Rt. Hon. Lady Arden, Gore.

At Farnham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Duér, widow of the late John D. Esq; possessed of considerable estates in Antigua.

At Repton, near Dorby, of a paralytic stroke, Francis Every, gent. uncle to the late Sir Edw. Every, of Eggington, bart.

Rev. Mr. Baker, of Kemberton.

In Rivers-street, Bath, in the 82d year of his age, Governor Donnellan, a gallant and veteran officer, who distinguished himself in two continental wars. He was at the battle of Fontenoy, and the only officer of his corps who escaped with life, and, though wounded in ten different parts of his body, brought off his colours shot to rags.

At Dartford, Kent, Mrs. Pardon, wife of John P. Esq; of Southwark.

June 17. In his 68th year, after being long in a very infirm state of health, Don Joseph de Galvez, Marquis of Sonora, and his Catholic Majesty's secretary of state for the department of the East Indies.

18. In the Gorbals of Glasgow, in the 108th year of his age, Duncan Graham, a native of Kilmartin, Argyleshire. He retained his senses to the last.

21. At Lyme, co. Chester, in her 79th year, Mrs. Legh, wife of Peter L. Esq; and daughter and sole heiress of Tho. Benet, Esq; late of Salthrop, co. Wilts. Her remains were brought from Cheshire, and interred with her ancestors, at Wroughton, co. Wilts. On the morning of the interment, the principal families in the neighbourhood voluntarily attended the mournful procession, anxious to shew every possible respect to the memory of a lady who, even at a very advanced age, had still preserved that amiable cheerfulness and politeness of manners which had attended her through life; and who, while thus distinguished by those qualities that embellish and adorn the present scene, possessed also, in an eminent degree, those important virtues which exalt and perfect the human character, render it acceptable to heaven, and give the assurance of a blessed immortality. Her piety, her charity, her humility, her Christian graces cannot perish; as happiest memorials they attend her in that world where all other distinctions cease: nor can the remembrance of them be soon lost to her surviving acquaintance. It is hoped it may induce a more general imitation.

22. At Moore-Abbey, in Ireland, the seat of the Earl of Drogheda, the Rt. Hon. Lady Isabella Moore, his Lordship's eldest dau.

23. At Hurnsey, Sam. Goodman, Esq; of Pall-Mall.

24. Jas. Hooper, Esq; of Yeovil, Somerset. At Margate, Mr. Gribble, of Gloucester-str. Queen-sq. His death was occasioned by the fall of his chair on the road to Margate.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, Mrs. Preston, relict of Mr. Joseph P.

25. At Tadcaster, Edw. Whatmore, esq; of Marthwood, Wilts.

Arthur Heigham, esq; of Huston, Norf.
26. Aged 19, Mr. Jeremiah Morrell, son of Mr. Mark M. of Wallingford.

27. At Hurley, near Romsey, Hants, of a mortification in his kidneys, Sir Thomas Heathcote, bart. He was great great nephew of Sir Gilbert H. knt. and bart. lord-mayor of London in 1711, being great grandson of Sir Gilbert's third brother, Samuel, whose eldest son, William, was created a baronet in 1733, and died 1751. Sir Thomas married, 1. — Parker, by whom he had two sons, William, his successor in the title and estate, and Thomas; 2. — White, sister of the Rev. Mr. W. by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter. The estate was purchased about 1630 by Rich. Major, esq; who died 1660, and whose daughter Dorothy was married to Rich. Cromwell, the Protector, who resided there, and was buried in the church, and on her this estate was settled in dower. It was purchased by Sir Wm. H. who pulled down the old house, and erected the present.—Sir Thomas was respected as a friend, a neighbour, and a magistrate, by all who knew him; and, preferring the station of an useful country gentleman, refused every solicitation to represent the county in parliament.

Mr. Deputy Joseph Partridge, formerly an eminent packer.

28. At High Wycombe, co. Bucks, Mrs. Hollis, relict of Isaac H. esq; late of High Wycombe.

At Hammer-smith, Jas. Duke Bailey, esq. Rev. Mr. Woodgate, many years minister of the meeting-house in Jewin-street, near Aldersgate-street.

Mrs Catherine Martin, second daughter of James M. esq; M. P. for Tewksbury.

John Sheridan, esq; barrister at law.

At Montgomery, Charles Gardiner Humphreys, esq; of that place.

At Helstone, Cornwall, Mr. W. Rogers, one of the freemen of that borough under the old charter; by whose death the right of election of two members of the British Parliament now centers in one solitary vote.

29. In Little Vine-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Murdoch, widow of Mr. John M. formerly, and for above half a century, professor of French and other modern languages at Edinburgh. Mrs. M. departed this life nearly at the same hour on the same day of the same month on which her husband died, twenty-one years ago.

At Gloucester, the Rev. Benj. Newton, rector of St. John's, in that city, vicar of Sandhurst, in the same county, and chaplain to the Right Rev. the Bishop of that diocese. A Divine who, to the moral excellencies of his character, added genius and learning; whose abilities were an honour to his order;

and whose sterling sense, and luminous understanding, were accompanied with a brilliancy of imagination which rendered him not less the delight, than he was the instruction, of the circle in which he moved. His knowledge of mankind, guarded by his integrity, enabled him to be one of the most valuable members of society, by a judicious, as well as upright, discharge of the duties of a magistrate; in which character the county, by his death, has sustained a sensible loss.

At Madrid, D. Henrique de Meneses, Marquis of Lourizal, Knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, gentleman of the chamber of his Most Faithful Majesty, and his ambassador and plenipotentiary to the King of Spain.

30. At Exeter, Mr. Rob. Reynolds, brother to Sir Joshua R. and formerly an ironmonger of that city.

In the King's-road, Chelsea, — Thorn-ton, esq.

July 1. At Bruce Castle, in Tottenham, Middlesex, after an illness of 5 days, James Townsend, esq. He was the eldest son of Chauncy T. esq; some time a considerable merchant in Austin Friars, London, and for many years M. P. for Westbury, co. Wilts. He married, May 2, 1763, Miss Rosa Peregrina Du Plessis, only child of Henry Hare, the last Lord Coltrane of that family, by Mrs. Du Plessis, to whom his Lordship left his estates, including the manors of Tottenham Pembrokes and Bruces, of Dawbinies and Mockings in Tottenham, and some considerable property in Norfolk; but she being an alien, could not take them; and the will being legally made, barred his heirs at law, so that the estates escheated to the crown; upon which, through the interest of his father with the then Lord Holland, a grant was made of them to Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, and confirmed by an Act of Parliament. In 1769, upon the resignation of Sir Matthew Blackiston, knt. and bart. being then M. P. for West Looe in Cornwall, he was elected alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, June 23; on the day following, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, with John Sawbridge, esq; and sworn into the office of alderman July 4. Their execution of the former office was marked with one of those strong traits of *patriotic opinion*, which had always distinguished these colleagues; we mean the discussion of the warrant for the execution of two riotous weavers in Spitalfields instead of at Tyburn (see our vol. XXXIX. p. 611; and vol. XL. p. 23). Another instance of the same spirit in Mr. T. may be seen in vol. XLI. p. 517, in suffering a distress on his goods for the assessments of the taxes, which he refused to pay while the county of Middlesex was, as he judged, improperly represented. He stood trial, and was cast, (see vol. XLII. p. 297.) The firmness displayed in these peculiarities rendered Mr. T. a steady and useful magistrate, both in the city and his own neighbourhood, and exposed him to

minuent danger of his life, by resisting some footpads near Ball's Pond, Islington; who cut through his upper lip, and otherwise much bruised him.—His share in the parliamentary proceedings may be seen in our vols. LII. pp. 411, 412; LIII. p. 67; LIV. pp. 54, 55, 201.—In 1772-3 he was Alderman of London, (see his speech on the occasion in vol. XLII. p. 493.) and received the thanks of the city, on his going out of office, for his particular attention to the police, among other things; see vols. XLIII, p. 578; L. 393.—He was afterwards, and at the time of his death, M. P. for Calne, co. Wilts. His lady died Nov. 8, 1785, leaving issue one daughter, and one son, Henry Hare Townsend, now at the University of Cambridge, who succeeds to the estates of his father, who was buried, in a very private manner, in the burying-place belonging to the Colrane family, adjoining to Tottenham church, a passage being broke through the wall of his garden adjoining to the church-yard, and only his servants attending, while the bell tolled but just as the moment the funeral set off from the house, to the great disappointment of the expecting crowd.—Mr. Townsend had a brother, Joseph, who was bred a clergyman, for whom his father, in 1764, bought the valuable rectory of Pewsey, co. Wilts, of which he is still in possession; also three sisters, one of whom was married to John Smith, esq; solicitor to the East India Company, and clerk to the Drapers Company, and died a few months since; another was married, 1st, to Mr. Wordsworth, and, 2dly, to the Rev. Mr. Heweis, who became rector of Aldwinkle All Saints, co. Northampton, in 1764, at which time there was a violent contest with John Kington, the then parson, which made a considerable noise in the world.—A correspondent adds, that “Mr. Townsend was a gentleman well known for his disinterested public principles, ever indefatigable in supporting the liberties and constitution of his country against those who attempted to violate them, uniting with no party but with this view:—a most active magistrate, executing the duties of his office without the fear of offending any:—a steady opposer of every innovation of the laws, where the least infringement of religious or civil freedom were likely to be the consequence:—at all times the foremost in supporting the police of the country, and preventing, in the first instances, the invaders of it. The city of London experienced the good effects of his magistracy, and his own neighbourhood benefited in a particular degree by his exertions in this respect, as well as by a ready attention to the duties of private friendship. Firm and intrepid in his resolution, he was not moved by the opinion of others, nor thwarted from the apprehension of rendering himself unpopular; his own conscience and the laws be-

ing the standard of his conduct. The publick have indeed lost a true patriot and good statesman; and those more intimately acquainted with him, a valuable friend.”

Mr. Jas. Ting, an eminent carcase-butcher in Newgate-market.

At Cheshunt, Miss Austriuther, lately arrived from the West Indies.

At Harrowgate, co. York, of a putrid fever, Sir James Hunter Blair, of Dunkey, bart. late M.P. and lord provost of the city of Edinburgh. From regard to his memory, the music halls of Edinburgh have not been allowed to be played upon since accounts were received of his death. He was a gentleman so generally known, and his merits so universally acknowledged in that city and neighbourhood, that to attempt a panegyric upon him would be only repeating observations which every man's feelings must impress strongly on his own mind. To those who, from their distance or local situation, had not an opportunity of observing the exercise of those amiable virtues he was possessed of, it will only be necessary to say, that, as a magistrate, he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duty; as a member of society, beneficent, friendly, and engaging; as a husband and father, tender, affectionate, and endearing. The public works he encouraged, the charities he patronised, and the love of his country, which pervaded his every action, will not only make his loss severely felt by his friends, relations, and dependents, but the publick at large must equally share in the melancholy occasioned by an event in which they and posterity are so deeply interested. In short, his public works, and the various improvements in the city of Edinburgh, particularly the South bridge, which was begun during his mayoralty, will be a less lasting monument to his memory than the grateful remembrance of his fellow-citizens.—By his death, the Rev. Mr. Bruce succeeds to the joint office of king's printer and stationer for Scotland.—On the 11th his remains were interred in the family burying-place in the Grey Friars church-yard. About 2 o'clock the corpse was received at the church-yard gate by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, in their robes, preceded by the Mace-bearer, Sword-bearer, and the Town-officers, with their halberds reversed, decorated with crape. They were followed by the Principal and Professors of the University, likewise in their robes, headed by their Mace-bearer. The Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice, Clerk, and all the other Lords of Session in town, attended as private gentlemen; also the Barons of the Exchequer, the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Dean of Faculty, a number of Advocates, Writers to the Signet, and many of the most respectable Citizens. The crowd in the church-yard to pay their last tribute of respect to their late worthy

chief magistrate, was amazingly numerous, and their countenances sufficiently expressed the regret they felt, which was heightened by the appearance of six fine boys, sons of the deceased, who walked along with the corpse.

2. At the Castle of Marlborough, on his return from Bristol Hotwells, Geo. Conyers, esq; youngest son of the late John C. esq; M. P. for Essex.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Isabella Chauncy.

In a very advanced age, at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, Alexan. Forrester, esq; many years an eminent counsel at law, and formerly M. P. for Newcastle under Line.

At Paris, Le Marechal Prince de Soubise, Duke of Rohan, Grand Croix of St. Louis, and captain-lieutenant of the corps of Gens d'Armes, which post he had held from the year 1734. He was born in 1715; and made governor of Flanders, Hainault, and Lisle, in 1751. He was the Cardinal's uncle.

M. de St. James died on the same day that the Prince of Soubise was interred. He breathed his last at five in the morning, and was buried at seven the afternoon. The putrid state of his body rendered this precipitancy necessary, as the weather was intensely hot. In general, a corpse is kept in France 24 hours. The funeral of the Prince was extremely grand, attended by the Bourbon family, and the corps of the Gens d'Armes: that of St. James was mean to a degree; the whole of the expence did not amount to two Louis-d'ors. This man, whose wealth and splendour had lately excited so much envy, was followed to his grave by no more than four priests, two footmen, and a few of the clerks in his late office. The derangement of his affairs undoubtedly accelerated his death. He has left a fresh subject for meditation on the volatile nature of the favours of fortune.

3. Of the wounds she received on the 31st of May last, from her servant-woman, who attempted to rob and murder her in the dead of the night, Mrs. Morgan, of George-street, near Portland Chapel.

Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. C. miniature-painter, of Dorset-str. Salisbury-sq.

At Lausanne, Wm. Calderwood, esq; of Polton, lieutenant-colonel in the first troop of horse-guards.

4. At Blackrock, near Dublin, Admiral Moore. He ordered his body to be buried at low-water mark. He was a man of opulence; and so attached has he been to a marine character, that from the turret of his garden the different naval flags of England were always seen flying, and a particular flag for Sundays.

At Laytonstone, aged 18, after a few days illness, Miss Harriet Brown, 2d daughter of Mr. B. wholesale linen-draper in Cheap-side.

Mr. Thomas Randal, timber-merchant, of Chelsea. Having had some friends to dine with him at his house, he afterwards went up to Richmond in a boat. On his return in the

evening, as he was steering the boat near to the shore opposite the ferry at Chelsea, he fell overboard, and continued under water about 20 minutes before he was found by a drag-net, when he was carried to an adjoining public-house, and every means used for his recovery, but without effect.

At St. Bees, Drewry Wake, esq; brother to the late Sir Wm. W. M. P. for Bedford.

At two o'clock in the morning, at his house in Great George-street, Westminster, of a violent fever, which defeated the skill of his two friends, Doctors Warren and Reynolds, Sir Richard Jebb, bart. M. D. F. R. and A. S. S. His title is extinct.—He was the son of the learned Samuel Jebb, M. D. of Stratford, near Bow, the editor of several learned works, which may be seen in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 81, and died at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, Mar. 9, 1772; and first cousin to the Rev. Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cuthbert, and to the late Dr. John Jebb.—Sir Richard had the honour of baronetage conferred on him in 1778, in consideration of his attention to the D. of Gloucester at Nice, whither he was ordered by his Majesty, who further rewarded him with the appointment of physician extraordinary, and a grant of 200 acres in the most sequestered part of Enfield Chase, including the moated site of the ancient mansion of the Magnavilles, former lords of the manor. This tract of land Sir Richard inclosed with a pale, stocked it with deer, and embellished it with a singular *loggia* in the Italian style, with all the accommodations of hospitality, on a small scale, nor forgetting a music-room. The farm-yard, with its appurtenances, and the kitchen-garden, were on a larger scale.—He was one of the censors of the College of Physicians in 1731; physician to the Prince of Wales, which he resigned, and became afterwards physician extraordinary to his Majesty. After a common school education, Richard Jebb pursued his medical studies in Scotland and Holland. The honours of Warwick-lane, such as they are, being, after Schomberg's affair, with much rigour confined to graduation at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, Jebb wanting this, was doomed to want also another small distinction, that of a college-fellowship. A licentiate was all he could be. It is all most people require: as such, he started in Westminster. His beginnings were aspiring in nothing but the height of his rooms from the street. He first lodged up two pair of stairs, in a house in Parliament-street, now inhabited by Mr. Hall. Soon after this, he removed to one of the houses in the Eastern extremity of Palace-yard, in the row opposite the hall. In this outset, like most other beginners in the same pursuit, he was for some time out of the ground, with but little in view. He did a little business; he talked of a little more. But he disdained any of the common quackery, and all his shabby expedients. He never went

into the common tricks of calling for himself—of leaving letters for himself: he never frequented public places for the purpose of being fetched out; (as we are well assured was the case of Dr. Mead, whose father, then a dissenting minister at Stepney, recommended his son's patients to the divine interposition, when he was called out of the meeting to attend them.) But, superior to all degrading arts, he waited patiently the slow but sure operation of time and chance, on sufficient character and fair assiduity.—The amusements of his time not occupied in business were in music, and exercise on horseback. He loved, as far as his health would let him, the pleasures of the table; and he found in his neighbours, Churchill the poet and John Wilkes, in all that related to the table, and table-talk, that they gave him as good as he brought. What Churchill wrote, Jebb tried, with equal energy, to read and repeat; but he tried in vain. He wanted that vivid fancy, and quick feeling, which alone can form fine reading. And in the verses of Churchill were thus noised abroad wherever Jebb went, just in the style a man would with whose abuse was the subject of them. But this was a small fault, and scarce perceptible to be one, in an art where they who can judge are as rare as they who can execute. In a little time, with much diligence, and no want of fortune in his practice, the opinion of the neighbourhood was fairly won. Westminster he had to himself. He was physician to the Infirmary, then to St. George's Hospital. Of course he had much of the best business in London. His attendance on the Duke of Gloucester, (where, as to his recovery, Jebb was in fact the winner of success rather than the cause of it,) giving a new impulse to his advancement, Jebb went as far as medical prosperity could go. He became a baronet, fellow of Warwick-lane, and physician both at St. James's and at Carleton-house. The pecuniary amount of his business was for 20 years considerable; but in 1779, 1780, and 1781, it was almost as much as Mead's in the best of times. The writer of this article speaks from an undoubted document, when he states Jebb's fees, in those three years, at 20,000 guineas.—As far as regards professional, at least posthumous fame, we know of little to produce it. In a practice so extensive he certainly did much, and he did but little wrong. But the praise of original thinking is not on his record. His ideas were neither more nor less than those of his predecessors. And it is too probable that the art in which he practised so long, and professed so much, he left exactly as he found it, without addition of any kind, either as to its elegance or its force.—He was remarkable for his quick decision of a patient's case; but he was also remarkable for the absence of that gentleness of manner which many valentinians positively want, and all delight to

find. He was once sent for out of town, to a complaint of the nervous kind, which required his advice. He was so rough with his patient, that he himself began to think less asperity of address was necessary. "Sir," says the Doctor, by way of apology, "it is *my way*." "No, Sir," said the patient, collecting himself, "that is *your way*," pointing to the door. He instantly left the room, and the son of Æsculapius was obliged to depart without his fee.—Of his familiar habits not much need be known, and but little can be learned. He was chiefly inimitable for self-denial in the article of diet, and pecuniary liberality. What he earned laboriously, he distributed cheaply. He had many eleemosynary patients. Of the clergy, musicians, painters, and players, his refusal of money was constant. He could also give away what he got. And, were there only the instance of Charles Churchill's son, that alone, in an appeal to bounty, would fix his fame. On the death of that gentleman, he took his son under his protection, kept him at school, and afterwards sent him to college, on an establishment of 200*l.* a year.—If any practice be creditable in proportion to its difficulty, the strict regimen of Jebb is not to be unnoticed. He was one of the few who could fast, for health—nay, have this good command over himself, amidst all contrary solicitations—amidst the frequent entertainments which he gave in Great George-street. Fond as he was of music and wine, he has often stolen from the charms of both, and with very reputable fortitude, making the future predominate over the present, sought for health, where alone he could find it, with abstinence and sleep. He managed an ill-made person well. Though he was tall and meagre, he was not awkward, nor ungacious. He was never married; though once or twice in his life he tried to get a wife. Each lady, to whom he proposed, had much money; but not having more money than wit, his proposals were not accepted, and Sir Richard died a bachelor. His property, to the credit of his moderation, his bounty, and his taste, was not so much as it might have been; to pay his legacies, the whole must be sold. His principal legacies are, an annuity of 200*l.* to his brother in Lamb's Conduit-street, with 1000*l.* in fee, and 500*l.* to his cousin, Mr. Jebb, of the Temple, and another to a niece who lived with him.—Mr. Wil on the grocer, and Mr. Sharpe, the surgeon's brother, are his executors.—It appears that the Enfield Chase villa, ill contrived as it is, and more than once altered, cost him above 19,000*l.*

At Bath, Mrs. Rachel Thompson, wife of John T. Esq; of Mile-End Turnpike, who, after a long and painful illness, expired without a groan; an eminent example of serenity, and Christian fortitude and hope.

5. After a lingering and painful illness which he bore with exemplary patience a resignation

resignation, the Rev. Richard Scrope, D.D. He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Wilts, had the honour to be one of his Majesty's chaplains, and to be well provided for in the church, one of his preferments being the rectory of Castle Combe, in his own presentation. There also, by the death of an elder brother, he enjoyed a considerable patrimony—a royal grant to his family, in which it has continued above 500 years without interruption. He was lineally descended from John, Baron Scrope of Bolton in Yorkshire, in the time of Edward I.; and he reflected honour back upon his noble ancestry. Few have equalled his public or private virtues, his manly spirit, inflexible integrity, generosity, and humanity; his attention to every thing that became a gentleman, a Christian, or a clergyman. The University of Oxford will long remember him, to his honour, as a scholar and a magistrate; and learning and discipline unite with private affections in lamenting the loss of their friend. He married Anne, daughter of Edm. Lambert, of Beyton in Wilts, esq; by whom he hath left issue, William, aged 15 years, and Harriet, married to Pierce Walth Porter, esq;

At Lincoln, aged 85, Mrs. Maddison, mother of the dowager Lady Monson, and of Lieut.-Col. Maddison, late of the 5th regim. of foot. Her remains were interred in the church of St. Martin's Stamford-Baron, near those of her husband, who died in that parish many years ago.

At Kingdown, near Bristol, Mr. Thomas Cocking, printer.

Geo. Grant, esq; of Tulligorum.

Mr. Ingham, master-taylor in John-str. St. James's-square.

In John-street, King's Road, the Lady of Lord Chief Baron Eyre.

At Walworth, aged 98, Capt. Michael Sheeley, upwards of 50 years in his Majesty's service.

At Hertford, Nath. Hancock, esq; formerly commander of the Norfolk E. India-man.

Mrs. Deane, relict of Austin D. esq; late of Reading, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. Merrick. Among other charities, she has left 100l. to the Society for maintaining and educating poor orphans of the clergy; and 150l. the interest of which is to be for ever applied in purchasing fire-wood for the use of the prisoners in the county-jail.

6. At his seat at Sutton-place, Kent, after a long and painful illness, Jn. Mumford, esq.

Mrs. Barford, widow of Mr. B. of Leicester-sq.

At his house in Shrewsbury, aged 88, General John Severe, of Clifton Camville, near Tamworth, co. Stafford, colonel of the 5th regiment of dragoons. He has left the bulk of his fortune to a young relation, whose education he took care of, son of Mr. Severe, of Enfield, formerly an oilman in London.

7. At her house on Bracondale-hill, near Norwich, in her 74th year, Dame Elizabeth Moore, relict of the late Rev. Tho. M. D. D.

and one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Tho. Hare, of Stow Berdolph, co. Norf. bart. and niece to Sir Geo. H. of Norwich, at whose death the title became extinct.

Mr. Anth. Barger, broker and auctioneer, of Ratcliff-highway.

At Kirkwall, Mr. Tho. Balfour, merchant.

8. In Hoxton-square, in her 85th year, Mrs. Garles, widow of the late Rev. Dr. G. minister of the Hamburg chu. in Trinity-la.

At Hammersmith, Mrs. Maskinfort, lately arrived from the West Indies.

Tho. Mytton, esq; of Shipton, Shropshire.

10. Mrs. Wilks, wife of Mr. W. linen-draper in Piccadilly.

In St. George's Row, Tyburn, ——— Kidwell, esq; attorney at law.

At Handsworth, James Hinkley. This poor man, being very apt to offend his company, when he had his pipe in his mouth, by blowing down the tube into the bowl, and thereby raising a great smoke, a person who had offered to fill him a pipe, wantonly put some gun-powder at the bottom of the tobacco; the explosion of which, while the pipe was in his mouth, is said to have occasioned his death.

11. At his house in St. Martin's-lane, Nicholas Read, esq; sculptor, successor to Mr. Roubiliac, both in business and as a most eminent artist. He was Mr. Roubiliac's first apprentice, and became so by a very particular incident which spoke his early genius. Mr. Roubiliac, on his first settling in England, determined never to take an apprentice on any terms whatever; but Mr. Read's father, hearing of Mr. Roubiliac's great abilities, and discovering an early propensity in his son to drawing and modelling, wished to perfect him in those branches under his care. Despairing to obtain what his heart most wished for, that he would take him apprentice while yet at the academy, he prevailed with Mr. Roubiliac to take him into his house to instruct him in drawing and modelling. Some few weeks after, Mr. Roubiliac working on a very fine bust, of which he was particularly nice, and would not permit any one but himself to touch it, our young artist was daring enough, in the absence of his master, to attempt to finish, which he either nearly or quite accomplished. When Mr. Roubiliac returned to work, his surprise can be better conceived than here related. Convinced he had not done near so much when he left it, and knowing he had no one that would have attempted so bold an undertaking, he taxed his young pupil, who frankly confessed it. From that moment he, in his turn, became the solicitor to his father to take him apprentice, and they continued inseparable friends ever after, and all distinction was lost in the affection he bore him. He executed the principal parts in all his works in his apprenticeship, and devolved the care of all his business on him during his tour to Italy. He received the highest wages

given to any of his profession. He gained, in the years 1762 and 1763, the two largest premiums ever given by the Arts and Sciences for sculpture, against all nations that were invited to oppose him. He has more performances of his own work in Westminster-Abbey than any other artist. His faculties were, from his great studies, impaired at a time of life when other men's are in their prime, and he became totally deprived of reason some short time before his death.

At Holland-house, Kensington, John Machin, esq.

Mr. Teynton, master of the Vine-inn in Bishopgate-street, in a fit of resentment in a domestic quarrel, cut his throat in the cellar, and died.

22. At his house, near the Bishop's Palace, Lambeth, at about a quarter before six in the evening, by a flash of lightning, Mr. Bacon, clerk to the Salt-office. At the beginning of the storm he was drinking tea with his wife; the back windows of the one pair of stairs to the South having been open all day, he went up for the purpose of shutting them; and in the action of lifting up his right arm, received the stroke, which tore his coat eight inches in length, and four in breadth; from whence it entered his right side, nearly opposite his heart, went through his body, and out at the left hip, and down his left leg to his buckle (which melted), and tore the upper-leather of his shoe from the sole. His dog, being at that foot, was also struck dead; after which, the lightning penetrated the wainscot and floor of the one pair of stairs, and made its way into the front parlour, North, where it tore the wainscot in a singular manner, and went off with an explosion louder than any piece of ordnance.—Another account says, That he owed his death to a gun being laid across the window, placed there to prevent thieves from breaking into the house, which, on this occasion, operated as a conductor for the lightning; for, at the instant that he was shutting the window, he received the electrical fire from the barrel of the gun, which he accidentally touched, and was immediately struck dead. The violence of the stroke was such, that it tore out his intestines, and made his body a most shocking spectacle. He was first discovered by a little girl in the house, who was so terrified as to be unable to explain the cause of her alarm to Mrs. Bacon, who went into the room herself, and, in consequence of seeing this dreadful sight, has been at times in fits ever since, and great doubts are entertained whether she will ever recover.

23. In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Mr. Peppercorn, attorney at law.

At Hove, co. Sussex, of a cancer in his tongue, Mr. Edw. Fuller.

24. Mrs. Fran. Wyatt, wife of Mr. Jn. W. Ferguson, of Mansell-st. Goodman's-fields.

At Hackney, Mrs. Bryan, relict of Guy B. esq. late of Spitalfields.

After a lingering illness, Capt. Keylock Kufden, many years in the Jamaica trade.

25. At her house in the Crescent, Bath, Rt. Hon. Lady Isabella Stanley.

Mr. Daniel Hill, wax-bleacher, of Barnes.

Mr. Ja. Fisher, sen. attorney in the Minories.

26. In Cockspur-st. — Thorpe, esq.

27. Mr. Jn. Streaton, of Cateaton-st.

At Blockley, co. Worcester, Mrs. Franklin, widow of the late Mr. Ja. F. sen.

28. At Miss Cardan's boarding school, Enfield, the lady of — Gordon, esq; of Percy-st. Rathbone-place, and sister to Gen. Dempster, esq; M. P. She came down in the morning, in her own coach, to see two spaces at school, and was suddenly taken in labour, and almost before the assistance of her accustomed accoucheur (Dr. M'Laurin) could be procured, both mother and child died.

At Shering, co. Essex, Mrs. Sarah Tuttle, sister of Rev. Mr. T. rector of that place.

In Lamb's Conduit-st. after an illness of three days, Mrs. Butt, relict of John Thomas B. M. D. physician at Salisbury, and many years physician to St. George's Hospital.

Lieut. Andrew Cook, of the royal navy.

29. At Clapton, Mr. Rob. Dawson.

30. At Kingsey, co. Oxford, upwards of 70, after three days illness of the dropsy and jaundice, Sophia Lady Viscountess Wenman, relict of Philip, fifth Viscount, to whom she was married July 13, 1741, and by whom she had Philip, the present Viscount, and two more sons and three daughters, of whom survive only one son, Thomas, and a daughter, relict of Wm. Humphry Wyckham, of Swadcliffe, co. Oxon, esq. She was eldest daughter and coheir of James Herbert, of Tythope, co. Oxon.

At Start-hill, near Bishop-stortford, in his 101st year, Mr. Wm. Francis, who was baptised Sept. 16, 1686, and retained his faculties till within a few days of his death.

At Leigh, Somerset, R. H. Trenchard, esq.

Mrs. Stone, wife of Sam. Webb Stone, esq; lately arrived from the island of Montserrat.

21. Jn. Chure, of Cowley-st. Westminster.

Jolin Gay, esq; senior alderman of the city of Norwich, and late receiver of the stamp-duties for the county of Norfolk.

At Heythorpe, co. Oxford, in his 68th year, Rt. Hon. Geo. Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Baron Talbot, Strange of Blackmere, Furnival, Vernon, Lovetor, Gifford of Brimsfield, Comyn of Badenagh, Valence and Montcheny, and Earl of Wexford and Waterford, and Baron Talbot of Dungarven, in Ireland. His Lordship married Elizabeth, the daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Dorset; and, dying without issue, the titles and estate devolve to Ch. Talbot, esq; of Hoare-croft, Stafford, the nephew of his Lordship.

Burnt, in a dreadful fire which consumed his house in Fleet-street, Mr. Arthur Worboys, silversmith; of whom, next month.

22. In Newgate, by voluntary abstinence from all food when he found he was still to

be confined, Mr. Elliot, lately indicted at the Old Bailey for maliciously shooting at the statue of Alderman Boydell; of which indictment he was acquitted, but ordered to remain to be tried for the assault. (See p. 636.)

14. Charlesville's butler, a servant of much value, died suddenly, after an hour's illness, at his Lordship's villa at Kileworth.

At Bath, Geo. Cooper, esq; of Freshford. At Woodcote, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Cotes, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Shirley C. and mother of John C. esq; of Woodcote, M. P. in the last and present parliaments for Wigan in Lancashire.

23. In Hackney work-house, aged 89, Joseph Eccleston. The father of the deceased died in the same work-house about six years ago, at the age of upwards of 108 years. At the time of his death the latter was surprisingly hearty, and probably would have lived several years longer had he not broke his leg, which mortified, and occasioned his death.

24. At Edinburgh, Archibald Shiells, esq; late of Inveresk.

25. At Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, in her 36th year, of a bilious fever, Mrs. Coxe, wife of Edw. C. esq; a Dutch merchant.

At Brighthelmstoue, Arthur Davis, esq.

26. At his house in Beaufort-buildings, Mr. Rich. Samuel, assistant secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

27. At Chelsea, after a short but severe illness which he bore with a firmness and resignation suitable to his well-known character, Griffithd Price, esq; one of his Majesty's counsellors at law. In his professional line, of which he was long an ornament, the best judges ever entertained for him that high respect which his integrity and abilities very justly claimed. His domestic and social life was singularly marked for its excellence, by the happiness of every branch of his family, and by the esteem of his numerous acquaintance, who deeply lament his loss, in proportion to their experience of his conjugal affection, his warm benevolence, and amiable benignity of temper; a temper, of which neither the assiduous pursuits of business, the attacks of sickness, nor the advance of years, could divest him; and which rendered him at all times a most cheerful and instructive companion, a ready benefactor, and the constant friend of merit.

28. In Lovel's-court, Paternoster-row, Edw. Bridgen, esq; F. R. S. treasurer to the Society of Antiquaries, a respectable merchant, son-in-law to the famous Richardson, and a valuable contributor to our Miscellany; where we hope to record some further memorials of him.

Thomas Bromwich, esq; who had acquired a genteel fortune, on Ludgate-hill, by his ingenuity in manufacturing paper-hangings in imitation of stucco-work, as well as of damasks, brocades, and other stuffs employed for hanging rooms. On the decease of Sir

Francis Gosling he was a candidate (against Mr. Wilkes) for the office of alderman.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 17. HENRY Partridge, esq; of the Middle Temple, Foster Bower, esq; of the Inner Temple, and Edw. Law, esq; of ditto, appointed his Majesty's counsellors learned in the law.

July 5. Doctors Rich. Warren and Rob. Hallifax appointed physicians in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

7. Mr. Rob. Hindmarsh, printer extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

14. Sir Geo. Baker, bart. physician to the Queen, appointed physician in ordinary to his Majesty.

... Sir Geo. Augustus Eliott, K. B. created a British peer, by the title of Baron Hethersgh, of Bagley-place, co. Sussex; with license to add the arms of Gibraltar to those of his family.

Cha. Poole, esq; appointed a commissioner for licensing hawkers and peallars, vice Percival Beaumont, esq; deceased.

Geo. Harlinge, esq; solicitor-general to the Queen, appointed a Welsh judge.

Mr. Broughton appointed king's messenger, vice Mr. Wilson, deceased.

Matth. Rob. Arnott, esq; appointed usher of the green rod, vice Rob. Quarrie, esq; dec.

22. Ant. Merry, esq; app. consular at Madrid.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

June 17. RICH. Turner, of Pembroke-hall, 30. Camb. B. D.

Wm. Ellis, of Trinity-hall, Camb. LL. B.

Jn. Nevill Freeman, elected fellow of Exeter coll. Oxford.

Rev. Tho. Stock, R. St. John the Baptist, in the city and diocese of Gloucester.

Rev. B. Newton, A. M. vicar of Devynock, Brecon, appointed one of the domestic chaplains to the Duke of Portland.

Rev. David Williams, R. of Saham Toney, co. Suffolk.

Rev. Barrington Bromfield Syer, V. of Little Waldingfield, co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Hall, curate of Gilleng, co. York, R. of Chew-Magna, with the chapel of Dymdrey annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

DISPENSATIONS.

July 10. REV. Walter Trevelyan, M. A. R. of Morgan and Martin, in Cornwall, to hold R. St. Preen, Uchnoe, in the same county.

20. Rev. Geo. Boulton, M. A. of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, to hold Westbury cum Sutton, V. co. Cambridge.

BANKRUPTS.

THO. Robinson, Stockport, cotton-manufacturer. Geo. Schwartz, Exeter, merchant.

Jn. Newton, sen. Prinstall, Chester, factor.

W. Bell, jun. & E. Cureton, Alderman-haberd. T. L. Freinada, West Smithfield, merchant.

Jn. Lazenby, St. Mary-le-Bon, Allow-chandl.
 Jn. Smale, Macclesfield, button-maker.
 Jn. Boorn, New Sarum, baker.
 Mst. Salt, Mansion-house-street, grocer.
 And. Gibbs, Newgate-mark, carcase-butcher.

Edw. Pryce, Gray's-Inn, money-scriver.
 Jn. Taylor, Botton in the Moors, makker.
Commissioners of Bankruptcy superseded.
 Rich. Goodman, Willcox, Oxt. dealer.
 Rich. Taylor, Manchester, cotton-manuf.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from July 16, to July 21, 1787.

| | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Beans |
|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| London | 5 5 1/3 | 4 1/3 | 0 1/2 | 2 1/3 | 6 |
| COUNTIES IN LAND. | | | | | |
| Middlesex | 5 10 0 | 0 1/3 | 1 1/2 | 8 1/4 | 0 |
| Surrey | 5 9 1/2 | 9 0 | 0 2 | 5 1/4 | 4 |
| Hertford | 5 6 0 | 0 3 | 6 1/2 | 4 1/3 | 11 |
| Bedford | 5 5 0 | 0 3 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/3 | 9 |
| Cambridge | 5 7 3 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 11 1/3 | 4 |
| Huntingdon | 5 5 0 | 0 0 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 7 |
| Northampton | 5 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 2 1/3 | 31 |
| Rutland | 6 7 0 | 0 3 | 7 0 | 0 4 | 6 |
| Leicester | 5 5 3 | 0 3 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/4 | 4 |
| Nottingham | 5 5 3 | 8 0 | 0 1 | 3 1/4 | 2 |
| Derby | 6 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 2 | 8 1/5 | 4 |
| Stafford | 5 4 0 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 7 1/4 | 3 |
| Salop | 5 3 3 | 8 1/3 | 1 1/2 | 3 0 | 0 |
| Hereford | 5 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 |
| Worcester | 4 9 0 | 0 0 | 0 2 | 5 1/3 | 9 |
| Warwick | 4 9 0 | 0 0 | 0 2 | 2 1/3 | 11 |
| Glooucester | 4 6 0 | 0 1 | 7 1/2 | 1 1/4 | 4 |
| Wilts | 5 4 0 | 0 2 | 10 1/2 | 3 1/4 | 1 |
| Berks | 5 5 0 | 0 3 | 0 2 | 4 1/3 | 8 |
| Oxford | 4 8 0 | 0 3 | 0 2 | 4 1/3 | 10 |
| Bucks | 5 3 0 | 0 2 | 11 1/2 | 5 1/3 | 6 |

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|----|
| Essex | 5 5 0 | 0 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 4 1/3 | 6 |
| Suffolk | 4 11 3 | 2 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 1 1/3 | 2 |
| Norfolk | 4 9 1/3 | 1 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 2 0 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 5 2 1/3 | 3 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 0 1/3 | 4 |
| York | 5 9 1/3 | 8 1/3 | 2 1/2 | 5 1/4 | 5 |
| Durham | 5 9 0 | 0 0 | 0 4 | 5 1/4 | 9 |
| Northumberland | 5 4 3 | 11 1/3 | 2 1/2 | 4 1/4 | 5 |
| Cumberland | 5 8 1/3 | 8 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 3 1/4 | 4 |
| Westmorland | 5 8 1/4 | 4 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 4 0 | 0 |
| Lancashire | 5 12 0 | 0 0 | 0 2 | 6 1/4 | 8 |
| Cheeshire | 5 11 0 | 0 2 | 11 1/2 | 4 0 | 0 |
| Monmouth | 5 5 0 | 0 0 | 0 4 | 4 0 | 0 |
| Somerset | 5 3 1/3 | 11 1/3 | 4 1/2 | 5 1/4 | 3 |
| Devon | 5 7 0 | 0 3 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/4 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 5 9 0 | 0 3 | 2 1/2 | 8 0 | 0 |
| Dorset | 5 5 0 | 0 2 | 8 1/2 | 2 1/4 | 3 |
| Hampshire | 5 3 0 | 0 1 | 8 1/2 | 1 1/3 | 21 |
| Sussex | 5 4 0 | 0 0 | 0 2 | 3 0 | 0 |
| Kent | 5 10 0 | 0 2 | 12 1/2 | 4 1/3 | 3 |

WALES, July 9, to July 14, 1787.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|---|
| North Wales | 5 5 1/4 | 6 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/4 | 1 |
| South Wales | 4 10 1/4 | 9 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 7 1/4 | 4 |

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- July. **PLAY-HOUSE.**
 1. English Merchant—Siege of Curzola.
 2. Two to One—The Widow's Vow.
 3. Chapter of Accidents—Siege of Curzola.
 4. The Suicide—Agreeable Surprise.
 5. Spanish Barber—The Widow's Vow.
 7. The Country Attorney—Harvelt Home.
 9. Ditto—Siege of Curzola.
 10. Ditto—The Rump.
 11. The Young Quaker—Peeping Tom.
 12. Country Attorney—The Son-in-Law.
 13. Chapter of Accidents—Gretna Green.
 14. The Son-in-Law—Agreeable Surprise.
 16. The Country Attorney—Golden Pippin.
 17. The English Merchant—Ditto.
 18. The Young Quaker—Peeping Tom.
 19. Venice Preserv'd—Flinch of Bacon.
 20. Tit for Tat—Agreeable Surprise.
 21. Jealous Wife—Comus.
 23. Love in a Village—Beggars on Horseback.
 24. Tit for Tat—Peeping Tom.
 25. King Henry II.—The Dead Alive.

26. Young Quaker—Agreeable Surprise.
 27. Merchant of Venice—A Mogul Tale.
 28. The Son-in-Law—Peeping Tom.
 30. The Suicide—Agreeable Surprise.
 31. The Young Quaker—Gretna Green.
 July. **ROYALTY THEATRE.**
 3. An Occasional Address—The Birthday—
 The Triumph of Cupid—The Recruiting
 Serjeant—Hobson's Choice.
 4. Ditto.
 5. Ditto.
 9. Ditto—with Collins's Ode on the Pathos.
 10. Ditto.
 12. Ditto—with A Tale from Baker's Chronicle.
 13. Ditto.
 14. Ditto.
 16. Ditto.
 17. Ditto.
 18. Ditto.
 24. Ditto—with A Lecture on Heads.
 26. Ditto.
 27. Ditto.
 6. Ditto.
 7. Ditto.
 11. Ditto.
 19. Ditto.
 20. Ditto.
 21. Ditto.
 23. Ditto.
 24. Ditto.
 28. Ditto.
 30. Ditto.

Bill of Mortality, from July 3, to July 24, 1787.

| Christened. | Buried. |
|--|------------------|
| Males 649 } 1267 | Males 778 } 1528 |
| Females 618 } | Females 750 } |
| Whomof have died under two years old 498 | |
| Pock Loaf 28. 2d. | |

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| 2 and 5 | 173 | 50 and 60 | 105 |
| 5 and 10 | 91 | 60 and 70 | 93 |
| 10 and 20 | 70 | 70 and 80 | 59 |
| 20 and 30 | 119 | 80 and 90 | 19 |
| 30 and 40 | 140 | 90 and 100 | 6 |
| 40 and 50 | 141 | | |

1787.

[illegible]

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For AUGUST, 1786

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By SYLVANUS URBAN,

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1787.

| r of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. | | | | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Aug. 1787. | D. of Month. | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Aug. 1787. |
| 64 | 56 | 30, | showery | Aug. | 62 | 70 | 57 | 29,9 | showery |
| 68 | 63 | 30,2 | fair | 12 | 58 | 71 | 60 | 30,22 | fair |
| 69 | 63 | 29,8 | showery | 13 | 58 | 70 | 62 | 30,18 | fair |
| 69 | 60 | 29,82 | fair | 14 | 65 | 70 | 64 | 29,95 | rain |
| 63 | 58 | 29,82 | rain | 15 | 66 | 71 | 66 | | showery |
| 69 | 64 | 29,97 | fair | 16 | 66 | 71 | 66 | | showery |
| 70 | 64 | 30,17 | fair | 17 | 64 | 68 | 56 | 29,74 | showery |
| 72 | 64 | 30,43 | fair | 18 | 57 | 67 | 56 | 29,96 | showery |
| 72 | 60 | 30,1 | fair | 19 | 58 | 66 | 58 | 29,75 | showery |
| 78 | 67 | 30,13 | fair | 20 | 59 | 67 | 61 | 29,91 | fair |
| 74 | 66 | 30, | fair | 21 | 57 | 68 | 57 | 30,2 | fair |
| 74 | 68 | 30,2 | fair | 22 | 56 | 68 | 63 | 30,27 | fair |
| 76 | 65 | 30,26 | fair | 23 | 59 | 67 | 55 | 29,94 | fair |
| 81 | 72 | 30,1 | fair, thunder at | 24 | 56 | 60 | 56 | 29,87 | cloudy |
| 75 | 60 | 29,97 | fair | 25 | 52 | 54 | 50 | 29,34 | rain |
| 74 | 60 | 30,1 | fair | 26 | 49 | 65 | 54 | 29,7 | fair |

CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

| Barometer. nch. 20ths | Thermom. | Wind. | Rain 100ths in. | Weather in September, 1786. |
|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------------|--|
| 29 15 | 70 | W | | blustering wind and sun. ¹ |
| 29 14 | 67 | N | .. 4 | small rain, brisk wind, and sun, |
| 29 12 | 63 | SW | .. 39 | overcast; rain. |
| 29 12 | 60 | NW | .. 7 | fair, hasty showers. |
| 29 13 | 61 | NW | | fair with wind. Gossamer floats, |
| 29 19 | 61 | W | | very white frost, fair and still. |
| 29 16 | 67 | SW | .. 4 | overcast, with wind, small rain. |
| 29 12 | | SW | .. 49 | fair, rain. |
| 29 5 | 62 | W | | clouds, sun, and blustering wind. ³ |
| 29 13 | 65 | N | | sun and brisk wind. ³ |
| 29 16 | 65 | N | | fair with wind. |
| 29 13 | 68 | N | .. 28 | clouds and wind, lowering rain. ⁴ |
| 29 18 | 65 | SW | .. 5 | overcast & windy, rain & storms. |
| | 66 | SW | | clouds and sun, stormy. ⁵ |
| 29 4 | 63 | W | | |
| 29 9 | | W | | clouds and sun, wind. ⁶ |
| 29 12 | 67 | NW | | clouds, sun, and brisk wind. |
| 29 18 | 68 | NW | .. 22 | rain, clouds & sun. Gossamer floats, |
| 30 2 | 60 | N | | clouds and sun, still. |
| 33 3 | 58 | E | | white dew, fog, bright. ⁷ |
| 29 14 | | E | | white dew, cloudless, red even. |
| 29 17 | | N | | great dew, cold air, cloudless. ⁸ |
| 29 17 | 61 | N | | sun, pleasant, and cool. ⁹ |
| 29 18 | 58 | N | | dark, still, and cool. ¹⁰ |
| 29 11 | 56 | SW | .. 41 | sun, grey, rain and wind, |
| 29 7 | 56 | SW | | sun, showers. ¹¹ |
| 29 7 | 54 | W | | sun, showers. ¹² |
| 29 3 | | NW | | dark and blowing. |
| 29 4 | | NW | .. 61 | rain, blowing, and cold. ¹³ |
| 29 12 | 58 | | .. 3 | showers, sun, bright. |

OBSERVATIONS.

grapes change colour.—² Much fruit blown down.—³ No acorns, the rudiments of corn being destroyed by insects; a moderate crop of apples in sheltered gardens, few sowed places; scarce any pears; no plums.—⁴ Many limes about London quite —⁵ Introduced trees, such as Italian poplars, planes, tulip-trees, and esculent uts, remain in full verdure, while most of our native are much faded —⁶ Hirundines again; during the strong winds they were not seen.—⁷ The vines were very forward in June; but the grapes are now quite backward, having made no progress in ripening after the 20th removed till the 10th of Nov. to a village 50 miles SW of London—after long, 47. lat. 51. 6 min.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For AUGUST, 1787.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART II.

Letter to the EDITOR from the Gentleman employed upon a New Dictionary of the English Language down to nearly the End of the Eighteenth Century.

SIR, Oxford, Aug. 3.

YOUR publication for last month I observe that you are pleased to speak of the work upon which I have been for some years employed, and rather to call upon me to speak to the publick about it.

It was always my intention so to do, Sir, when I should be able to inform the publick of my having made very considerable progress. That time is, now, not far distant; as I have, for a good while, counted a collection of more than 5000 words, which are not in the wonderful, though very imperfect, Dictionary of my great friend and master Johnson.

This, however, is by no means the principal part of what I have done; and still less of what I mean to do, though I could almost write my letter to you, Sir, in English words, which are not to be found in Johnson's English Dictionary.

For a man, with a natural dislike to work, that was hired by the booksellers, and was under the harrows of poverty, Johnson did much, did wonders (and you shall see, hereafter, that I will water his laurels, not, like some

of his friends, root them up): but much remains to be done, in every thing which regards the English language, by a man, aware of the use of Saxon, who sits down from choice to the task, and who sits down to it long enough.

My principal hopes are from having put together my manuscripts (now nearly 200 quarto volumes) in such a manner that every step I make in the work counts; and, that the first person who shall go by my house after my death, and can read, may see directly how far I had advanced, if I should not live to finish it. If I should, I shall transcribe, hereafter, from my original manuscripts for the press; and shall deposit the manuscripts themselves (since they will contain, at perhaps every word, many more passages than I shall use), together with my collection of all dictionaries, grammars, essays, treatises, &c. respecting the English language, in some public library.

If any literary person would do me the favour of calling upon me, in his way through the University, before I publish an account of the progress I have made, or after, I shall be very happy to show him my manuscripts, &c. Any of your correspondents, Sir, would greatly

ing for some weeks, on account of the black, blowing, wet weather. The bunches are of a good size, and the grapes large, and much want hot sunshine.—⁸ Ivy (*hedera helix*) begins to blow.—⁹ Some few swallows. Berberries ripe.—¹⁰ Many beeches so laden with mast, that their boughs become pendulous. Alder keys in profusion.—¹¹ Young twallows nearly fledged in a nest under a gateway.—¹² Glow-worms shine faintly.—¹³ Limes in this village, whose roots penetrate between the rocks, carry a foliage unchanged beyond any other tree.

greatly oblige me, who would have the goodness, either privately, or through your Magazine, to mention any books or manuscripts at all in my way, or (particularly) to point out any defects in Johnson's Dictionary, or any thing which can in the least contribute to render a Dictionary of the English Language more complete: they shall not find me shrink from any thing, because it demands time or toil.

These few words, I thought due, Sir, to your notice of my work. Before long I shall perhaps trouble the publick with many more, if I be not deterred by Pope, who made sad havoc with poor verbal criticks in his life-time, and who continues still to hold the rod over us in the only apophthegm which remains upon record as his—"the publisher of a Dictionary may know the meaning of a single word, but not of two words put together."

Yours, &c. H. C.

*** This correspondent, who is the author of the Life of Young amongst Johnson's Lives, and has Johnson's testimony and the publick's to his being able to put words together, is desired to accept our thanks for the foregoing letter.

Our correspondents in general will please to take notice that we have the gentleman's address, and that we shall, at all times, be ready to transmit any thing to him privately, or to print in our Magazine any thing of merit which relates to his work, provided it be not too long for our purpose, under the title we have affixed to this article—"Oxford Dictionary of the English Language"—to which we wish no more success than it shall appear to merit, but certainly all that, as must every Englishman and American.

"To attempt our admiration, he has however thought fit to note the slumbers even of this great genius—and this not in a style of perfunctory disquisition, but with such a degree of asperity as critics discover when they are criticising the works of a rival."

HAWKINS V. JOHNSON. 442.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.
HAve you read that divine book, the "Life of Samuel Johnson, L.L.D. by Sir John Hawkins, Knt.?" Have you done any thing but read it since it was first published? For my own part, I scruple not to declare, that I could not rest till I had read it quite through, notes, digressions, index, and all;—then I could not rest till I had gone over it a second time. I begin to think that increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on; for I have been read-

ing it ever since. I am now in the midst of the sixteenth perusal; and still I discover new beauties. I can think of nothing else; I can talk of nothing else. In short, *my mind is become tumid, and longs to be delivered of those many and great conceptions** with which it has laboured since I have been through a course of this most perfect exemplar of biography. The compass of learning, the extent and accuracy of information, the judicious criticisms, the moral reflections, the various opinions, legal and political, to say nothing of that excess of candour and charity that breathe throughout the work, make together such a collection of sweets, that the sense aches at them. To crown all, *the language is refined to a degree of immaculate purity, and displays the whole force of turgid eloquence*†. Johnson, to be sure, was thought for a while to have a knack at life-writing; but who, in his senses, would compare him to our Knight? Sir Thomas Urquhart, in the account of Crichton, (which the Knight has given us, 304. because it is so intimately connected with Johnson's life,) *bondersponders* it pretty well; but even he must yield the palm.

Read Hawkins once, and you can read no more,

For all books else appear so mean, so poor;
Johnson's a dunce; but still persist to read,
And Hawkins will be all the books you need.

Sir John has, in his own person, verified a reflection of Johnson's upon that charming writer Sir Richard Blackmore (and he too was knight and book-maker), "He wrote on as he had written before, and neither turned aside to soften his critics by civility, nor repress them by confutation." See also what our biographer says to the same purpose, but in terms much more elegant, 349. Now observe, Mr. Urban, how exactly this has been Sir John's case. The writings and critics of the day combined to run down that excellent book the "History of Music," in five volumes quarto; and their malice prevailed so effectually, for some time, that people who had any regard for their reputation were ashamed to have the book, or to know any thing about it. But Sir John was steady to his resolution; *he wrote on as he had written before*; and presented the publick with this last best gift, which not only sells itself, but is the cause of selling the Knight's other works. *How*

* Hawkins v. Johnson. 259.

† Ibid. 367.

was my heart dilated, as my friends can testify it was, with the news of this Life being translated into the Russian language! I am credibly informed, that since the publication of this Life, a copy of the "History of Music" has risen, first from half a guinea to twelve and six pence, next to fifteen shillings, nay, that even a guinea has been paid for a fat handsomely bound in morocco. So that the bookseller, instead of losing two hundred and fifty pounds, is likely to lose not above two hundred and thirty, or two hundred and forty, at most.—I beg pardon, Mr. Urban, for this rap-ture. But I cannot govern my imagination, whenever I think or speak of that great man. However, as I disapprove of general criticism, I will try to check my enthusiasm, and point out some few of the numberless beauties that shine through this inimitable performance. Of the Knight's learning, which some profane critics have been hardy enough to question, no Zoilus will dare to doubt in future, when he learns, from the Life of Johnson, 4. that *struma* signifies *the king's evil*; and, from a long Latin note, that other people have been afflicted with it besides the Doctor. But the passages quoted from Latin authors are numerous, though, it must be owned, very happily applied, 19. from Erasmus's Colloquies, to prove that dutiful children wait upon their parents: 312. from Archbp. Peccham; 347. a new quotation from Ovid. 470. we are informed, to our unspeakable comfort, that to *oppose* means to *put questions*; and this is cleared up beyond a doubt by seven lines from Ingulphus†. 505. 381. Next come Magna Charta and Justinian's Institutes. Of Magna Charta Sir John has the same opinion with that loyal subject Oliver Cromwell, whose poetry on the occasion is well known. But the Knight, as his manner is, has greatly improved upon Old Noll's language. Besides these damning proofs, the work abounds in such flowers as these: *Temp. Car. I. Temp. Car. II. Dictamen. Verbatim et literatim. Sui generis.*

* This was told me, but the fact wants confirmation. Hawkins v. Johnson. 250.

† Some people may enviously suggest, that for this citation the Knight is indebted to his most dutiful son and square, in whose Life of Ruggle, p. lviii. it occurs; but I cannot see what they would get by it, if the fact were allowed. Is it not all in the family? and with whom can a man make free, if not with his relations?

Notanda. Vide supra in not. Ex relatione PETER Flood. Exemplars. Quoad ibi posson. Evidentiari rei. Ex cathedra. Testamentary dispositions in extremis. Inops consilii. I should be glad, after this, to see the wretch that will dispute Sir John's Latin. As for his Greek, the proofs are not indeed so many, but equally strong. And when one's proofs are aptly chosen, Three are as valid as three dozen.

318. 562. *myops or near-sighted persons. Seized with a paralysis.* 461. *Νύξ γὰρ ἔσται.* The meaning is (says Sir John) *For the night cometh.* And so it is, Mr. Urban. I should now go on to the other beauties of this book, but I am distracted with the variety of subjects that call for notice, and consequently for admiration. One particular I must mention. Whoever buys this Life, buys the pith and marrow of Johnson at the same time; for the Knight has, with great art, inserted in his work the substance of the ten volumes. I cannot but laugh when I think what simpletons the booksellers are to sell the Life separately from the Works. Do they expect that any body will buy, at a great price, in ten volumes, what he may have so much cheaper in one? Never was a king in Christendom better bit than they are. I shall take my leave at present; but next month, if you have room to spare, I shall resume the pleasing task of criticising this delightful book. I shall display its beauties; I shall vindicate it from the objections of the envious and ignorant; for such there are; and you, Mr. Urban, I fear, have not done justice to the Knight's merit. Lastly, with all due deference, I shall beg leave to propose a few corrections and amendments. It is doubtless of the utmost importance to know what alterations have been made in the second edition, I shall therefore give the reader a collation of the principal passages where I have noted any variation. No apology needs surely to be made for descending to such seemingly minute particulars.—The different editions of so valuable a book have full as good a right to be collated as the MSS. of a musty old classic, the editions of Shakespeare, or even of Ignoramus itself. In a statue from the hand of Phidias, I would not, if I could help it, have a single toe-nail amiss. And, since the smallest speck is seen on snow, I am persuaded that the Knight himself will not be displeased with a freedom which proceeds solely from esteem. SUNDAY WALKER.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 13.

I AM very glad so ingenious a person as Abbé Mann has become your Correspondent; and I hope he will be as willing as he is able, to give an account of the last sentiments of Lord Montague. But the Abbé will not act with impartiality if he does not also give an account of the behaviour of a young lady of high quality (Hon. Mrs. Dillon) in her last moments, who died at Brussels in the faith of her ancestors. Perhaps to desire from the Abbé the reasons why he deserted the faith of his ancestors, is asking too much; but it is hoped that he will draw up an history of his own life, which has abounded with more singular events than that of any private man in Europe.

TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN,

Brussels, Aug. 15.

IN your last month's Magazine, p. 578, I find myself called upon to give the publick an account of the particulars and motives of the late Lord Viscount Montague's return to the faith of his ancestors. I acquiesce the more willingly to this demand, as, in doing it, I literally comply with his Lordship's dying injunctions, expressed to me not once but a great many times, and in the presence of many persons, as well Protestants as Catholics. I can likewise give this account with certitude, having taken exact notes of what passed the 7th, 8th, and 9th of April last on the occasion, and speaking only to what myself was an eye and ear-witness.

On Saturday April the 7th, a little past 8 o'clock in the morning, a gentleman of rank and fortune came to inform me that Lord Viscount Montague was dangerously ill and desired to speak with me without delay: being much occupied at that moment, I answered that I would call sometime during the morning, which I supposed would be time enough: he said it would not, as it was not certain that his Lordship had an hour more to live; and earnestly desired to see me: whereupon I promised to go to him immediately.

I did so accordingly, and when I came into the room, I found Lord Montague in bed, and in as great presence and liberty of mind, to the last, as ever I had seen him before, for above three years that I had the honour of his acquaintance. Not less than six or seven persons besides, and those for the greater part Protestants, were present. His

Lordship, addressing himself to me, declared his regret and remorse for having abandoned the Catholic Religion in which he had been educated: he solemnly and repeatedly protested that it had been no conviction of the truth of the Protestant religion which had made him take that step; but, on the contrary (what his Lordship termed), the vilest of motives; to wit, *Libertinism both in faith and morals, ambition, and interest*. Hereupon I asked him if he had any doubt or difficulty concerning any point of the Catholic faith; he declared he had not: upon which a right honourable person present said to him: *How can you say so? you know you don't believe in transubstantiation*. Hearing this, I thought it necessary to explain in a few words the doctrine of the Catholic church on that head, and did it to the following purpose:

"What Catholics believe under the term *transubstantiation*, is not that crude undigested notion which Protestants are pleased to form of our doctrine: but, conformable to the express words of Jesus Christ, *this is my body, this is my blood*, we believe that, after due consecration done by the power and according to the institution of Christ himself, his *humanity entire* (that is, his body, blood, and soul), *in its glorified state*, united to his *divinity*; in other words, Jesus Christ himself, *God and Man*, are received by the faithful under the species of bread and wine. Moreover, as to the objection made by Protestants, of the absurdity and impossibility of the same identical body being in many distant places at one and the same time, it is an objection grounded solely upon the ignorance of what *body or matter* really is in itself; for, in our present state of existence, we know nothing more of *body* than by its inexplicable action on our minds (in which alone and exclusively exists our consciousness), exciting in us correspondent intellectual ideas: and therefore it is evidently possible that Jesus Christ in his glorified state, but concealed under the sacramental species, may, by his divine power, excite the same ideas of bread and wine to innumerable persons in different places and at the same instant of time. I added, that the mysteries of Nature were not less impenetrable than those of Faith; that it entered into the designs of God, and was highly becoming his

• I might, with equal reason, have added *Space*.

infants wisdom, to humble the pride of human understanding, and to subdue it (by the means of incomprehensible mysteries) to the yoke of Divine Faith, thereby to enhance our merit."

I was proceeding to add something on the nature and effects of *private judgement*, which produces as many systems of religion as there are different ways of thinking, and usually ends in an indifference to all religion, therefore can hardly be the rule and guide of faith given by the Supreme Author of unity, truth, and harmony, when Lord Montague interrupted me, and said in a strong and clear voice, "that he wanted not to dispute; that he had never renounced the Catholic religion in his heart, although he had done it in practice before the world, for which he was truly sorry, and desired most earnestly to be reconciled to it anew." I told his Lordship, that God never rejected the repenting sinner, who returned to him with a sincere and contrite heart; but that, after the conduct which he had held publicly before the world, it would require as public a declaration and change to the contrary, if God should give him life, to do away the scandal he had given, and satisfy Divine Justice. He declared anew, that he was ready to do it, and would make every satisfaction in his power.

His Lordship continuing to express the most earnest desires, even to apparent anxiety, that he might be reconciled to the Catholic church without any manner of delay, and finding him, to all human appearance, confirmed in the sentiment of making every satisfaction in his power that might be required of him for what he had done amiss, I offered to bring to him those who had the proper powers for his reconciliation with the Roman Catholic church, which he desired I would do immediately.—His reconciliation was accordingly performed with all its circumstances, during which his Lordship behaved with a becoming piety, and perfect presence of mind.

When all was finished, Lord Montague called me to his bed-side, and declared anew, in the presence of seven or eight persons besides myself, the greater part of whom were Protestants, "that he had renounced the Roman Catholic Faith from the vilest of motives, *interest, ambition, and a want of all sense of the duties of religion*;" and he required of me *to make his dying sen-*

timents and declarations as publicly known to the world as it should be possible for me to do. He repeated this so often and so earnestly during the morning, and in the presence of the above and several other persons who came in afterwards, that it seemed as if he thought he could never do it enough.

I waited upon his Lordship twice the same day: the last time, which was in the dusk of the evening, he seemed to me to be something delirious, as he was almost incessantly speaking; but yet he knew me perfectly, and acquiesced in the sentiments of repentance, resignation, and confidence in the Divine Mercy, through the merits of his Redeemer, which I exhorted him to persevere in.

On Easter-Sunday I called twice upon his Lordship, but without having any conversation with him, as the Rev. Mr. Plunket's assiduity with him, both day and night, till after he expired, rendered any thing from me unnecessary; and moreover, as I found him too delirious in those moments to be of any service to him: but Mr. Plunket assured me, that, so long as sense and speech remained, his Lordship was so far from swerving from what he had done, that, on the contrary, he did not cease to confirm it; nay even often repeating expressions to that purport in the moments of his delirium.

Lord Montague fell into his agony on Easter Sunday, late in the evening, and remained speechless till his death, which happened on Monday morning about nine o'clock.

Thus, Mr. Urban, you have a plain, simple, and exact narrative of what relates to the late Lord Viscount Montague's last moments, without gloss or comment. Do you and the publick make what you think best of it, *such at least is the truth.* I am a real and a warm friend to that universal philanthropy, which I wish was (more than it is) the blossom of our days (p. 571). If we do not all think alike, let us at least be in charity with each other, and leave to Infinite Mercy to judge every one according to what he has given them, without our offering to judge of what does not come within the sphere of our knowledge. The above relation will, I confide, convince you or your Editor (if you are not identified), that the apprehensions expressed in the note at the bottom of p. 558 of the same Magazine, are not, in the present case at least,

Jeast, verified. Let this be said in passing, and without animosity or ill-nature, for I cannot enough admire or praise your candour and impartiality, Mr. Urban, for admitting equally into your excellent Miscellany what makes for us Roman Catholics, as well as what is meant against us. For example, I never saw the principles of our religion more fairly, more impartially, more rationally stated, than they are in your Magazines for January, p. 25, February, p. 107, and March, p. 205, of the present year: those are truly and candidly our tenets. But, to proceed with what I still have to say concerning the late Lord Montague. I have frequently met with his Lordship in company during his residence in Brussels, but never had the honour of setting my foot within his doors, or speaking a single word to him about religion, till the morning of April 7 last past, nor did I ever hear that he was frequented by any other of the Catholic clergy: but I know from good authority that his Lordship, for a considerable time before his death, let few weeks pass without having solemn services performed for the repose of the souls of his illustrious parents and relations in the principal church of Brussels (St. Gudule's). I know likewise that he sent considerable presents thither, and to religious communities, to have prayers offered up according to the donor's intention. Let this serve for an *item* to your respectable correspondent *Christ-Cross in a Corner*, p. 593, for whose good opinion of me I am truly grateful, and wish I better merited my part of the compliments he pays to Catholic zeal: but thereby he shews himself to be personally a stranger to me; for all those of our countrymen who favour me with their visits in Brussels (and by the bye they are not a few), can render testimony that I never open my lips about religion, unless they first begin the subject, and then I think myself obliged and able to give an answer to every one that asketh me a reason of the faith that is in me.

Although my letter be already very long, perhaps much too long, Mr. Urban, for your and your readers patience, yet I have not done: my unwillingness to trouble you often, both for your sake and mine, engages me to fill the sheet while I am about it.

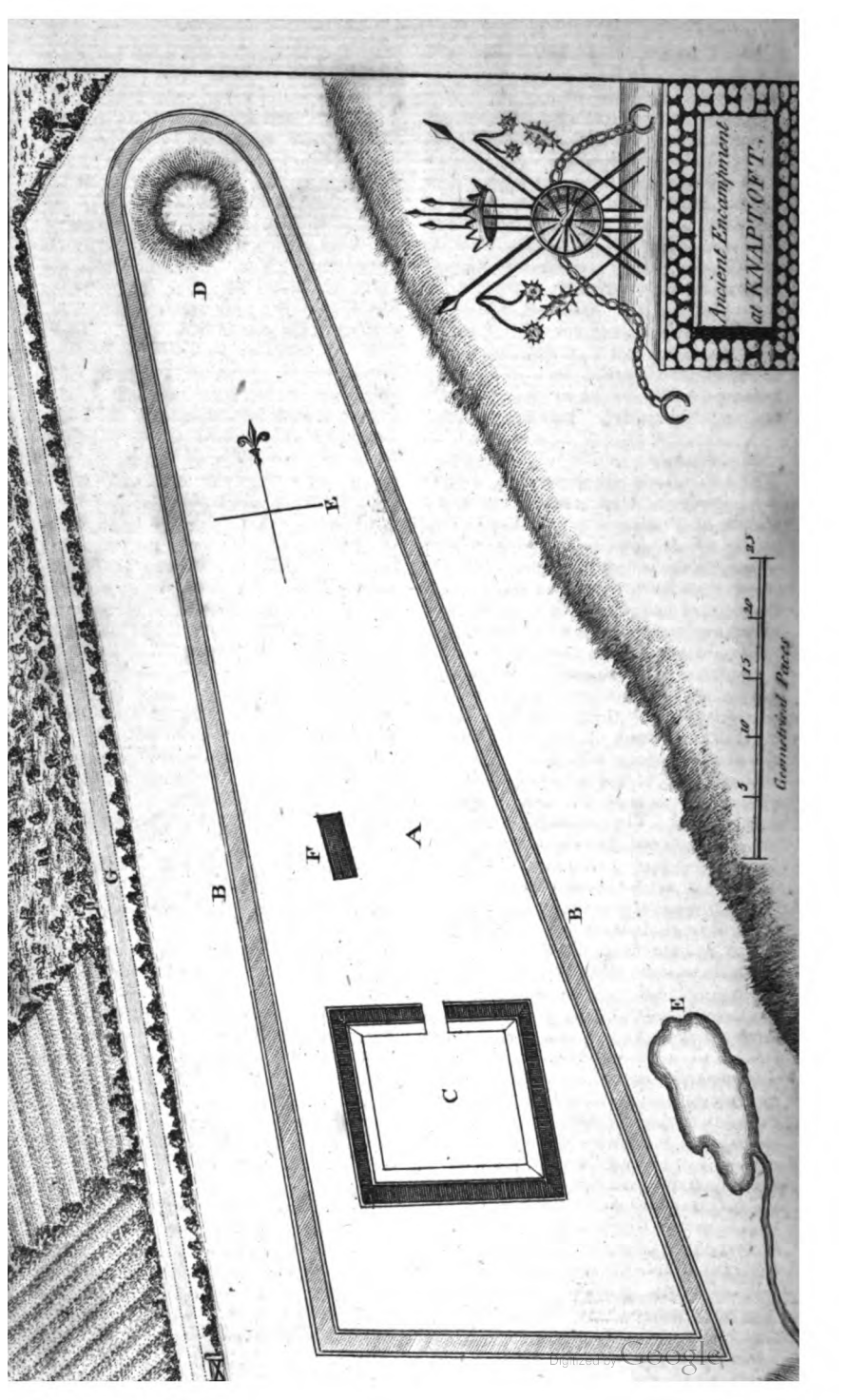
If your ingenious correspondent, in p. 578, is not satisfied with what I have said about Bishop Blaise, I shall ac-

knowledge my ignorance as to what particular time, place, or circumstance it was, that gave occasion to his being chosen patron of the wool-combers. I can no more tell him the reason, than I can tell why St. George was chosen patron of England, or St. Andrew of Scotland, with which nations I believe those saints never had any personal connexions. If he should ask me why St. Crispin was chosen patron of another useful mystery, which doubtless existed long before his time, I should be necessitated to give the same answer; and so of twenty others. Some pious allusion, perhaps, or some private or local veneration, which spread successively among those of the same profession, may be supposed a reason of such institutions.

A *Plain Englishman's* remarks, pp. 572, 3, concerning the progress of language from improvement to degeneracy, are sensible and just; but I must beg leave to dissent from him in the praise he gives the French for avoiding to adopt a medley of foreign terms: I can assure him that the present generation of French gentry carry their *Anglomanie* every whit as far as John Bull has ever carried his *Gallomanie* (pray pass me this last word, Mr. Urban, for *Anglomanie* is good French, and needs no apology). English gardens, English furniture, English horses, English grooms, English dresses, English diversions, are alone in vogue among the great and wealthy; and, along with these, most of the English words used to express them are adopted, such as *boulingrin*, bowling-green: *redingote*, riding-coat; *frase*, frock; *jaquet*, jockey or groom; *club*, pamphlet, *Mistress*, *Miss*, and twenty others that might be cited, which make a polite modern French conversation approach much to a *poplamental*. The good French writers cease not to inveigh against this *néologisme*, as it is called.

In the list of the colleges of the University of Louvain it is to be observed, that the *Arras College* and *Collegium Arelatense* are one and the same, as the names import; and there ought to have been added, the *College of three Languages*, founded in 1517, and still subsisting, where lectures are given on Hebrew, Greek, French, and History.

My sack of remarks is not half emptied; but, as my sheet will hold no more, I must conclude with assuring you, Mr. Urban, that I am very sincerely, Yours, &c. ABBÉ MANN.



Ancient Encampment
at KANAPTOFT.

0 5 10 15 20 25
Constructed Party

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Aug. 3.*

I perceive by your last that your truly respectable Miscellany is open to many beauties as well as to curious queries. I send you a fine drawing, (plate by Moses Griffith, of the present church at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire. The famous castle at this place, the abode of Richard III., and the scene where Chivalry displayed itself before Elizabeth in its most pomp, is now reduced to a beautiful ruin: but the church is almost new. I am unable to give you the account; but that deficiency will doubtless be supplied by some correspondent more versed in those subjects than Yours, &c. EXPLORATOR.

MR. URBAN, *July 27.*

BEING lately from home on a little excursion, I fortunately discovered the site of an ancient encampment in the parish of Knaptoft, in Leicestershire, which, to the best of my knowledge, has never been noticed; yet so conspicuous from the adjoining turnpike-road, it is surprising it should have so long escaped the eye of even a less attentive observer. I regretted for a moment, that an engagement prevented my stopping to take a nearer view; but my visit being at no great distance from the place, I returned the next morning, and sketched a plan, with a survey of the adjacent lands, reducing the admeasurement into geometrical paces. The dimensions may not be perfectly exact for want of proper instruments; but I believe, upon the whole, it is sufficiently accurate. I herewith present you the rough draught, such as it is, taken on the spot; to which I have since added a tomb with an ancient martial trophy of my own composing, designed as a vignette to place thereon the title, which, at the same time, will save your engraver the trouble of forming a better. You will, undoubtedly, expect some account with my private opinion of these curious vestigia. To answer this point, you must be satisfied at present with mere conjecture only. It is little more than a fortnight since the discovery, and, after many enquiries, I could gain no intelligence, or any tradition, from the neighbourhood respecting it. The proprietor of the ground himself was as deficient as the rest, and totally ignorant in these matters. The only material information from him, that served my purpose, was, that some

years ago, in digging a pit, the labourers brought up a large flat stone (but no inscription) and several others of a rude form. This, with some other particulars then related, assured me of its having been the place of interment of some warrior. Similar sepulchres are frequently found, whose sides, formed by irregular stones, are covered with a large flat stone. One of the kind was lately found at Market-Bosworth, with this difference, that the cover was made of burnt clay. These sort of tumuli I have endeavoured to represent in the corner of the plan. From this, and other appearances, I dare not pronounce the premises a Roman military work, rather British or Saxon, perhaps a Danish intrenchment. Its situation from either the Fosse or Watling-street does not seem to favour the first conjecture. It is distant 10 miles south from Leicester, about 7 miles east from the Watling-street, 9 miles south from the Fosse, and about the mid-way between Leicester and Naseby in Northamptonshire. I wish for the opinions of your antiquarian readers, to throw some farther light on this curious and long-neglected remain. However, I am not a little flattered by having luckily made the first discovery, and shall be more so if you judge it worth displaying in your useful Repository. In the mean while, if any thing new can be collected relating to this place, I shall take an early opportunity of communicating it.

References to the plan. [See pl. II.]

A, the camp.

B, the trench, or line of circumvallation.

C, the principal intrenchment and fortress.

D, a raised mount, not above 8 feet high, supposed to have been considerably lowered by the plough.

E, a pond having a constant spring.

F, the place of the tumulus.

G, the turnpike-road, from Leicester to London, through Welford.

Yours, &c. OBSERVER.

How beautiful is Death when earned by Virtue!

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

YOUR lively correspondent *Memory*, in one of your former month's Miscellanies, has said all that a man in full health and spirits, and satisfied with himself, can say, to enliven the gloomy prospect of DEATH and *Dissolution*. But he seems deficient in the main article—

GENT. MAG. *August, 1784.*

PREPARATION for Death and its consequences. It may be doubted whether most men, unless Misery has been the prepollent ingredient in their existence, would not rather wish their time to come over again than to go out of this world. Let it be understood, that this coming over again is to be a repetition of the same enjoyments, with the same friends and connections; and with the resolution and good sense to improve by past experience, and to avoid past follies and errors, and only take the best part of the time past, or a very small proportion of past misfortunes and difficulties. So few men reflect on what is to come, that they recur, by natural impulse, to what is past, and few "wish to change their certainty for the prospect of a better."

To be reconciled to Death by Insensibility, or to be beguiled out of life by never thinking of the alternative, is neither the philosophic nor the Christian plan. Of the act or instant of death every human creature, who has lived in society, must be aware. How far they must be afraid of it, glad or sorry for it, is a separate consideration. Let us extend a few thoughts on it; and let us see what a man, who has lived out more than half his days, even deducting from that period the years of infancy and adolescence, should think on the occasion.

Dr. Johnson, who was as fearful of death, and as superstitious about it, as any old woman whatever, said, a man would not go out of a shew-room without some certainty where he was to go next. But the men, who make the world a shew, think of nothing further. Amusement overcomes reflection.

If every man, in respect to health of body, is a fool or a physician at 40, may he not be fairly presumed to have formed a proper estimate of the faculties, pretensions, and prospects of his mind by 50? or how many more years must he hunt after wisdom? Is there ground for new hopes, new connections, new pursuits, at a time when there may not be another decade of years to extend them over, or to complete them in? Would a man wish to become a father when he cannot hope to see his son grow up under his eye? Animal spirits, and their *innocent* gratifications, good friends, fair reputation, general esteem, and cheerfulness of disposition, may keep a man in an equal and easy state; they may exhilarate and enliven him, and all about him. But can they last beyond a certain term? May he not outlive them all, and what new scenes or prospects rise to cheer

him? Admit he sinks down to rest in circumstances the most comfortable and pleasing. If he is persuaded he shall rise up again, and if, as the very sensible and reflecting author of *Sylva*, lately published, says, p. 153, Mr. Locke determined rightly when he made personal identity to consist in *consciousness*; the question is not so much, When the dead rise, with what *body* do they come? St. Paul calls the proposer of that question a *fool*. But he would not have bestowed that epithet on the man who should ask, With what *mind* do they come? Much is it to be feared that every man will rise with the same ideas, the same desires, the same general turn of thinking, the same principles, the same passions, with which he lay down; and that Death, no more than his half-brother, Sleep, will do away the heart-ach, however it may relieve the head-ach. *Consciousness* of past crimes must be the torments of the damned; and, unless we can suppose that consciousness done away (which seems an inconsistency), there can be little prospect of those torments being shortened. If crimes are forgiven, the remembrance and bitter reflection on them may be done away: but if crimes are not forgiven (and we have the word of Truth itself for our warrant that there are some which shall not be forgiven, neither in this world nor in that which is to come,) how can the remorse and conviction of them be extinguished?

Christianity puts an hereafter beyond the reach of doubt. If it does not set it forth as a new doctrine, unknown to the Jews, it establishes it as an incontrovertible one. Can the professors of Christianity be careless in their preparation for a future state? Can the man who "considers life as a pilgrimage, and this world as the road to another," be unconcerned how he behaves on that pilgrimage, and how he finishes that journey? Or does he think, like the romantic Crusaders of old, that taking up the cross, and running about the world with it till he can get to the Holy Sepulchre, is all his title to eternal happiness? Superstition and Bigotry may feed their partisans with the empty conceit. But its futility will one time or other be exposed. If the *mind* is the *man*, it must be fed with something more substantial.

Will it then subsist upon the recollection of past conduct, upon the broad daylight discoveries of intuition, upon the contemplation of the divine nature, perfections, and attributes, upon the wondrous,

ders of nature and grace, upon the truth of the purest morality, upon the clear knowledge of the many mysteries in nature, morals, and religion? Or will it for ever repine after trifles, lament its vanity and folly, curse its criminality and madcofs, execrate the light and the truth, and blaspheme its Maker? Will it be lost in wonder at the childifhnefs and simplicity of its past pursuits, on the meannefs of its motives, on the silly and ridiculous springs of its best actions, on its empty hopes, its vainer fears? Will the real and fincere Christian treat Death as a mere lullaby, a foother of pain? Will the true philofopher account it only a change of the form of matter, without any influence on fpirit? Has any one an idea, except from Revelation, of what is to follow it?—Will all the arguments of your correspondent againft the *infant* or *act* of death difpel the fear of it? Since this was written, he has met the gulph—*omnibus quicunque terra munere vefcimur naviganda*. Has he calmed the dreadful apprehenfions of Claudio, or removed Hamlet's dread of fomething after death? Should not the apprehenfion of perpetual confcioufnefs effectually flop the hand of Suicide? Should it not check every difcordant, outrageous, unnatural paffion? If the falflies and burfts of paffion are too quick for it, furely premeditated malice, deep-laid fraud, protracted art, unfathomable contrivance, and every fpecies of guilt that implies time for reflection, and confcience fometimes to awake and start, fhould fludder at the profpect. Would our preachers a little more inculcate this doctrine of confcience, and let this "inform us we can never die," would they not at laft fave fome, by perfuading them they cannot flee from themfelves, though the rocks and the mountains fall on them and cover them from the wrath of Heaven?

Yours, &c. QUINQUAGENARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 2.
THE chapel or inclofure at the Eaft end of *Hawkerft* church, as defcribed in your laft, p. 564, is no uncommon appendage to parochial churches. It may have been a family burial-place, or a veftry, or a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which fome magnificent Abbot of Battle may have added to this church, in his patronage. P.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.
HOW will your correspondent prove the body in the ftone coffin, p. 594, was that of a *Roman* by the fubula, which

was worn after the Roman cuftom to learn where this coffin was the *human* bones petrified a d d thofe of *monks*, of who is faid to be compofed. Are guier's fifhes the *impreffions* or *in* ftones.

P. 621. Boyer, in his French, defines *Filigranne*, "Ou ferverie travaillé des petits gr petis filets. Filigreen work. is a corruption.

P. 632. In digging the foundation of a houfe at Edinburgh, was found feet below the furface, a box fome hundreds of the pennies of the firft Edwards, with a few of III. of Scotland. On one of thefe, round the head, which faced, was this infcription :
✠ ED. ANG ꝑ SCOTIE
Reverse, NONET NOV
the crofs and pellets.—Qu. I am any numifmatical writer?

An infinuation was thrown in the Evening-paper, at the beginning of the month, that the widow of the late and pious Dr. Doddridge was *want*. Can this be true?

Mr URBAN,
THE ftone found near *Devil*, q. d. *Devil* certainly a *milliary*. The infcription proved a *crux criticorum* I certainly is not to be read as fpondent reads it; for in all infcriptions the perfon to whom erected precedes the perfon. Though I confefs I copied it about two years ago, I incline on the authority of the prefe DECIUS, the fucceffor of P emperor. We muft then read

IMP. C
ÆS. C. ME
SSIVS
Q. DECI
TRA PO
FELICI
AVG
XXC
S.

The ftyle of this Emperor is IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANUS. D. IMP. CAES. C. MESS. Q. DECIVS. IMP. CAES. MESS. TRAI. Q. D. which I mention to fhew the tranfpofitions of his name, as *Decius* before *Trajanus*, on this fcore extraordinary. It may not account for *Mefius* being in

tive, when all the other names and titles are in the *Dative*, case. PO after TRA stands for PIO; and though this Emperor has not the title of *Pius* or *Felix* on his coins, that is no reason why it might not have been given him on lapidary inscriptions. Neither is it a reason against his name, &c. being inscribed on a stone in *Britain*, that he does not appear to have ever been in this island. He was born in Pannonia, and his principal service was in Illyrium, whither Philip sent him against Marinus, on whose death he was proclaimed Emperor by the army there, and lost his life in battle in *Mæzia*. But this by no means precludes his having held some command in Britain in former reigns. The example of Florianus, who reigned but *two months*, yet had a milliarey inscribed with his name among us (see vol. LV. p. 1034), is a case in point. The scene of the Roman transactions lay much in Yorkshire in the time of Severus, who died at York A. D. 211. Decius was killed A. D. 249; so that it is by no means impossible that he might have served under Severus, or at least his successors, in Britain, and not have been above fifty years old at his death, as Aurelius Victor states his age. He bore an excellent character in every respect, except that the Christians were cruelly persecuted for one whole year under his reign. (See Universal History, vol. XV. p. 414—417, from Zonaras, Zosimus, and Aur. Victor.)—"His family name was *Mæssius*, which appears also on the medals of his sons. Yet it has been the custom to call him *Decius*, and to put that name sometimes before that of *Trajanus*." (Crevier, Hist. des Empereurs, tom. X. p. 137.)—On a pedestal at Feltria in Rhetia, given by Gruter, CCLXXII. 6, is this inscription:

IMP. CAES.
C. MESSIO
QVINTO. TRA
IANO. DECIO
PIO FELICIS AVG.
PONTIFICI MAX
TRIB. POT. III. COS. II.
P. P. PR. COS.
ORDO FELTR.

and MXXI. 6, this inscription, on a pillar in Italy, on the banks of the *Benaco*:

IMI
C. MESSIO VS
TRAIANVS DECIVS
P. AVG. PA. P. TRIB. POT
II COS. II. PI. C.

His consulships do not appear on his coins in Occo, 352—354.

If the above conjectures are admitted, and they at least deserve to be so till better are started, this monument, almost as rare as that of Florianus, fills up the void in the Roman History of Britain in those disordered times of the Roman empire, where History itself is almost silent.

The coin of Vespasian, found in the same hillock, belongs to his 8th Consulate, A. D. 77. The inscription on the reverse is, *FORTUNAE REDVCI*, and the figure of Fortune is represented standing. Occo, 116. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

AS no account of the late General Prevost has appeared in your valuable Repository, you are requested to insert the following inscription on a neat monument erected to his memory in the churchyard at East Barne, Herts.

Yours, &c.

B. U.

"SACRED to the memory of AUGUSTINE PREVOST, Esquire, major-general in his Majesty's army, colonel of the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment of foot, &c. &c. by birth a native and citizen of Geneva. He entered the service of Great-Britain in 1756, in the rank of major, and uniformly distinguishing himself with the zeal and honour of a true soldier, he merited, and on repeated occasions received, the thanks, both publick and private, of the generals under whom he served. He finished his more active military career with the memorable defence of Savannah in Georgia in 1779, where he commanded, and, in a post intrenched merely on the spur of the occasion, sustained a formal siege against the combined armies, French and American, commanded by the Count D'Estaing, of above three times his own number, supported by a powerful fleet, and furnished with a numerous and well-served artillery: he repulsed them in a general and well-maintained assault; and finally compelled them to raise the siege, thirty-three days from his being closely invested, twenty-six of open trenches and fifteen of open batteries. As a man, he was mild, unassuming, and modest, perhaps approaching to a fault; as a soldier, manly, firm, determined, possessing himself equally in the hour of danger as in that of calmest retirement. His solicitude on every occasion of public import was solely directed to the honourable discharge of his duty to the King and country he had chosen for his. A kind husband, a tender father, a sincere friend. He was also eminent in all the virtues and in all the duties of private life. He died May 4, 1786, aged 63.

This monument is erected by the companion of some of his most trying scenes, now his afflicted widow, in pious and affectionate testimony of her gratitude to him, who was the best of husbands, and the best of men."

MR. URBAN,

July 13.

HAVING frequent opportunities of travelling into Kent, and receiving much pleasure from antiquarian contemplation, I beg leave to submit to yourself and numerous correspondents, an humble attempt for the purpose of explaining the uses in which some of the most remarkable particulars yet remaining about our ancient parochial churches were employed, as well from observation, as the assistance of undoubted authority; and which, I flatter myself, may not be wholly unacceptable, there having been three papers, tending to illustrate this subject, inserted in your last volume.

INDAGATOR.

THE first thing I shall mention as deserving notice is the *vestibulum ecclesie*, or porch, in which is generally found a bench on each side, extending its whole length; and, in many places yet remaining, the fragments of a stone basin, situated on the right-hand of the entrance to the church at the height of about three feet from the ground; this was the receptacle for holy water, used by every one about to enter the sacred edifice.

The porch was, without doubt, a very ancient appendage to the church; for Serburga, who founded the nunnery at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy, is said to have expired in the church porch at Milton in Kent, anno 680; and Gervase, the monk of Canterbury, in his account of the burning of Christ-church, 1174, says, "accensus est ignis ante portam ecclesie extra muros atrii." However the porch may have been passed over as a matter of mere ornament, it had its especial uses, which I will endeavour immediately to explain. In that part of the will of the pious Henry VI. relative to the foundation of his college at Eton, is this article: "Item, in the south side the body of the church a fair large door with a porch, and the same for christening of children and weddinges¹." Somner relates, that in 1299 Edward I. was married at Canterbury to Margaret, sister to the King of France, by Archbishop Winchelsea, "in ostio ecclesie versus claustrum²."

The following rubric occurs in a missal, printed at Paris in 1515, secundum usum sarum: "statuantur vir et mulier ante ostium ecclesie, sive in faciem ecclesie coram Deo, et sacerdote et populo," &c. which points out the use of

the porch in the performance of this rite. By the rituals under the article, "de benedictione mulieris post partum," i. e. churching women, it appears, that the priest goes to the door of the church, where, the woman to receive the ecclesiastical benediction kneeling down, the 23d psalm is said, with some responses, after which she is led into the church, the conclusion being made before the altar.

But the most particular use of the porch was in administering the sacrament of baptism. "Stans igitur in ecclesie limine sacerdos, interrogat catechizandum stantem ad fores ecclesie³." Here the necessary questions being asked, and prayers being said, "ducat eum vel eam in ecclesiam dicendo, Ingredere in sanctam ecclesiam Dei ut accipias benedictionem celestem a Domino Jesu Christo." Nothing can be more apparent, than that the performance of these rites would have been many times impracticable, not to say dangerous to the health of persons so tender as women generally are at the time of churching, and particularly infants when baptized, had it not been for the kind invention of the porch, which effectually secured them against the inclemency of the seasons, and by which every necessity for delaying these duties was removed.

Entering the body of the church, or "aula ecclesie," the font is discovered usually placed near the doors at the west end. They are to be met with of very ancient forms; many, as may be conjectured from their decorations, seeming to have remained since the Norman, and even the Saxon times; nor has due attention been wanting to these venerable remains of sacred antiquity, though the reason for their vast capacity is as yet, in some measure, to be freed from doubt. Respecting the font itself, it should, by a constitution of Archbishop Edmund, be placed in every church where baptism might be performed; also the font, or "baptisterium," must be "lapideum, vel aliud competens, scil. quous baptizandus possit in eo mergi⁴," according to Lyndwood, which may be assigned as one sufficient cause of its largeness: it should also be inclosed within a lattice, nor should the water be kept in it, according to the said constitution, above seven days. As the method of baptizing throws some light on the subject, it will be worth the in-

¹ Royal Wills, p. 279.

² Hist. Canterbury, 167.

³ Missale Rom. secundum Usum Romanæ Ecclesie, Lugduni 1528.

⁴ Gibson's Codex, vol. i. 435.

sermon. By the 42d apostolic canon, three ablutions of one mystery were commanded on pain of being deposed; this seems to have been the usual practice of the church. The mode of baptizing was thus, according to the practice of the Roman Court: "tunc baptizet eum subtrina merfione sanctam trinitatem semel invocando, sic dicens, N. et ego te baptizo in nomine patris, *et merget semel*, et filii, *et merget secundo*, et spiritus sancti, *et merget tertio* 5."

I shall now beg your attention towards the chancel, at the entrance of which, placed on the "gradus chori," (where many things were read in the jejune seasons of the year,) stands the skreen dividing it from the "aula." This is frequently of excellent work, but too well known to need any description, though it will not be impertinent to remark, that in the above will of Henry VI. there is mention of a *revedosse* (skreen), bearing the rood-loft departing the choir and the body of the church 6. At the North end of the skreen, in many old churches, the entrance of a small staircase seems worthy of attention. This leads up to a door, at a moderate height from the pavement. At this door was the place of the pulpit, probably the rood-loft, as appears from the following rubrics: "Incepta vero ultima oratione ante epistolam subdiaconus per medium chori ad legendum epistolam in pulpitu accedat."—"Quando epistola legitur duo pueri in superpelliciu, facta inclinatione ad altare ante gradum chori in pulpitu per medium chori ad gradale incipiendum se preparant et suum versum cantandum 7." There is also another, for reading the Gospel towards the North, in the same place; by the deacon, attended by the subdeacon, who holds the book; as also by two clerks, bearing candles, with a third, having the "thuribulum." As it would be impossible for so many to perform their duty with propriety, circumscribed in the narrow limits of the present pulpit, it is natural to conclude, the pulpit to which these stairs led might be the rood-loft, particularly as it appears to have been placed over the skreen, as is manifest from the will of Henry VI, and that the upper stair usually ascends nearly even with the top of the skreen. From this place also the sermon was made, the curate being obliged to preach four times in the year, by an ecclesiastical constitution of Archbp. Peckham, in which this injunction is worth remarking: "Exponat populo vulgariter absque cujuslibet

subtilitatis textura fantastica 8." From which reading and preaching to the people assembled in the nave, "ubi insident ipsi parochiani laici 9," it may be concluded, the body of the church received the name of "auditorium."

The chancel itself comes next in order to be considered. Lyndwood says, "Cancellus est intersticiu inter propugnacula murorum quale est quod claudit chorum a nave ecclesie 10." This seems to have been considered, in all ages, as the most sacred part of the church. We find, by the 19th Laodicean canon, none were admitted but those of the priesthood during the oblation; and women were totally excluded by the 44th canon of the same council. From the present remains of our old parochial chancels it is natural to conclude them to have been adapted to the most solemn acts of religion. Upon entering it from the nave, we observe, on either hand, the remaining stalls, with desks before them, appropriated to the use of the choir; which, notwithstanding, the author of "The Kentish Traveller's Companion" (who observes, the *sacred offices of superstition* were sung in this place,) thinks was composed of priests officiating at the altars of chauntries, founded in the church or parish 11; and Dr. Harris, or Mr. Thorpe 12 after him, supposes them to be for accommodating the clergy attending the archbishops residing at their mansion; who might have seen them in churches not of the Peculiars, and where these never were any episcopal mansions.

But as stalls are found in churches where it is improbable there should be priests officiating in chauntries sufficient to fill perhaps a dozen or more seats, and also where no great *flocks* of clergy had occasion to come, the choir might have been composed of such of the parishioners as should chuse to sing, there being no reason for excluding the laity from thence, since the establishment of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and several other foundations of that kind, admitted of choristers, an office not included in the seven degrees of orders in the church.

Proceeding up the chancel, we ascend three steps, on which once stood the high altar, now occupied by the communion-table. The altar should be of stone, and consecrated by the bishop. The ends were termed its horns; that on the right being the "cornu epistolae," from the

5 Oib. Codex.

9 Ibid.

10 Ib. 212.

11 P. 73.

12 Bib. Top. Brit. N^o VI. p. 60.

5 Mistale. 1528.

6 Royal Wills, 302.

Epistle being read there, as the Gospel was on the left. Near the altar, in the South wall of the chancel, are to be observed three seats frequently under as many beautiful subdivided Gothic arches, supported by buttresses, and enriched with finials, &c. Seats of this nature are still to be met with at Cliff, at Cobham, and the cathedral at Rochester, in Kent; at which last they are at a great distance from the East end of the choir: and it is probable, the high altar was not fixed against the wall, but had a space behind it, which was common in places of this kind, and called "concameratio;" by means of which it was possible for the altar to be surrounded in processions by the Monks¹³. The very agreeable Gothic structure at Camberwell, in Surrey, also furnishes seats of this kind; not to mention many other places. Between the last seat and the East wall is a small nich, generally in the same stile, and frequently appearing like a fourth arch. The nich is also to be met with where the seats are wanting; and in other parts of the church besides the chancel the bottom is always hollowed, and sometimes a double hollow. The intention of these seats has been of late a matter of doubt, and were by many thought to have been for hearing confessions; which opinion your correspondent W. & D. p. 934 of your last volume, has sufficiently converted. They have been also supposed for accommodating the visitor and his two attendants, with perhaps as little probability. For it cannot be argued that they were brought into use at the general visitation held for centuries before the Reformation in much the same manner as at present, viz. in some convenient part in each diocese, and at one time. Nor does it seem reasonable that the chancel should be incumbered with three seats, which at most could come but into annual use by the archdeacon in the parochial visitation; at which time a single seat appears more to the purpose, he being allowed six, not two, attendants; for each of whom he received an equal procuration. It must also be acknowledged he could only be seated in service-time, since an actual survey was to be taken of the building itself, its books and ornaments, which no one can suppose could be done in the chancel. The archdeacon might also visit several churches in one day; whence it must be impossible he should be obliged to hear service per-

formed. But shortly after the time of Archbishop Langton, who was succeeded in the see of Canterbury 1228, archdeacons began to perform their visitations by enquiry at two annual chapters; so that, soon after that period, there could be no more necessity for these seats in parochial than general visitations.

I shall now, Mr. Urban, with the merited deference to the judgment of yourself and antiquarian readers, endeavour to point out what appears to have been the purpose of the nich and seats in question. It will be necessary just to hint, that the mass, the most august of all the ceremonies of the church, was performed in the chancel; and from thence take occasion to conclude it to have been furnished with every thing necessary for the due solemnity of its celebration, either when said by a single clergyman, or by several, accompanied by the choir. In a rubric, "*De Junctiōe Manuum*," it is mentioned, "*Si vadit (sacerdos) ab altare ad piscinam et dum revertitur*;" and, in another place, "*declinet ad abluendum manus*"¹⁴; also, "*reliquus (sc. cæroferarius) pelvis cum aqua et manutergio portet*"¹⁵. These will be explained by another, from a missal of later date, in which it is said the altar should be provided with "*parva-campanula, ampullæ vitæ vini & aquæ cum pelvicula & manutergio mundo, in fenestella seu parva mensa ad hæc præparata*"¹⁶. Now, it is very plain, by what is here termed "*fenestella*," is signified the small nich above described; and this particularly points out the places once occupied by altars. As a further proof of this, "two altars stood in either wing of the choir (at Canterbury), viz. in each semicircle there is one"¹⁷. On the right hand side, in each of these places, a small nich, or fenestella, of this kind yet remains. By the word "*piscina*" a vessel or basin for washing hands, &c. seems to be designed, as "*pelvis*" assuredly signifies, which probably filled-up the hollow found in the fenestella. Two pair of such basins were bequeathed by Cardinal Beaufort to the altar of the chauntry by him founded in his cathedral at Winchester. The present method of making the "*Javabo*" rather differs; for "*accidit (sacerdos) ad cornu epistolæ ubi stans ministro aquam fundente lavat manus*"¹⁸.

¹⁴ Missal, 1528.

¹⁵ Ibid. 1515.

¹⁶ Ex Decreto Concilii Triden. Coll. A. grip. 1658.

¹⁷ Somner's Hist. of Canterbury, 170.

¹⁸ Missal, 1658.

The triple seat comes next under discussion, and I flatter myself its use will be pretty well explained by what immediately follows: "Quo facto sacerdos & sui ministri in sedibus paratis se recipiant et expectent usque ad Gloria in excelsis.¹⁹" Also, in the rubric of instructions for Saturday before Easter, "Finitis orationibus exeat sacerdos casulam et in sede sua juxta altare se reponat cum diacono & subdiacono." In order to explain the two last quotations, take another rubric: "In missa solemniori celebrans medius inter diaconum & subdiaconum sedere potest a cornu epistolæ cum cantantur Kyrie eleison, Gloria in excelsis, et Credo.²⁰" Notwithstanding the last rather differs from the others, as to the times of sitting, yet they all sufficiently agree in explaining the matter in agitation, viz. That the above seats were intended for the priest, deacon, and subdeacon, to sit on during some parts of the high or solemn mass; and that they were situated on the South side, and near the altar, and were three in number. This, of all the purposes to which conjecture has assigned them, is certainly the most natural; and it must add considerably to the solemnity, for the three officiants to be seen in their mass habits, seated under these beautiful canopies.—I shall beg to trouble you with a word or two concerning chauntries, and conclude.¹ Dr. Heylin informs us, they consisted of salaries to one or more priests to say mass daily for the souls of their founders deceased, which, not subsisting of themselves, were generally incorporated and united with some parochial, &c. church²¹: as there were forty-seven chauntries in the old church of St. Paul, at London, and but fourteen altars²², it was possible for several to be founded at the same altar. From the remaining "feneſtellæ" it is not unreasonable to conclude, that at the East ends of the North and South aisles of many parish-churches two such altars to have once stood, whose officiants were bound by an oath to exhibit due obedience to the curate of the mother church²³; and the four priests appointed to officiate in the chauntry of John Holland Duke of Exeter, in St. Katherine's, near the Tower, were bound to the choir every double feast in the year²⁴. In chauntries

founded for more than one clergyman, it was usual for each to say a different mass, one of which was always of "requiem."²⁵ When a person was not sufficiently rich to endow a perpetual chauntry, it was common for an anniversary chaplain to sing masses for the repose of his soul during a certain space, for which a stipend was left, as appears by the will of Robert Wolsey, the father of the famous Cardinal.²⁶ From what has been said concerning chauntries, it is evident there might have been several founded in the church, though but the vestiges of one or two altars yet remain; from the subjection of whose officiants to the curate they might have assisted him in many duties, as with his licence in hearing confessions, which must have been very laborious at certain times of the year, particularly at Shrift or Shrove Tuesday, when it was the custom to begin Lent with this duty. And though they were generally prohibited from receiving the Eucharist more than once on the same day, yet they might assist in solemn masses²⁷, as deacon or subdeacon; as also in the choir, probably in the place of its rectors, &c. Nor can this be brought as an argument that there were sufficient numbers established in every parish to fill each stall in the chancel of its church, as has been hinted at in its proper place. INDAGATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Rotherham, July 12.*
THE Mr. Boverick enquired after by your correspondent S. G. in your Mag. for June, p. 507, I am informed now is, or lately was, living at York, in great obscurity, and reduced to teach a petty school there.

I remember that my lately-deceased brother, Mr. Thomas Beckwith, of York, some years ago, shewed me a parcel of spoons of his making, a hundred dozen of which (as I remember) might have been concealed in the shell of a peppercorn. Their shape could not be discerned without a microscope, and they were a present from Mr. Boverick to my late brother; but what is become of them now I cannot learn.

As I shall be at York in the course of the present month, I will make enquiry after the curiosities mentioned in the hapd-bill; and, if they are still in being, you will probably soon hear from me further concerning them.

¹⁹ Missal, 1515, general rubric to the mass.

²⁰ Missal, 1658.

²¹ Heylin's History of the Reformation, 51.

²² Fuller's Church Hist. 350.

²³ Aliste's Pererigon Juris Canonici, 466.

²⁴ Royal Wills, p. 287.

²⁵ Royal Wills, p. 287.

²⁶ Fiddes's Life of Wolsey, Collect. p. 1.

²⁷ Bibl. Codex, 471.

It is much to be regretted, that so ingenious a man should not have met with encouragement more suitable to his merit than that of reaching a petty school.

I was some years ago acquainted with a most ingenious mechanic, whose merit was as much overlooked as Mr. Boverick's. His name was Lawrence Earnshaw. He lived (and died a few years ago) near Motterham, in Cheshire. He was formerly a poor boy, put apprentice to a tailor for seven years, which time he served. Not liking the trade of a tailor, he bound himself apprentice to a clothier; but having a mechanical turn, and neither of those businesses suiting his inclination, he afterwards bound himself apprentice to a clock-maker, and, in the two last apprenticeships, he served other seven years, when he married, and had a very expensive and disordered family.

By the force of his own genius alone, without other assistance than I have before mentioned, except what he had from books, he could have taken wool from the sheep's backs, manufactured it into cloth, made that cloth into cloaths, and made every instrument necessary for the clipping, carding, spinning, reeling, weaving, fulling, dressing, and making it up for wear, with his own hands. He was the sole inventor of the curious astronomical machine mentioned in the printed Bill herewith sent. One of those machines I saw at his house about 20 years ago. He was also a musical instrument-maker, and taught music; a bell-founder, and understood chemistry and metallurgy: in short, he had a taste for all sorts of mechanick, and most of the fine arts, made most of his tools and machines himself, and at last died—"not worth a groat."

Probably some of your numerous correspondents (I should imagine Sir Athol Lever) may be able to give you a better account of him than I can: if not, I will endeavour to recollect some further anecdotes of his life, and, at some future period, furnish you with them, in case you think what I have above related (which I believe to be literally true, having known the man, and received part of it from his own mouth, and the rest from persons who were intimate with him from his youth, whose veracity I have no cause to suspect) merits insertion in your valuable Magazine.

The alterations made in the printed bill, which was given me by Lawrence Earnshaw at the time I saw his astrono-

mical machine, were made by myself, by his directions. I suppose Lord Bute has one of those machines now; and I think that which I saw, which was then not quite finished, was made for a gentleman of Stockport, of the name of Wright. Whether he lived to finish any more, or not, I do not recollect to have heard.

He told me he made all the necessary calculations, respecting the movements of the machine, himself, without assistance from any one; and that they were so near the truth, that they would not vary a minute in a hundred years, if the machine could be kept going, and the vibrations of the pendulum not vary.—The diurnal and annual motions of the terrestrial globe were amazingly clever. By turning a winch, he could accelerate the motion, so as to make the whole machine perform a perfect revolution in a very little time, or could stop several parts of the motion at pleasure.

Yours, &c. JOSIAH BECKWITH.

A Description of a curious ASTRONOMICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL MACHINE, lately finished, after several Years Labour and Expence.

1st, THE case which contains this curious machine is in the form of a very elegant desk and book-case, richly ornamented with carved work, and finished in the newest taste.

adly, In the front of the upper part of the case are hung two globes, each of 12 inches diameter, and made after the latest improvements. The brass plate, in which the terrestrial globe is hung, divides the enlightened hemisphere from that to which the sun is invisible: on this plate are engraved the climates and degrees of latitude; and on the plate in which the celestial globe is hung (and which represents the horizon) are engraved the points of the compass. To each globe there is fixed a brass belt or circle, on which are engraved the hours of the day, and degrees of longitude; and likewise to each globe there is a fixed brass meridian, with the degrees, &c. engraved upon it.

3^{dly}, By a very particular contrivance, the terrestrial globe has two different motions communicated to it at the same time; by means of which the several appearances arising from the earth's diurnal and annual motion are represented. By the revolution of the globe upon its axis in 24 hours, is shewn the time of day in all the enlightened hemisphere of the earth, and in what parts of the earth the sun is either rising, upon the meridian, or setting: and by an annual motion, in 365 d. 5 h. 50' (which the globe has at the same time communicated to it), is shewn the time of the sun's rising and setting,

different length of the days and throughout all the seasons of the year. Over the terrestrial globe is a dial-plate of inches diameter, on which are shewn the minutes of the day, with the phases of the moon; [and also the difference between the true and apparent

The celestial globe makes one revolution upon its axis in 23 h. 56', 54.674", being to a sidereal day, by which motion shewn the rising, setting, and falling of the fixed stars, with their diurnal motion. The globe may be set to different hours according to the latitude of the place where the machine may be placed; and the observer, by observing the situation of the sun on the globe with respect to the horizon, may be enabled easily to point out the fixed stars in the heavens.

Over the celestial globe is a plate of inches in diameter, on which (by means of a gnomon) is shewn the sun's declination, and place in the zodiac; and on the same plate are likewise shewn the golden number and the dominical letter, [the Roman indiction, cycle of the sun and epact. The indexes pointing to the golden number, and the dominical letter, only come to the same point once in 7980 years, or the Julian

the several motions may be performed with the greatest correctness, they are all performed by one pendulum. These machines were made and sold by John Farnshaw, near Mottingham, near Chesham, in Cheshire, price 20 guineas. One of these machines, curiously ornamented, was sold to the Earl of Bute for

URBAN, July 25.
The mechanical curiosities enquired after by your correspondent S. G. are in the possession of the ingenious maker of them; but Mr. Bovey, being now much impaired, they are not, and, I am afraid, will be, in a state fit for public sale. Permit me, Sir, to express my wishes, that this curious artist, who deserves the merit of being a most industrious, honest, sober, modest, and useful man, has never been rewarded with public notice, in a country so unequal to its arts and for liberality. Though Mr. B's circumstances, however, I fear, been materially diminished by extreme indigence, society obliged to him for a numerous family of children, who have been educated in habits of industry, and princi-

ples of piety and integrity; but necessarily confined to the lowest employments in life. If the publication of my letter should be followed by any advantages to him at this late period, I dare say Mr. Urban will rejoice with me. And that you may be assured my representation is true and disinterested, I subjoin my name; which, however, I desire to withhold from the publick, who, I am sure, will be satisfied that it is known to you. T. W.

P. S. Mr. Boverick resides in Feasegate, York.

Buxus sempervirens Linnæi; the Box; in Greek, *Πύλος*; in Italian, *Rosso*; in Spanish, *Box*; in French, *Bouis*; in German, *Bux*; in Saxon, *Box*.

"Splendida perpetuo Buxus honore viret."

WHEN the art of gardening consisted in trimming and forming trees into shapes, the Box was in great request; but, since that time, evergreens in general have been discarded, and this in particular on account of its offensive smell in hot weather. However, it ought to be preserved in the borders of ornamental plantations, as we have so few other hardy evergreens capable of diversifying the scene during our long dreary winters; and with the young beeches and hornbeams, both of which retain their withered leaves: the thick foliage of this tree, especially as it is not eaten by cattle, would much assist in sheltering game. The Box-trees of this country are of inferior size, and the wood of less value, than what is imported from the Levant; neither is it found to the northward of us, yet it bore the severity of December, 1784, better than any of our evergreens, except the firs and junipers.

Kempfer informs us that this tree grows in Japan; and Thunberg says it is cultivated by the industrious inhabitants of that island, who make combs of it, which, when ornamented with a red varnish, the women wear in their hair. The ancients also made their combs of this wood. Its various uses in our country are well known.

The Romans planted the box at their burying-places, probably on account of its longevity. "*Juxta sepulchrum sunt Buxus (sic) sunt etiam cineres.*" (*Rei Agrarie Auctoritas*, p. 296, Amstel. 1674). This quotation explains an epigram of Martial, written in the simplicity of the Grecian manner, though we could wish that

that the tears of the poet were not quite so large*.

Alcime, quem captum domino crescentibus
Labicana levi cespite vela: humus: [annis;
Accipe non Phario nutantia pondera saxo,
Quæ cineri vanus dat ruitura labor:

Sed fragiles Buxos et opacas palmitis umbras
Quod virent lacrymis roscida prata meis.
Accipe, care puer, nostri monumenta laboris,
Hic tibi perpetuo tempore vivet honor.

Cum mihi supremos Lachesis pertulerit an-
Non aliter cineres mando jacere meos. [nos:
Lib. i. Epig. 89.

"O Alcimus, who wast snatched away from thy master in thy tender years, and art covered with a propitious turf at Labicum, instead of a nodding weight of Pharian stone, which ostentatious labour places to moulder over the ashes of others, accept these fragil Box-trees, and a vine which spreads its shadowing branches, and the meadows become verdant, being watered with my tears. Receive, dear boy, these monuments of our affectionate pains, which shall give thee perpetual honour. When Fate shall have spun out my latest years, I direct that my ashes may be deposited in the same manner."

We do not recollect to have seen the custom of using Box as a funereal tree mentioned by any other poet or historian. The vine indeed is represented as twining round the tomb of Sophocles in the well known Grecian epitaph. It is surprising that so little should be found in ancient writers concerning so obvious a memorial of the dead as planting monumental trees. It might have been expected, when few were acquainted with letters, that this method of shewing respect to the deceased would have been generally practised. An oak, a yew, or a Box, would have very frequently outlived the remembrance of the person to whom it was dedicated. However, it appears by Olaus Wormius, that the early inhabitants of the northern part of Europe sometimes surrounded with trees, instead of circles of stones, the barrows or *tumuli* in which eminent persons were buried. (*Monum. Danor. Hufn.* 1643, fol. p. 38).

Asterius Menvenensis observes, in his Life of Alfred, that *Berrocshire* (Berkshire) "taliter vocatur a *Berroc* silva ubi Buxus abundantissime nascitur,"

* Honest Sancho was of our opinion when he saw the "beauteous Dido trickle downe teares from her eyes as big as walnuts," and wished that they had been "drawne by a more cunning and skilfull hand."

p. 3*. This writer, perhaps, remembered the Hebrew word *Berosch*, which is the name of a tree often mentioned in the Bible, but it is of very doubtful signification. It hath been by some translated a *Box-tree*, by others an ash, or larch; and the Septuagint, in their vague manner, render it, in various places, by no less than six other different kinds of trees. (*Hillerii Hierophyticon de Arbor. cap. 39*). We strongly suspect this wood of Box-trees in Berkshire to be imaginary; for we have not hitherto been able to discover this tree in any place where there was the least doubt of its not being planted; probably one reason why it is not so much dispersed as the yew, is, because the seeds are not eaten, and disseminated by birds†. A remarkable instance of its confined state appears at the extensive plantation of this tree at Box-hill, in Surrey, where not a plant is to be seen in any of the adjoining fields; and, after close inspection, we could scarcely find a young seedling, but the succession supports itself, when cut, by rising again from the old stems, like a coppice. Tradition attributes this noble work to an Earl of Arundel. How few possessors of such useless wastes have left behind them so valuable an example of their patriotic pursuits! Even the success with which the late Duke of Cumberland clothed and enriched the barren sands of Bagshot, hath excited little imitation, though it would have amply repaid a cultivator who sought only for profit.

Our oldest botanists agree with us in supposing this tree not to be a native. "Ther groweth (says Turner) in the mountains in Germany great plenty of Boxe wild without any setting, but in England it groweth not alone by itself in any place that I know." *Herbal.* 1586.

"Boxe delighteth to grow upon high cold mountaines, as upon the hills and deserts of Switserland, and Savoye, and other like places, where as it groweth plentifully. In this countie they plant both kinds in some gardens." *Lyte's Herball.* 1586.

Gerard would have done well to have specified those "sundry waste and barren hills in England" on which he asserts it grew in his time. Evelyn affirms,

* Bishop Gibson, in his explanatory Index to the *Chronicon Saxonicum*, cites this passage by mistake as from Florentius.

† "Semen (Buxi) cupit animantibus invisum." *Plin.*

that "these trees rise naturally at Boxley in Kent in abundance;" and succeeding writers have too hastily followed him, for, in a tour through that county, we called at this village, and, on examination of the neighbouring woods, and strictest enquiry of those who were best acquainted with them, we were thoroughly convinced that his assertion was totally groundless*. To say the truth, we were not greatly disappointed, as we recollected what Lambarde had said long before Evelyn's time: "*Boxley* may take the name of the Saxon word *boxleage*, for the store of box-trees that peradventure sometime grow there." *Perambulation of Kent*, 1576.

As this tree, like the elm and many others, retains its Roman or Grecian name in this country, permit us to say something concerning that circumstance. Though planting is at present considered as one of the amusements of a refined age, it does not follow that it was not practised by men of observation in ruder times. Who can say what trees were brought here by the Tyrians and other early merchants, and by the Romans and succeeding invaders? It is reasonable to suppose that this island was never without its Rays, Wheelers, and Evelyns; though all that remain of their enquiries are some plants which have become naturalized. The religious who came from Italy and other parts of the continent in such numbers, and settled in this country, as they were men of leisure, must some of them have been cultivators of plants, and consequently amused themselves with introducing those of their own country.

It may be conjectured, that all trees and shrubs, whose names are derived from the Latin, are not with us indigenous, because the others, which are undoubted natives, still keep their Teutonic or Saxon names; as the oak, ash, beech, horn-beam, maple (the larger maple, which is foreign, hath acquired the name of a very different plant, the sycamore), hazel, birch, holly, ivy, privet, hawthorn, and whit-beam; these are common to Denmark and England, and we believe to Saxony. The trees probably brought from Italy are the Box, *buxus*; elm, *ulmus* (the indigenous elm hath a Saxon name, wych-hazel); service, *forbus*; poplar, *popu-*

* The names of places beginning with *box* may fall as probably be derived from the Saxon *boc* or *bocce*, a beech-tree, or from *bac*, a buck, as from the *Box*-tree.

lus (the trembling poplar is found plentifully in woods, and certainly is a native, and therefore hath a Saxon name, asp); chestnut, anciently cheysteyne, *castanea*; fallow or sally, *salix* (some kinds of *salices* are without doubt indigenous, and consequently have a Saxon name, willow or withy); cherry, *cerasus*; and barberry, *berberis**. These, it is evident, keep their Roman names equally with the undoubted foreign plants, such as the plane, *platannus*; laurel, *laurus*; rose, *rosa* (the native rose is called briar, or canker); pine, *pinus*; mulberry, in Saxon, morberig, *morus*; cedar, *cedrus*; and larch, *larix*. The Latin names remaining with the introduced species of maple, wych-hazel (elm), asp, willow, and briar, are as strong evidences of their foreign extraction as etymology can produce. We should not have been thus particular, were it not of some moment to know whether all the sorts of trees now growing wild in our island are indigenous or not; for, if it can be proved that any of them have been introduced, it is an encouragement to seek for others, either useful, or ornamental; but, if no foreign trees will propagate and spread themselves here, they are much less worthy our attention.

Pinus Pine Linnæi; *the cultivated, or Stone-Pine*.

"Pulcherrima Pinus in hortis."

THIS sort of Pine is found among the trees cultivated by the Greeks and Romans for their esculent produce; and directions are given by Palladius for sowing the seeds at the same time with walnuts, almonds, chestnuts, and pistachio-nuts; according to the Rabbins, the kernels of the fruit of this tree were held in high estimation in very early antiquity; for they define the Hebrew word, which is translated *nuts* in the following passage, to be the seeds of the Pine: "Take of the *best fruits* in the land in your vessels, and carry down the man a present, a little balm, and a little honey, spices and myrrh, *nuts* and almonds," Gen. xliii. 11. To this interpretation the Christian commentators assent.

If we may believe the life of Homer, attributed to Herodotus, the cones of this tree dropped around the venerable

* The juniper is the only tree with a Roman name which seems to contradict us, hath it not a Saxon name in the north?

hard as he lay on Mount Ida beneath a Pine, and which he complimented in the following lines :

Ἀλλὰ τίς σε, Πιῦκη, ἀμείνων καρπὸν ἔσται,
ἵνα εἰ καρφῇσι πολυπύχῃσι προμοίσσῃ;

What tree on Ida's airy tops, O Pine,
Is known to scatter better fruit than thine?

Macrobius relates a pleasant anecdote concerning these cones, which, in common language, were called *poma pinea*, *Pine-apples*. There lived in the Augustan age one Vatinius, who by some means had irritated the Roman people so much that they pelted him with stones; when he entertained them with gladiators, to save himself from such treatment for the future, he procured an edict from the ediles, that no person should throw any thing but *apples* in the amphitheatre. It accidentally happened that at this time Cascellius, eminent for his wit as well as knowledge of the law, was consulted on the question, whether a Pine-apple (the cone of the Pine) was legally included in the term *pomum*, an apple? It is an apple (said he) if you intend to sling it at Vatinius. (*Saturn. lib. 2. cap. 6.*) A decision by which the edict in his favour did not much mend his situation: for Martial represents it dangerous to come under this tree, because the cones in his time were of so great a size and weight, probably enlarged by cultivation for ages.

Nuces Pineæ.

Poma sumus Cybeles: procul hinc discede,
Ne cadat in miserum nostra ruina caput.

Lib. 13. Ep. 25.

The translator, who renders the "pulcherrima Pinus in hortis" of Virgil, "loveliest in walks the Pine," misleads the reader, who, not knowing that this tree was planted in *Italy* for its edible fruit, infers, from this interpretation, that it was placed in gardens merely to shade and decorate.

Ray says, he found this Pine growing wild near Ravenna, and elsewhere in Italy; and that the kernels of the cones, having a very delicate flavour, were eaten at deserts, and were preferred even to almonds. But Miller asserts, that it is not a native of that country; and informs us, that it is still raised in gardens for its fruit. Had any person but Ray told us, that he had seen there whole woods of this tree in a natural state, it might have been suspected that it was confounded with the Pinaster, as the leaves alone are not distinguishable from each other; the cones,

indeed, are widely different. Linnæus, however, well aware of the alteration and improvement of fruits which have been long cultivated, does not chuse to rely on the various appearances of the cones as a sufficient guide to specific distinctions; and therefore refers to the *primordial* leaves, which, he says, are *ciliated* in this tree, and plain or smooth in the *Pinus sylvestris*, and its variety, the Pinaster. We have searched in vain for the *cilia* (hairs like eye-lashes) on these leaves, but find them, on both trees, irregularly dentated.

The linear leaf of the whole genus of Pines is admirably adapted to evade the force of wind on the mountains where they grow naturally. This singular structure of their foliage communicates a peculiar tone to the passing breezes; with which sound the ancient poets were delighted, as conveying ideas of refreshing coolness.

This, which is tenderer than the other kinds of Pine, thrives tolerably well in our island, and in some situations produces cones, but they require a longer summer to ripen. The cones are frequently offered for sale by Italian sailors in the streets of London.

That delicious tropical fruit, the Pine-Apple (*Bromelia Ananas*), takes its name from the resemblance it bears to the cone of this tree. A form so elegant that the Grecian architects, whose profession required them to embellish their works with imitations of the most ornamental productions of nature, selected this cone to crown the summits of their edifices; in consequence of which, we see them on many of our modern buildings. Hogarth, in his *Analysis*, endeavours to explain why this shape is so highly pleasing to the eye.—From the same principle, of recurring to vegetable beauty, resulting from proportion, the Grecian columns imitated the trunks of trees. For the opinion adopted by Vitruvius (*lib. IV. c. 1.*), that the Doric column represented the robust body of a man, the Ionic that of the elegance of a woman, and the Corinthian that of the superior delicacy of a slender maiden, is a fantastic and puerile conceit, which would better have suited Ovid or Pliny. In like manner, the pillars in that singular style of building which hath been called the Gothic and Saracenic order, and whose origin has hitherto been sought with fruitless enquiry, was probably intended to resemble a grove of *Arundo Bambæ*, whose

bodies were tied together in columns, and whose branches were interwoven and connected in the form which the ceilings of many of our cathedrals exhibit.

T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug 9.

HOWEVER vague may be our conjectures about the name of the person who has lately edited BELLENDENUS's three books DE STATU, yet we cannot be mistaken in pronouncing him a man of uncommon erudition. For in the Preface which the editor has prefixed appear such extensive reading and dexterity of application as are rarely found in modern publications. There is indeed a profusion of classical quotations, introduced with a facility which shews the *πολυμαθία* and *αχρῖονία* of the writer. And though the readers of CICERO and LIVY complain of a *κακοσυμβίτης* in the style, yet "Resistam iis, qui quoddam inani circa voces studio fenescent," Quintil. Proœm. l. VIII; and assert, that with extraordinary address and apt phraseology he handles familiar topics of a political nature, which could not be so readily and elegantly treated of in the Latin language by any one who had not its words, idioms, and diction at command. The writer of the Preface, "*Lectiōne multâ et idoneâ copiosam sibi veborum supellestem comparavit*," Quintil. Proœm. viii; and those words he has applied with ingenuity and vivacity, not surpassed by ERASMUS or SIR THOMAS MORE.

But the same spirit of candour, which induces the liberal critic thus to admire the Preface as a literary composition, will perhaps prompt the calm observer of public affairs to differ entirely from the sentiments which its "*Liberrima Indignatio*" throws out against him for whom many a disinterested and honest patriot has with just reason prayed,

Hunc saltem EVERSO Juvonem succurrere SÆCLO

Ne prohibete. VIRG. Georg. i. 500.

The writer of the Preface inveighs against the Minister, as incapable of discharging the momentous duties of his station, from his inexperience as a statesman and an orator. He endeavours to prove this inexperience by considering the youth, acts, and eloquence of the Minister; but,

*Ἦεν σοφός ην, ὅρις ἔφασκε ΠΙΠΙΝ ΑΝ
ΑΜΦΟΙΝ ΜΥΘΟΝ ΑΚΟΤΗΣΗΣ*

ΟΤΚ ΑΝ ΔΙΚΑΣΑΙΣ.

Aristoph. Vesp. 374

It is true, and be it said to his greatest glory, that the Minister of the British empire has not yet seen thirty years of age, and yet can direct its most important concerns in every branch of administration, so as to excite the astonishment of Europe. The maxim, "*SERIS venit usus ab annis*," is right in general. In some particular cases, however, it is no less right that "*Ὁ τροπὸς ἡμῶν ἐστὶ ΤΗ ΦΥΣΕΙ ΓΕΡΩΝ*," according to MENANDER. At this time we behold a rare instance of political wisdom in the earliest period of manhood; insomuch that the Minister seems to have been born with powers of mind peculiarly adapted to civil polity. Indeed *ἐνταῦθα, ὁμολοῦνται φόρας μισοῦ ἡμῶν, καὶ τῇ μὲν φύσει ΣΥΝΕΓΩΣ, τῇ προαιρέσει δὲ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠΡΑΓΜΟΝ καὶ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ*, Plut. Vit. Themist., and if he was advanced to places of the highest trust and dignity in the state, at an age when others have scarcely begun to think seriously of legislation and government, his appointment was not without judgement, and a view to public good; for he has shewn himself competent to the multifarious business of his department, at once entering into its complicated concerns by a kind of intuition; or, as THUCYDIDES says of THEMISTOCLES, *οὐκ ἔλαττον—ἐνταῦθα δυναμειολητής βραχυτητι*. Thuc. i. 138.

But the Editor of BELLENDENUS arraigns the Minister on the two principal and most material acts of his administration, viz. the Irish Propositions and Commercial Treaty. On these acts, however, may the Minister not fear to rest his credit; for though the one were rejected, and the event of the other be dubious, yet were the principles from which they originated sound and wise.

The great basis on which every patriot would form a Treaty is, the general good of the empire at large. With a view thus extensive were the Irish Propositions framed and introduced for parliamentary sanction. That they were advantageous for England, the jealousy of the Irish evinced; that they were beneficial to Ireland, the apprehensions of the English demonstrated: and so the opposition excited both in England and Ireland proved, what, however, was very far from being its object, that the Propositions were mutually serviceable to both countries.

The exhausted condition to which the revenues of the empire were reduced,

required some plans of more enlarged policy, than have hitherto been followed, to be immediately devised and pursued, in order to restore national credit and public prosperity. An impoverished country finds the most effective and substantial resource in commerce; and commerce is then most flourishing when it can send its various commodities, with convenience and advantage, to the greatest number of markets. And if such markets can be opened in a country which heretofore has been hostile, then with reason may be expected not only the benefits arising from more extensive trade, but the prospect of securing peace with that country, and PACEM POSCIMUS OMNES.

On some such general maxims does the Commercial Treaty seem to have been adopted; and if reasoning on the greatest probability be safe and wise, then is the Treaty to be defended as a system founded on principles which appear salutary to Great Britain, in every respect. Τοις ἑταίροις ἐν μὲν ταῖς ΠΑΕΙΣΤΑΙΣ τῶν ΠΟΛΕΩΝ ἀντιφορτίζεσθαι τι ἀνάγκη—Ὅσα γὰρ μὴ ΠΑΕΙΟΝΕΣ ἰσχυρίζοιτο, καὶ ἐφαίροντο, δηλοῦν ὅτι τοσοῦτοι αὖ ΠΑΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣΑΓΟΙΤΟ, ΚΑΙ ΕΞΑΓΟΙΤΟ, ΚΑΙ ΕΚΠΕΜΒΟΙΤΟ, ΚΑΙ ΠΩΛΟΙΤΟ, ΚΑΙ ΜΙΣΘΟΦΟΡΟΙΤΟ, ΚΑΙ ΤΕΛΕΣΦΟΡΟΙΗ. Εἰς μὲν οὖν τὰς τοιαύτας ΑΥΘΕΡΕΙΣ ΤῶΝ ΠΡΟΣΘΑΔΩΝ οὐδὲ πῶς διακρίναι διττὸν, ἀλλὰ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΑ ΠΟΛΙΤΑΝΡΩΠΑ καὶ ἐπιμελείας. Xen. Περὶ Προσόδ. C. 3.

The ψηφίσματα, which have encouraged exportation and importation of merchandize, and which have opened our harbours and marts to all nations, are φιλανθρωπία, and will tend ἐν αὐξήσει τῶν προσόδων, not less in this country than at Athens.

To all that has been said by the Editor of BELLENDENUS on the Minister's mode of speaking may be replied, "Cum in iisdem sententiis verbisque (oratio) versetur, summus habet dissimilitudines; non sic, ut alii vituperandi sint, sed ut ii, quos constat esse LAUDANDOS, in DISPARI tamen genere laudentur." Cic. de Orat. iii. 7; and of the Minister it may fairly be said, "Istum audiens, equidem sic judicare soleo, Quicquid aut addideris, aut mutaveris, aut detraxeris, vitiosius et deterius futurum." Cic. de Orat. iii. 8.

The critical situation of this country demands an orator who can force conviction on the minds of the senators. Such

is the Minister. "Limatus et subtilis, rem explicans propriis aptisque verbis, hæret in causâ semper, et quid iudici probandum sit, cum acutissimè vidit, omisissis cæteris argumentis, in eo themata orationemque defigit." Cic. de Orat. iii. 8. Perspicuity and adherence to the main subject are peculiar excellencies in his speeches; and if sometimes he utters truths not quite so acceptable to all parties, he may thus defend himself in the words of a patriot orator: Δικαίως Πολίτου κρῖναι, τῇ μὲν Περὶ ἀσφαλείας Συνέλευσι, αὐτὴ τὰς ἐν τῷ λαῷ χάριτος ἀκριβοῦσαι. Demosth. Olynth. ii. 8.

Those who are disposed to judge impartially of the Minister have yet other grounds for thinking of him favourably. Not only his political and senatorial abilities, but his public and private virtues, also deserve much more than bare commendation; they merit applause and admiration. There has not yet appeared in his conduct a single instance of sinister intention or self-interested consideration; on the contrary, many proofs have been given of his preferring public to private good. The purity of his morals has been made even the subject of ridicule; but how highly does it exalt his character as a man, that envy itself can object nothing to his private life, but that he is "Virtutis veræ custos rigidusque fœculis." Yet surely it betrays a degenerate age, that unspotted innocence in a man of high station should be marked out as a phenomenon, and even made a term of reproach. Is it then necessary that vice and corruption should be inseparable from superior talents and conspicuous rank? Are poets, orators, and statesmen to be all debauchees before they can be acknowledged as men of genius and ability? It is a fatal doctrine thus to depreciate that VITAL PRINCIPLE OF public welfare, PURE MORALITY IN PRIVATE LIFE. The Minister has been conversant in ancient learning to better purposes than to adopt the fashionable paradox, which maintains, that it is not necessary for the good minister to be a good man. He has imbibed the weighty instruction conveyed in these words: Εἰ δὲ μέλλεις τὰ τῆς Πολιτεὺς πράξεις ὀφείλεις καὶ καλῶς, ΑΡΕΤΗΣ σοὶ μεταδοτεὶ τοῖς Πολίταις;—Δυναίτο δ' αἰ τις μεταδομένη, ὁ μὴ ἔχῃ;—ΑΥΤῶι ἀρὰ ΣΟΙ πρῶτον κίνητιον ἀρετῆν, καὶ ἄλλω, ὃς μέλλει μὴ ἰδίᾳ μοῖον αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν αὐτοῦ ἀρετῶν καὶ ἐπιμελησέσθαι, ἀλλὰ Πολιτεὺς καὶ τῶν Πολιτῶν;—Οὐκ ἀρὰ ἐξουσίαι σοι ἐνδ' ἀρχῆν

παραινέσας το αὐτὸν ποιεῖν ὁ τὶ αὐτὸν
βούλη, οὐδὲ τῇ Πολιῇ, ἀλλὰ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥΣ-
ΝΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΟΦΟΥΣΝΗΝ. Plato, Al-
cibiad. i. 27, ed. Etwaill.

Be it remembered, that Rome owed its existence to that Scipio to whom "petenti adilitatem quum obsisterent Tribuni Plebis, negantes rationem ejus habendam esse, quod NONDUM AD PETENDUM LEGITIMA ÆTAS ESSET, Si me (inquit) omnes Quirites adilem facere volunt, SATIS ANNORUM HABEO." Livy, xxv. 2. This illustrious man had not exceeded the twenty-fourth year of his age, when, amidst the consternation and despair which had seized the Romans, he offered himself for the consulship, and was eagerly chosen. It is true, a temporary dissatisfaction followed the appointment of this young man to so important an office at a period replete with danger. But Scipio soon dispelled their fears: "Advocatâ concione, ita de ætate suâ imperioque mandato, et bello quod gerundum esset, MAGNO ELATOQUE ANIMO DISSE- RUIT, ut ardorem eum qui resederat, excitaret rursus novaretque, et impleret homines certioris spei, quàm quantam fides promissi humani, aut ratio ex fiducia rerum subicere solet." Livy, lib. xxvi. 19.

Rome had cause to rejoice that Scipio was her consul; Britain too has reason to gratulate herself that PITT is her minister.

Σοφός ὁ πολε-

λα πῶς φασα ——— Pind. Ol. ii.

Let not therefore objection be made to the youth of one who may with confidence say,

————— ἢ ὄργῳ ΝΕΟΣ,

Ὁν του ΧΡΟΝΟΝ χρεῖ μαλλον ἢ ΤΑΡΤΑ σκοπεῖν. Soph. Ant. 740.

Or in the words of Menander:

Μη τοῦτο βλαψῆς, ἢ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΣ λίσω,
Ἀλλὰ ΦΡΟΝΟΥΝΤΟΣ ἀνδρὸς ἢ λογους
εἶναι. O. S. T.

MR. URBAN. Aug. 11.

AS many fruitless enquiries have been made about the signature to the dedications * of a late edition of Bellendenus, I take the liberty of sending to your learned Magazine my conjectures upon the subject; and, instead of refusing the solutions which others have attempted of this difficulty, I shall be content with proposing my own. A

* See them in our poetical department.

EDIT.

friend of mine, who is much acquainted with the supposed editor, says, that, upon asking him the meaning of A. E. A. O. he received this answer: "I believe, Sir, there is no political allusion, nor any reference to the characters or names of the persons to whom the dedications are addressed." My friend then asked, how the publication was carried on by a person who lived in the country, at a distance from the press? "The preface," replied the editor, "is apparently and really the work of one man; but do you think it impossible that, in making a new edition of Bellendenus, he might not have some friend to superintend the press, and to execute some other parts of the editorial office?" Now, Mr. Urban, I believe that it is not very difficult to fix upon the name of that friend; and, if my conjecture be right, the letters will be very intelligible. There is a very learned, well-informed, and worthy fellow of Em—l College, with whom the editor has long lived in habits of intimacy and confidence. The person I allude to has been for some time absent from the university, and is suspected by his acquaintance of being very busy with printers. His political opinions are known to be the same with those of the editor, and his zeal in defending them equally ardent. The dedications contain sentiments of which this gentleman certainly approves; and I think it probable that the editor, in return for some assistance he might receive in the course of the work, joined the first vowels of his friend's Christian and surnames to those of his own. About A. A. there can be no doubt; and, if there be such a person in the republic of letters as Hc—y Ho—r, it will be easy to account for the remaining letters.

Yours, &c. MANTIS ARISTOS.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 3.
BEFORE I submitted to the judgment of the Howardian Committee the propriety of the legends for the medal intended to be struck in honour of the prisoners' friend, I was, I confess, aware of the objection offered against them by W. C. (see Mag. for June, p. 486). But I trust your correspondent will do me the justice to believe, that, had I conceived myself to be chargeable with the presumption he has attributed to them, the letter had not appeared in your Miscellany.

When these, and similar passages of Scripture,

Scripture, are applied by one frail mortal to another, surely they ought to be, and, according to my apprehension, have always been considered, not in an absolute but conditional sense,—not as peremptorily declaring what shall be the inevitable portion of an individual at the final day of retribution, but what will certainly be his recompence if his actions have been strictly conformable to the laws of his Saviour and his Judge. And having observed texts of Scripture so used in Funeral Sermons and Epitaphs, there did not, after due deliberation, appear to me to be any adequate reason why they might not be engraved upon a commemorative medal.

Concerning the merits of Mr. Howard, I am fully persuaded there can be but one opinion. For the benefit of the community of which he is a member, nay, of mankind in general, may so valuable a life be long preserved! But when the time shall come for his resting from his labours of love, who, that has heard of them, will hesitate to express of him a sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life, as it is remarked, in your last Magazine, p. 580, is the true characteristic of Mr. Howard that he is a Christian?

Yours, &c. S. DENNE.

MR. URBAN, *Canterbury, June 30.*
THE escape of criminals from death, after hanging an hour, is attributed, on the authorities of *Bonetus* and *Cordanus*, to the ossification of the *trachea arteria*. Strangulation may have been prevented where the passage of air through the windpipe was kept open and free by the resistance of the ossification to the pressure of the rope. Anatomists have sought in vain the cause of death, by suspension, in the brain, and heart, and lungs, where no extravasation of blood, or distension of the vessels, could evidently shew causes of an apoplexy, or obstructions in the heart and lungs. Another cause from observations may clear up the fact. Generally such persons who have survived hanging have been young, thin, and of light weight, and the cord, garter, or handkerchief, so placed as not totally to prevent the admission of air. The blood-vessels may have been compressed so as to produce a loss of every sense, and a want of circulation; which, by frictions, bathing, and well-timed bleeding, to the astonishment of the by-

standers have been re-called, in the same manner as a person recovered from drowning, or fainting. But when the use of the *trachea arteria*, or wind-pipe, is totally destroyed, when it has lost its support on both, or even one side, an immediate embarrassment is succeeded by a total stoppage of inspiration of air, and of circulation of blood. Dissections prove that the strongest, and most corpulent persons, who have died sooner by strangling than those of a weaker and thinner habit, had suffered more immediate death by the breaking off of the *styloid* process on one, and sometimes on both sides, at the very instant of suspension. The use of those processes to bear up and support the *trachea arteria* are well known; and that the attempts of executioners to break the neck, as they call it, is by destroying those processes, either in foreign countries, by jumping on the criminal's shoulders, or pulling by the legs, or, more humanely in this country, by placing a knot of the cord under the ear, which presses on the *styloid* process, and, from the weight of the body, causes it to break. In the case of a hale and strong young man, of about 25 years of age, both the *styloid* processes, although remarkably well-made, of great strength, taper, and full two inches in length, were broken, and the criminal instantly died, owing, it was reported, to his having jumped off the cart as it drew off. It is probable then, that such, who escape death from the hands of the executioner, owe the preservation of their life to the placing or slipping of the rope in such a manner as to rest on the under jaw and back part of the head, whereby the criminal is slung without having any pressure on the wind-pipe, or on either of the *styloid* processes, or on the jugular vessels.

ANATOMIÆ CULTOR.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 13.*
IN a daily paper of last month I read the following paragraph:
“*Peterhead, Panunach, and Moffat*, are the Scottish watering-places. The resort to these places has, of late years, been frequent, and that too by persons of ton.”

I have spent many seasons at Moffat, and, in gratitude for the benefit I have received from its waters and its air, must say that it is a most agreeable and salubrious watering-place. Its sulphureous well has been held in great and

just estimation for upwards of 150 years, as an invaluable remedy, if persevered in, for all cutaneous and scrophulous diseases. The chalybeate spring, perhaps the strongest in Britain, was discovered about 40 years ago*, and is equally efficacious in strengthening weak stomachs, and removing nervous headaches and other complaints of that description. Moffat is one of the best-built and cleanest villages I have seen any where, and contains very good, I may say elegant, lodgings, a tolerable assembly-room, bowling-green, and walks, and one of the best inns between London and Edinburgh. It is situated (about 50 miles south of this last city, 30 North of Carlisle, and 18 N. E. of

Dumfries) in a small but delightful plain, near the mountain which gives rise to the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan. From the direction of those rivers, it is evident that the highest land in the south of Scotland is in the neighbourhood of Moffat. The place, indeed, is surrounded on all sides, except towards the south, by lofty and dry mountains, some of them covered with verdure to their summits, and affording pasture to numerous flocks of sheep, some black cattle, and a few goats, kept to accommodate the company with whey. This pastoral and romantic situation cannot but be attended with excellent air. The air of Moffat is unequalled, in point of salubrity, by

* This spring was found out in 1748 by one of the most original geniuses that ever existed. His name was John Williamson, alias *Pythagoras*, alias *Bramin*, alias *Holt Jehu*. This last nick-name proceeded, I believe, from a farm he rented: the two others from his singular notions. He was well-skilled in natural philosophy, and might be said to have been a moral philosopher, not in theory only, but in strict and uniform practice. He was remarkably humane and charitable; and, though poor, was a bold and avowed enemy to every species of oppression—virtues which might cover the multitude of his singular opinions. Among others, the transmigration of souls, or metempsychosis of Pythagoras, was said to have been one of his favourite dogmas. Certain it is, that he accounted the murder (as he called it) of the meanest animal, except in self-defence, a very criminal breach of the law of nature, insisting, that the Creator of all things had constituted man, not the *tyrant*, but the *lawful* and limited *sovereign*, of the inferior animals; which, he contended, answered the ends of their creation better than their little despotic lord. I do not know how he accounted for the origin of natural or moral evil, or for the existence and final cause of animals of prey, which he detested; for one of his strange precepts was, “kill the cat, and tame the rat.” He did not think it

— enough,
In this late age, advent’rous to have touch’d
Light on the precepts of the Samian sage;

for he acted in rigid conformity to them. During the last 40 or 50 years of his life, he totally abstained from animal food, and was much offended when any was offered to him. He insisted that, at best, it served but to cloud the understanding, to blunt the feelings, and to inflame every bad passion; and that those nations who eat little or no flesh, as the poor among the Scotch and Irish, were not inferior in size, strength, or courage, to other men. His vegetable and milk diet afforded him in particular very sufficient nourishment; for, when I last saw him, he was still a tall, robust, and rather corpulent man, though upwards of fourscore. Though he allowed and even revered the *general* authority of the Scriptures, yet he contended that the text had been vitiated in those passages which were repugnant to his system; and for this he blamed the priests and priesthood, the only names he used for the clergy and their function. He sometimes went to church; but it was no easy matter to please him in matters of religion. Among other objections he had to the church of Scotland (most of which I have forgot), he was particularly displeased with the psalm-tunes (the same with those used in England), and composed several *philosophical* hymns to the tunes of *The Flours of Farest, Lochaber no more*, and other soft and plaintive Scotch airs, which, by the way, some antiquaries suppose to have been originally church-music. He lived a harmless, if not an useful, life, and died in 1768 or 1769, aged upwards of 90, perhaps not sufficiently regretted, at the seat of a respectable gentleman, who admired our philosopher for his humanity and his independent spirit, though he laughed at his curious notions. Agreeably to his own desire, he was interred in Moffat church-yard, in a deep grave, at a distance from the other burying-places. His worthy patron erected a free-stone obelisk on the spot, with an epitaph descriptive of his virtues, and particularly of his protection of the animal creation. Such are the particulars I am able to recollect concerning this singular man, a full account of whose life and opinions would certainly form a very curious piece of biography. I cannot but add, that, if most of us had the same tenderness for each other, which John Williamson entertained, not for mankind only, but for the poorest reptile of the creation of God—“it would be something!”

say that I know, of in Britain. The roads over all that country are equal to any in England, if we except about 8 miles of the Edinburgh road, along the banks of the Tweed, which, to the disgrace of the county of Tweed-dale, is entirely out of repair. Hence the communication of Moffat with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, and Dumfries, is perfectly easy, as Diligences to and from those cities daily pass through the place. Its only disadvantage is the want of a good market. They have, indeed, plenty of excellent mutton, lamb, milk, garden-stuffs, and some trout; but (as Dr. Johnson observes of Scotland in general) before they had these they probably had *nothing*; for poultry is scarce, owing to the annihilation of the small farms; and they are obliged to get most of their beef and veal from Dumfries, where there is as plentiful and well-regulated a market as any in Britain. Fuel too is scarce, the nearest coals being at Douglas, 20 miles distant; but this inconvenience is, in a great measure, removed by the use of peats or turf; and, when the extensive and thriving plantations in the neighbourhood grow up, they will have *wood*.

ETONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 13.

AS you have given the epitaphs of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hubbard, in the cloister at Emanuel College, Cambridge, in which your correspondent (who probably quoted from memory) has not only been extremely inaccurate, but has even made false grammar, I send you a correcter copy of both the inscriptions, which, in justice to the learned society within whose precincts they stand, you will, I hope, lay before the publick, accompanied by another epitaph, never (to my knowledge) before published.

H. S. E.

HENRICUS HUBBARD, S. T. B.
Aulæ Catharinæ primus alumnus
Hujus collegii dein Socius 46 } per
Tutor strenuus et fidelis 35 } annos
Pro Dom. Margareta concionator 21 }
Academiciæ Registrarius 20 }
His omnibus officiis ita perfunctus est
Ut nullum hujusce sæculi virum
Aut vivum magis coluerit
Aut mortuum deserviret
Academia.
Obiit 23^o Januarii
A. D. 1778.
Ætat. 70.

It should be observed, that Mr. Hubbard had directed his executors, if they placed a stone over him, to inscribe on it the number of years he had served his academical offices; and it was his wish, probably, to have nothing more. But the gentlemen of the College (to whom at his death, as well as in his life, he had been a benefactor) could not be prevented from adding their testimony of his conduct in the concluding sentence.

On the other side of the chapel door is a monument, with ornaments exactly similar, to the memory of Dr. Smith, the inscription on which is said to have been drawn up by Mr. Hubbard himself.

M. S.

MICHAELIS SMITH, S. T. P.

In agro Danelmensi nati,
Ecclesiæ de Freckenham in Com. Suff. rectoris,
Viri cornis, benevoli, justî,

Qui

In hoc collegium cooptatus,
Quod beneficiis non vulgaribus sibi devinxerat,
Amoris ergo

Corpus suum in hoc porticu humari voluit.

Obiit 6to Maii,

A. D. 1773,

Ætat. 53.

On the opposite side of the same cloister, among other monuments, is the following to the grandson of the celebrated Dr. Mead:

M. S.

JACOBI MEAD, LL. B.

Quem suavi indole

Et candidis moribus

ornatum

Mors immatura cognatis

Omnibus et amicis

Flebilis abstulit,

Anno { Ætatis 26,
Christi 1772.

Mr. URBAN,

June 16.

THE following epitaph is inscribed on an altar tomb, standing on the south side of Brighthelmstone churchyard, in memory of Captain Nicholas Tetterfell (who was master of the vessel in which King Charles the Second made his escape to the Continent after his unsuccessful action at Worcester); but the letters, not being cut so deep as was necessary for the subject they were intended to convey, are now much obliterated. In your Repository, it will hand down to succeeding ages the memory of a man, who, for his loyalty, ought never to be forgotten by this nation;

tion, as he was chiefly instrumental in preserving the life of his sovereign, together with the existence of our church and happy constitution. H. I.

* * We have printed this letter, as it describes the present state of a remarkable tomb. For the inscription, we beg leave to refer to our vol. XLIII. p. 17. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.
THE following account of the first founding of the nunnery of Godslow* is transcribed from the chartulary or ledger-book of that house, which was abstracted into English by "*a pore broder and welwysber to the good Abbes of Godslowe, Dame Alice Henley †, and to all hyr covert.*"

"The cronicle of the howes, and monasteri of Godslowe makyth mention how that place wace foundyde fyrst by revelacyon in this wyse in Wynchestre:

"In Wynchestre was a lady bore of the worthiest blood of this reme, Dame Edyse was she callyd, hyr fadyr and modyr had no mo chyldyr but her onely, and for that she was more lovyd and cheryshed, she was fayre and comly, and well was wyth the Kyng Almyghty, and syth was maryd to a knyght Syr Willm Launcelne. By the grace of God they had thre chyldre to gedyr that much were fayr and emnannt, oon sonne and too dowhtyrs. The sonne was Abbot of Abendon. Now of the lady y shal now sey in which manner, and in which wyse she lived in Goddys service. After the decease of her housbond ofte to her come by a vyfyon that she shulde goo nye to the syte that Oxenford was callyd, and there she shold abyde anone to ye tyme the se a tokyn of the Kyng Almyghty, how and what wyse she shold byeld a place to Goddys service. To Bynsey is this lady come as in a vyfyon her was sent. In her orisons there she dwelled, and muche

holy lyfe she ledde. One voyce is a vyfyon she herd, the which to her seyde what the shold do. Edyne, Edyne, ryse the up and withoute abydyng go ye there where the lyht of hevyn alyhtyth to the erthe from the fermament, and there ordeyne ye myrchons to the servyse of God 24 of the moost gentil women that ye can fynde. And thus was fyrst this abbey founded. Now syth is this Lady Edyne to the Kyng Henry the Fyrst did goo, and all him hath shewyd what God in a vyfyon her had sende. Whanne the Kyng had herd all that she say wolde bytwene they... how and what wyse they myght bryng this good dede to an ende, and so be they... in Goddys service how they myght best bylde a chyrch in the worship of God, and of our Lady, and Seynt John Baptist. Now is this Lady Dame Edyne the abbas in her chyrche and 24 ladys with her. Of her too dowghteys the eldeste Dame Himme was hyr name the 1 prioress of this hows, and Dame Anis the secunde dawter the secunde prioress so long as she lyved." PHOSPHORUS.

Original Letter from HENRY CARY, Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to the Earl of Corke.

My Lord, *Chichester-house, Aug.*
23, 1623.

I HAVE lately received letters from my Lord the Duke of Buckingham, and others my noble friends, who have inticated me to send them some greyhounds* and bitches out of this kingdom, of the largest sort; which I perceive they intend to present unto divers princes, and other noble persons. I am given to understand that there are good store in your country. And therefore I pray you, either by yourself, friends, or neighbours, to procure me one brace either of dogs or bitches, and them to send unto me with all the speed you may; and, if you can possible, let them be white, which is the colour now most in request; herein you shall do me a

* See the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1783, p. 462.

† Alice Henley, or Alice of Henly, was abbess about 1464, temp. Edw. IV.—In the prologue, or preface (fol. 1), the writer says, that he translates their register, or ledger-book, into English, for the benefit of religious women, who are not supposed to understand Latin. It is the original on vellum. Tanner, Not. Mon. fol. 423, informs us, that this curious manuscript formerly belonged to Sir James Wart, and afterwards to Henry, Earl of Clarendon. See Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope. The book is in Bib. Bod. See MSS. Rawl. 1330.

* The Irish wolf-dogs, being creatures of great strength and size, and of a fine shape, may be ranked among the curiosities of that country, and have been esteemed as presents fit to be sent to kings; of which there is an instance in Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador to the Great Mogul, who obtained large favours from that monarch, on account of a present of those dogs which he made him in 1615.

favours, which I shall be ready to requite; and so, expecting your answer by the bearer, I commit you to the protection of the Almighty, and rest
Your Lordship's very assured friend,

FALKLAND.

A Letter from HENRIETTA MARIA, Queen of CHARLES I. to the Earl of Corke.

Henrietta Maria R.

RIGHT trusty and right well-beloved cousin, we greet you well. The Lady Stafford being a person, both by her merit and long continuance of her service about us, very particularly in our esteeme and consideration, We cannot as a stranger looke upon things that doe nearly concerne her; and therefore having taken knowledge of a treaty which you and she have lately had concerning a match between your children; and being desirous in our care of her and her daughter, that it should receive a conclusion suitable to what she desires; Wee conceived that the enteressing and intimating unto you of the like desires on our part, would be very much conducing to that end; Wherefore wee have thought fitt hereby to let you understand, that as you have already, by soe farr as the matter is advanced, don a thing very acceptable unto us, soe in giving it a perfect and fynall end, we shall have cause of further and greater satisfaction: and wee cannot but let you know, that your late readines and affections expressed towards his Majesty's service (whereof we have taken speiall notice) makes us the rather beleve, that, in contemplation of the contentment which wee shall receive thereby, you will not lose an opportunity, in itself being so worthy, and which will alsoe be unto us soe gratefull, whereof you shall receive proofes as the occasions that shall aryse for that end may minister. And so wee commit you to the protection of the Almighty.

From Whitehall, the 28th of Aug. 1639.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

BEING in company a short time since where Knighthood became the subject of conversation, I was surpris'd to hear a degree of ridicule cast upon it, which, at the time, appeared to be not only very unfair, but likewise very ill-founded.

I did not then controvert the opinion of those who seemed to have taken up

popular and illiberal prejudices, but left them to enjoy their wit in their own way.

On my return home in the evening I considered the subject, and the following observations presented themselves; which, if you think them worthy a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, are much at your service.

I am a sincere friend to our admirable constitution, and a lover of subordination. I wish, therefore, to see every mark of honour, conferred by the Sovereign as the reward of merit, treated with a becoming respect; and I should be loth to account for many reflections which are cast upon this order, by recurring to the depravity of the human mind; yet, if we scrutinize the real motives of some who treat it with the most disrespect, shall we not discover that these are the very persons who, if they had any pretence to an honour which requires some personal act to be done by the individual upon whom it is conferred, would be the first to push themselves forward to receive it, and who think, by thus decrying it, to lessen the respect due to those who have been honoured by this mark of their Sovereign's approbation? Yours, &c. A. B.

KNIGHTHOOD

Is the most ancient mark of honour in this kingdom, and was originally conferred only upon such as had distinguished themselves in military exploits: to speak, therefore, of the estimation in which it was held in ancient times would be superfluous, as that is generally acknowledged.

In after-ages, every gentleman, who possessed a certain estate in land, was compellable to receive this honour and pay the fees, or submit to a fine to the King. On this account it was then esteemed a burden, though an honorary one, as it was then, and still continues to be, attended with several distinguished privileges.

When this compulsion ceased, this title became again an object of pursuit, and a mark of royal favour conferred by the Sovereign upon a subject for some particular personal desert, whether the person who received it was a soldier, a statesman, a scholar, a lawyer, a merchant, or eminent in any of the learned professions, arts, or sciences.

When thus limited, it continued respectable for a long time.

It afterwards became customary (pro-

bably from the fees accruing to the King's household servants) to offer this dignity to any one who carried up an address to the Crown, when perhaps it was sometimes improperly bestowed; though, even viewed in this light, more disrespect has been attributed to it than was reasonable, if we consider that the persons, thus receiving this mark of distinction, are always such as are men of some consequence in their own county, city, or borough, as addresses to the throne are generally presented by high-sheriffs of counties, by mayors, recorders, or aldermen of cities and towns corporate.

Are titles of nobility in this, or any other kingdom, conferred only upon persons of real merit?

Will not a large estate, parliamentary interest, or a variety of other circumstances, often procure them, without any personal merit in the men thus ennobled?

Are not degrees in our universities, whether by royal mandate or not, often conferred on those whose pretensions from personal abilities are but small? and can this distribution of honours be always avoided? Most certainly not.

Are we therefore, on this account, to treat every nobleman, or every dignified man, with disrespect? Few will say that we ought to do so.

In other kingdoms, the Prince often confers an order of merit consonant to the desert of the receiver.

In this kingdom*, knighthood is the only badge of honour conferred personally on the subject by the Prince, and which dies with him upon whom it is conferred; thus adducing a reason why some degree of personal merit is required, as it points him out as one who has done something worthy to render him distinguished amongst his contemporaries.

Let us look back to the beginning of this century; shall we not there find many of our most eminent statesmen, lawyers, soldiers, seamen, antiquaries, mathematicians, physicians, merchants, and learned writers, of this class?

If we confine our view to the present reign, will not the sages of the law most of them appear of this order?

Shall we not also discover many of

our statesmen and officers dignified with this title?

Amongst those who have, either by their publications or collections, promoted the study of antiquities, heraldry, or natural history, there are some whom his Majesty has encouraged to continue their pursuits, by admitting them into this community.

The arts of painting, architecture, and engraving, have in this nation, within a few years, moved rapidly towards perfection. Where shall we look for those men, who stand at the head of these professions, but amongst the order of knights?

If a title is to be despised, because it is sometimes *officially* bestowed upon those who may have no particular claim to such a distinction; by such reasoning any mark of honour may be considered as disreputable.

Men are often first called to the peerage, because they are either descended from opulent parents, or have themselves acquired large estates, without possessing any shining abilities, or having performed any action of importance; and the dignity of a Baronet is sometimes conferred on those whose only pretence is sudden riches; yet these acquire consequence, and the son succeeds the father because he is the son.

Individually taken, we shall perhaps find more men endowed with personal merit in various ways, on whom the honour of knighthood has been conferred, who have deserved such a mark of distinction, than we shall in any other dignified rank whatever.

Men of fortune who, either by personal exertion have obtained the applause of the community, or by their mental abilities have added to the stock of general knowledge, naturally look up to their Prince, and are flattered by his gracious approbation, shewn by some increase of rank, as a public attestation of their merit.

Men likewise, who by perseverance and ingenuity have, in their various arts and professions, acquired wealth and fame, as naturally desire that distinction which money alone cannot procure.

These are certainly objects of their Sovereign's favour; and, by conferring a title on such, he not only adds to his own greatness, but likewise inspires his subjects with an ambition to excel in their various walks of life; and, were a list of the persons upon whom his present

* No person can be elected a companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter till he has been dubbed a knight; and the companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath must likewise first be knighted.

that Majesty has conferred this honour for gallant actions, or for professional abilities, to be exhibited, it would add lustre to his crown, and shew a set of men who are famous in their generation.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.

HAVING often heard it observed in company, lately, that the peerage of Sutherland is one of the oldest in Europe, I have been led to examine this claim. For its present worthy possessors I have high respect; and only write from principles of curiosity, and love of truth.

Douglas's Peerage of Scotland is deservedly esteemed the best. He tells us, p. 660, that Walter, Thane of Sutherland, was made Earl by Malcolm III. in the beginning of his reign, A. D. 1057; and for this Buchanan, who wrote in 1580, is the oldest, or, in fact, the only authority! For Gordon, Home, Crawford, authors of the last and present century, are no authorities at all.

His SON flourished temp. Alex. I. 1107—1124. *Ibidem*.

His SON Frisken, temp. David I. 1124—1153: and there is a charter mentioning him as of Sutherland.—Douglas himself rightly doubts very much of the two former. But this Frisken was no Earl; and is called *de Moravia* in other charters.

When I say that Buchanan is no authority in Scotch history, but a mere elegant abridger of that notorious fabulist Hector Boethius, I shall have all the latest and best antiquaries of Scotland on my side. But I can find no such passage in Buchanan: and he only says of Malcolm III. that he created Earls instead of Thanes.

Not to dispute whether *Thane* was ever a regular title; for it only implies *officer*; or whether *Earl* be not as ancient in Scotland as in Denmark, where it was known in the eighth century; I must say, in particular, that Malcolm III. could not make an Earl of Sutherland, because neither Sutherland nor Caithness then belonged to the Scottish kingdom. From Torfæus, who builds upon ancient Icelandic monuments, and from many of these monuments published, we know, that in 915, Harold Harfagre, King of Norway, appointed Sigurd, Earl of Orkney. Sigurd I. about 920, conquered Sutherland and Caithness. In 1030, Malcolm II. of Scotland gave Thorfin, a descendant of Sigurd, investiture of Sutherland and

Caithness: and Thorfin held them till 1064, so that the tale of Malcolm III. is a mere fiction. In 1320, Magnus, a Norwegian, was Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and signs the famous letter to the Pope that year. Under the reign of Robert II. 1371, Caithness first belonged to Scotland, as appears from a charter at the end of Wallace's *Orkneys*. The Orkneys did not belong to Scotland till 1465. The Frisken of Sutherland, and Mac William of Caithness, in charters quoted by Douglas, were merely private gentlemen of these countries, who, upon some disgust, resided at the Scottish court.

But Sutherland was certainly subject to Scotland long before; for in 1275 we have charters of *William Comes Sutherland*, as appears from Douglas. David I. began his reign 1124, and I cannot think that Sutherland was then subject to Scotland. Torfæus affords us no lights, and the Scottish historians are equally silent. But, in 1160, we find Malcolm IV. subduing the people of Moray; and it appears not that the Scottish kingdom then extended further north. Yet, in 1150, Kinloss Abbey was founded in Moray by David I. The Highlands were subject to Norwegian lords of Argyle, the Somerlids, &c. till the 15th century. In short, at what time Ross and Sutherland fell to the Scottish dominion is not a little obscure; but there is room to infer that William, 1275, was really the first Scotch Earl of Sutherland. The valuable charter published by Wallace informs us, "*Comes Magnus Secundus a quo Alexander Scottorum Rex cepit Comitatum de Sutherland*;" that Alexander, King of Scotland, took Sutherland from Magnus II. Earl of Orkney. This was about 1230, in the reign of Alexander II. so that there could not be an Earl of Sutherland till this period. The first English Baron is Clifford of Appleby, 1269; and Sutherland may still contend with it, setting fable and inaccuracy aside.

Yours, &c. NIHIL.

Mr. URBAN, Kensington, June 15,
YOUR correspondent Clio of last month prefaces his account of Lavenham church (Capella), in Suffolk, with several observations stamped with the seal of ingenuity. I was, in the instant of perusal, struck with his remark, that though "the present race may be supposed to have disregarded the superstition of their forefathers, they

have diminished the ardour of public benevolence, and shrouded in dissipation every idea of liberality." I know not whether most amply to commend the last reflection, or the diction by which it is supported. Many melancholy instances of individual distress have been announced during the preceding winter through the channels of public prints; and with concern must it have been observed, that families of distinction and of opulence have satisfied themselves with the tribute of a *mite* to charity, under their respective names, while their tables, equipage, and dress, have supplied means of gratification to habits most luxurious.

I am not less immediately led to a short critique on this article* of Lavenham church by "the inscription equally novel and gratifying, without any date, or other type of monumental inscription." As no monument in that church is represented to bear relation to the inscription, there is less occasion to conclude such connection, which the tenor of the inscription itself may seem little to authorize; but the date, it may be conceived, can be nearly estimated from the substance of the lines recorded. The divine preservation from "the Spanish yoke" may allude either to the investment of the sceptre in the hands of Elizabeth on the death of her sister Mary, or to the defeat of the RED-HOT Spanish Armada in the reign of the Virgin Queen. "The powder-blast" may refer to the odious gunpowder-plot in the reign of James I. still reserved as a day of commemoration by the church of England. "The former sickness' stroke" may not improbably allude to the plague which broke out in 1625, the first year of Charles the First's reign. "The sickness newly pass'd" may be limited to the murder of Charles I.

The blessing in the inscription, addressed in behalf of the lower and upper Houses of Parliament, may be presumed a justification of such sentiment, particularly when united to expressions of similar zeal with respect to the king that sits upon the throne; a phrase which may imply, that the Restoration had

* Clío's observations on the condition of cathedrals, "the dilapidations of which are no longer sumptuously repaired," may induce a wish, that, instead of the subsisting mode, tending to disputes between the family of a deceased and a succeeding bishop, a fund, from the income of the see, should be constantly appropriated for such repairs.

newly taken place before the inscription was penned.

Where the clue of certainty is refused to the intelligent Antiquary, conjecture may be at least forgiven, though submitted by one who by no means arrogates the title. E. B. G.

P. S. "The epitaph in the churchyard, to the memory of John Wiles, a bachelor," appears a gross perversion of the Roman tongue, fabricated many years before 1694. My own recollection supplies not sufficient authority for an assurance that I have seen the monkish distich in any particular work; though I have some idea, that the lines have been otherwise applied than to Bachelor Wiles; whom perhaps, however, they may suit as well as they would any other person.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

AS there is no history of Hampshire, and neither Camden, nor the Magna Britannia, were particular enough to satisfy my curiosity, I noted, upon turning over Dugdale's Baronage, what regarded that county. I send you a small part of what I have derived from him and other sources, beginning with the principal barony. I am not a native of the county, have but a very new acquaintance with it, and have very little time to give to pursuits of this kind; but, if you think this worth inserting in your Magazine, I will send you more.

At the general survey made by William the Conqueror,

Hugh De Port held 55 lordships of the King in this county. Dugd. Bar. l. 463.

Robert Fitzgerald held 10 lordships. Dugd. Bar. l. 411.

Roger de Montmorency, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, held 9 lordships. Ibid. l. 27.

Henry de Ferraris (father of Robert, Earl of Derby) held 3 lordships. Ibid. l. 257.

Walter Fitzother (ancestor to the Wyndesors, the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Kildare, the Fitzmaurices, Earls of Kerry, and the Carews), held 2 lordships. Ibid. l. 509.

Alan, surnamed Rufus, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, held 2 lordships. Ibid. l. 46.

Hugh De Abrincis, Earl of Chester, held one Lordship. Ibid. l. 34.

The most powerful man, therefore, in this county was Hugh De Porr, who,

it appears, was not a Norman, for he held at least two manors, Cerdeford (qu. Charford, in the hundred of Fordingbridge, upon the borders of Wilts?) and Eschetune (qu. Easton, in Fawley hundred?) by inheritance from his ancestors, before the Conquest. Basing was the head of his barony; and, what

seems remarkable, has been in the lineal heirs of his body ever since, has uninterruptedly been their principal residence, and has always, I believe, had annexed to it the best principal estate in the county. All this it will be necessary to shew by a table of his descendants.

1. Hugh de Port, Lord of Basing. 9 Wm. Rufus he took the habit of a Monk at Winchester. He had a grant of 14½ knights fees, 12½ of which lay in Kent, for his assistance to John de Funis, in the defence of Dover Castle, 1084. See a short History of Dover Castle, 12mo.

2. Henry de Port, Lord of Basing, = Hawise Adam de Port.
He bequeathed his body to be buried at Cerusie in Normandy.

3. John de Port, Lord of Basing 14 Hen. II. | William de Port.

4. Adam de Port, Lord of Basing, Governor of Southampton Castle 15 John. He married Mabelle, daughter and heir of Reginald de Aurevalle, by Murielle, daughter and heir of Roger de St. John, by Acclie, daughter and heir of Robert de Haya.

5. William, who assumed the surname of St. John, writing himself "Willielmus de Sancto Johanne, filius & hæres Ade de Port." He was living 11 Hen. III. He married Godchild, daughter of N. Paganell. The seal of his arms, on a deed of gift to the Monks of Boxgrave, was, on a chief, 2 mullets.

6. Robert de St. John, Lord of Basing 1284, ob. | Jeffery | Adam | Thomas de Port, alias
51 Hen. III. = Agnes, dau. of Wm. Cantelupe. | St. John, living 1256.

7. John de St. John, Baron of Basing. | William de St. John, ancestor of the Lords St. John
Ob. 30 Edw. I. He married Alice, | of Kestoe, and Viscounts Bolingbroke. His posterity
daughter of Reginald Fitzpiers. | bore, till Elizabeth's reign, the addition of a bend Gules.

8. John de St. John, Lord of Basing. Ob. May 14, 12 Edw. II. He married Isabel, daughter of Hugh de Courtney.

9. Hugh de St. John, Lord of Basing. Ob. 11 Edw. III.

10. Edmund de St. John, | Margaret = John de St. Philibert | Isabel = 1. Hen. de Burgherth,
died in his minority S. P. | John, died an infant. | 2. Lucas de Poynings. She died
12 Edw. III. | Sat. Oct. 16, 17 Rich. II.

9. Thomas Poynings, Lord St. John of Basing. Ob. 1428, 7 Hen. VI.

10. Hugh Poynings, ob. V. P.

11. Constance = Sir Jn. Paulet, | Alice = John Orrell | Joan = ... Bonville.
of Noney Castle, co. Somerset, | John Bonville.
Hen. VI.

11. John Paulet, Esq. of Basing, = Eleanor, daugh. and coheirefs of Robert Roos, of Gedney.

13. Sir John Paulet, of Basing, K. B. temp. Hen. VII. = Eleanor, daughter of William Paulet, of Bere, co. Southampton.

14. Sir Wm. Paulet, Knt. created Baron St. John of Basing by letters patent, March 9, 1539, Earl of Wiltshire Jan. 19, 1550, Marquis of Winchester Oct. 12, 1551. Ob. at the great age of 97, March 10, 1572.

Sir Geo. Paulet, Kat. of Crundal, Hants, the daughter and heir of whose grandson, William, married Oliver St. John, first Earl of Bolingbroke.

Rich. Paulet, of Herriard, co. Hants, by marriage with the daughter and heir of Peter Cowdrey, of that place; of whose descendants elsewhere.

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95. John, second Marquis of Winchester, ob. Nov. 4, 1576, = Elizabeth, eld. daughter and coheirs to Robert Wiltoughby Lord Broke.

Lord Thomas, of Cossington, co. Somerset; left descendants.

Lord Chedloek, of Wade, co. Hants; left descendants.

Lord Giles, of Cocks, co. Wilts; left descendants.

16. William, third Marquis of Winton, ob. Nov. 24, 1598. = Anne, daught. of William Lord Howard of Effingham.

Sir George, Knt. of Crundal, co. Hants, murdered in Ireland, 1603.

Richard Thomas, ob. 28 Elizabeth; left an only child, married to Giles Hobby, of Hurley, co. Gloucester.

17. William, fourth Marquis of Winton, = Lucy, daughter of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter. Ob. at Halkwood, by Basing, 1628.

18. John, fifth Marquis of Winton, = 1. Jane, dau. of Thomas Viscount Savay; 2. Honora, dau. of Richard Earl of Clanrickard; 3. Isabel, dau. of William Viscount Stafford. This is he whose first wife's Epitaph was written by Milton, and whose own by Dryden; but whose name is principally rendered immortal by his noble defence of his castle of Basing against the rebel Oliver.

Sir Henry Paulet, K. B. ancestor to Geo. P. of Anneport, co. Hants, Esq. presumptive heir to the marquitate.

Charles Edward ob. S. P.

19. Charles, sixth Marquis of Winton, created Duke of Bolton April 6, 1689, = 1. Christian, eldest daugh. and coheirs of John Frecheville, Lord Frecheville of Stavelly, co. Derby, S. P.; 2. Mary, eldest natural dau. of Emanuel Scroop, E. of Sunderland; ob. Feb. 26, 1699, at Anneport.

Lord John Paulet, ob. æt. 23, 1660. S. P.

Lord Francis, who left an only daughter and heir Anne, married to the Rev. Nathan Wright.

20. Charles, second Duke of Bolton, = 1. Margaret, da. to George Ld. Coventry, S. P.; 2. Frances, da. of Wm. Ramlden, of Byrom, co. York, Esq.; 3. Henrietta Crofts, dau. to James Duke of Monmouth; ob. Jan. 21, 1722.

Lord William, father of William Powlet, Esq. and Sir Charles Armahd Powlet, K. B.; the latter of which died 1751, S. P.; the former had an only daughter and heir, married to the Rev. Mr. Smyth, by whom she had the present Smyth Powlet, Esq. of Sombourne, co. Hants.

21. Charles, third Duke of Bolton, = 1. Lady Anne, dau. and heir to John Earl of Carberry; 2. Mrs. Lavinia Belfwick; ob. Aug. 26, 1754.

Harry, fourth Duke of Bolton, = Catherine, daughter of Charles Perry, of Oakfield, Berks, Esq.

Lord Nassau Powlet, whose only daughter and heir married Jn. James Earl of Egmont

* She died Jan. 8, 1730-31. See History of Hinckley, p. 151.

22. Charles, fifth Duke, eldest son of Henry, fourth Duke, ob. unmarried, July 5, 1765.

Harry, sixth Duke of Bolton, = 1. 1753, Henrietta, dau. of Nun, of Eltham, Kent, Esq.; 2. Catherine, dau. of Robert Lowther, Esq. sister to the Earl of Lonsdale.

23. Lady Mary = John Visc. Hinchinbroke.

Lady Catherine. Lady Emily.

Basing is famous for a battle fought there by Ethelred and Alfred against the Danes, in the year 871, wherein the latter were victorious.

Basing Castle, which lies about a mile eastward of Basingstoke, was, as I have said, the head of the barony. Whether there was a castle here, even before the Conquest, I am not able to say. As early as Hen. II. John de Port, Baron of Basing, confirming the grant of his father to those monks, then settled at Sherburne (thereafter to be mentioned), farther bestowed on them the chapel of St. Michael, with the land

of the old castle of Basing. In 43 Hen. III. Robert Lord St. John of Basing, the great grandson of his son, obtained a licence to fix a pale upon the bann of his moat at Basing, as also to continue it so fortified during the King's pleasure. William, the first Marquis of Winchester, rebuilt this castle in a most beautiful and magnificent manner; "but it was so overpowered (says Camden) by its own weight, that his posterity have been forced to pull down a part of it." Whether, when this happened, they began to inhabit the adjoining seat of Hackwood (which lies across the great

great turnpike-road), or what the history of that place is, I am not able to say. It appears they inhabited Hackwood as early as 1628, for then the 4th Marquis died there. But of Hackwood more hereafter. Basing Castle, in some parts, certainly continued habitable till the famous siege in the rebellion; for, after having endured a siege for two years, from Aug. 1643, to Oct. 16, 1645, during which time the Marquis, who caused to be written with a diamond, in every window, *Aimez Loyauté* (which has ever since been the motto of the family), during which, I say, the Marquis with the garrison performed wonderful feats of bravery. Upon its yielding, money, jewels, and household stuff, to the value of 200,000l. were found in it, among which was a rich bed worth 14,000l. A private soldier is said to have got 300l. The above-mentioned loyal motto so provoked the rebels, that they burnt the castle to the ground. There is, indeed, a gateway remaining with the arms of the first Marquis, the builder; but scarce any thing else, except a small part of the outward wall. The accounts of this siege are so well known, and so commonly to be found in our histories, that I shall say no more of it. There was also a MS. account in the family; but I have heard it is not now to be found, some curious person, I suppose, having purloined it. Oliver's canting letter, upon his success, is to be found in the Peerages. The brave Marquis lived till the Restoration; but the ungrateful King made him no recompence, I believe, either in honours or fortune, for his immense losses and sufferings. Basing Castle remains still in the Duke, but has never since been re-built. The family have resided, since the Revolution at least, principally at Hackwood. The Marquis, who lived till 1674, probably resided at Englefield, in Berks, as he was buried there; and the first Duke, his son, does not seem to have made Hackwood, which, whenever built, was hardly intended as a principal residence, his first object, for he built in a magnificent manner Bolton-hall, in Yorkshire, an estate which came by his wife from the Scropes, and to that, during the agitated reign of James II. he retired, and, by feigning a temporary indisposition, for political purposes, contributed most materially towards effecting the Revolution. Bolton-hall, which, I understand, is in a

most romantic situation, is not much frequented by the present Duke; he preferring a residence nearer the capital, and which has been in the uninterrupted possession of noble ancestors from the Conquest. If any family can claim an hereditary interest in any county, the Powletts may surely do it in this. But, to return to Hackwood. The first Duke, though he does not seem to have made it his principal object, seems certainly to have built its present front, which bears marks of the date of the Revolution year. He was buried at Anneport, by Andover, at which Mr. Geo. Powlett, descended from his great uncle Sir Henry, now resides. The house at Hackwood has since been added to, and from that time been a principal residence. The park is exceedingly beautiful.

Out of the 57 lordships granted at the Conquest to Hugh de Port (besides Basing), the following seem to have been some:

Abbotstone, near Alresford.

Bromlegh, qu. Bremley? in the hundred of Basingstoke.

Chauton, in the hundred of Alton.

Ludshett, now Ludshelf, in the hundred of Andover.

Morgaston, } parks.
Privet, }

The bailiwick of the forest of Pam-bere.

Shereburne, in the hundred of Basingstoke, called afterwards, from its possessors, Shereburne St. John.

Littleton, in the hundred of Bridlegate.

Abbotstone continued, with Basing, to be the uninterrupted possession of the Ports, Poynings's, and Paulets; and the first Duke built a large house there, which was not finished 1695, when the first edition of Gibson's Camden was published. Of this seat Charles the third Duke (who died 1754) was very fond: but it has since been pulled down, I believe, by the present Duke's father, and, with parts of the materials, some additions were made at Hackwood.

Bromlegh. This was in the possession of the family as late as the 7th of Hen. VI. If this be Bromle, Beaurepaire is, I believe, in this parish, which William Rufus (I think) granted to the Brocas's, who continued in possession of considerable property in this county till about ten years since, when the last heir male died, S. P. leaving his estates in the gift of his widow. She

has adopted a natural son of her husband, who is to continue the name of Brocas. In the parish church is an expensive monument to this person, erected by his widow, with a long inscription, giving an account of the grant by William Rufus, &c. but I saw it long ago; I took no copy. The house now remaining, called Beaurepaire, seems but a fragment. I believe the family have another house elsewhere.

Chauton.—Robert, Baron of Basing, obtained free-warren in all demesne lands at Waraford and Cheaton, in Hants, 38 Henry III. (*et, inter alia*, at Godenewood, in Suffex, now Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond): it belonged to the family 7 Henry VI.—I conceive this to be the place, where is now a seat belonging to Thomas Knight, esq. of Godmersham, in Kent, which was devised to his father, Thomas Broadnax May, esq. by a Mr. Knight of this place, on condition of taking his name.

Ludsheet, and the Bailwick of Pam-bere Forest, continued in the family, the 7th of Hen. VI.

Pambere Forest is now, I believe, in a different family.

The Lordship of Littleton Hugh de Port gave to the monks of Gloucester, 9 Will. Ruf.

Sherburne St. John remained in the family till 7th of Hen. VI. But, because there is a famous seat in this parish, and probably built on this manor, formerly belonging to the Lord Sandes's of the Vine, I shall reserve this for another opportunity.

Privet Park now belongs to the possessor of the Vine.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

IN reply to the letter in the last Gentleman's Magazine, which precedes the extract from the Olla Podrida, and which accuses of malevolence and misapplied signature the letters signed Benvolio, in your publication for February and April, 1786, pages 125 and 302, their author desires leave to observe, that whatever had been the faults of Dr. Johnson, they had slept in peace for the pen that wrote those strictures, if injustice to the talents and merit of as great, and less faulty beings than himself, had not been of the number—of men, whose glory was unclouded till Johnson strove to darken it. The judge who condemns a criminal, upon the clearest proof of his guilt, may with equal truth be called a murderer, as those can be deemed malevolent, who,

in the cause of the injured, pronounce Dr. Johnson to have been malignant; since the proofs which support the decision are so numerous, and are before the world.

I shall now proceed to make some observations upon the spirited and ingenious number of the Olla Podrida, which follows the letter in question. If, indeed, Dr. Johnson's Diary of his thoughts, words, and actions, published *at his own request*, was strictly ingenuous, it will readily be acknowledged, that few, amongst the best of us, have a conscience so clear from offence towards God and towards man; but Impartiality must doubt the perfect sincerity of this Diary, since it laments, with much parade of contrition, a slight foible, his *indulgence*, as if he wished the world to believe he had not deeper errors; while it makes no acknowledgement, implies no consciousness of his *real* faults, jealous pride, that vaunteth itself; irascibility easily provoked; and envy, prone to speak evil of others.

The second observation in the Olla Podrida is perfectly just; that, that Dr. Johnson's admirable arguments, in favour of religion and morality, are not weakened by the proofs of his practical errors;—but it was somewhat superfluous to observe, that “his arguments in favour of self-denial lose no force because he fasted, nor those in favour of devotion because he said his prayers;”—since it never was, nor could be, disputed that his fasting and his prayers add strength to his pious reasonings, from the proof they afford that he believed in the religion he inculcated. It is to be *lamented*, but in justice to others it ought to be *known*, that his faith did not produce benevolence, without which no man can be amiable;—did not produce *CHARITY*, without which we learn, from higher authority even than that of the learned author of this extract, that though a man may be a believer, may be an alms-giver, he cannot be a Christian.

Human-nature is frail;—common frailties must inevitably preclude perfection to the least faulty professor of Christianity; but a reviling and tyrannous spirit does more; it destroys the very *essence* of that religion in the disposition which harbours it.

The simile of the Pine-apple to the character of Dr. Johnson is ingenious, and would be just, if the uncouthness of his form, and his inattention to the rules of good-breeding, had been *all* that was offensive

offensive about him;—but it is his internal bitterness, not his external roughness, of which the generous mind is indignant.

The remark upon the transferrability of nominal superstition, from the Protestant up to the Atheist, is striking and eloquent, and is also true;—but does it not imply that there is no such thing as superstition?—and the observation is, at any rate, not applicable to Dr. Johnson. His credulity was of a nature that the orthodox of *our* clergy must allow to be superstition, viz. his prayers for the dead;—the taking off his hat in token of reverence, when he approached the places on which Popish churches had formerly stood;—his defence, recorded by Mr. Boswell, of his belief in witchcraft, as existing in these later times, though now he seemed to think it past away;—and his disposition to credit that Scottish pretence to the preternatural perception of future events, termed **SECOND SIGHT**.

If Johnson walked humbly with his God, he did not walk obediently, since his life was one continued disobedience to the humility commanded by Him in the Scriptures; and to his great precept, "Do unto others, as ye would they should do unto you." Ill could Johnson have borne the insults he *inflicted*.

A few words to the charge of malevolence brought against the writer, who expresses generous indignation at that vice in one of the greatest men of this age. With the real character of Dr. Johnson's first patron and bounteous friend, Mr. Walmesley, that writer is perfectly acquainted. It is a noble one. He was generous and charitable. His *praise*, as well as his bounty, was liberally and impartially bestowed upon genius—his praise always, his bounty where it was wanted. In his abhorrence of Jacobitism he was indignantly fervent—yet he loved Johnson enough to endure in *him* the principles he detested. Dr. Johnson has stigmatized with malevolence the reputation of Mr. Walmesley, to whom his obligations were great. The author of the letters signed Benvolio had neither obligation nor enmity to Dr. Johnson: and has therefore a better right to *retort* the charge upon himself, than he had to *bring* it against Mr. Walmesley.

He, who has denied to Prior ease, to Hammond nature, and to Gray sublimity, may, without malevolence, be pronounced unjust. He, who bowed before the monastic vestiges; who enquired with solemn earnestness about the evidences of *second sight*; who prayed for the dead;

and who defended a credulity that was the cause of shedding much guiltless blood; may, without malevolence, be pronounced superstitious. Of him who has calumniated the moral and religious character of the excellent, as well as illustrious, Milton;—who has bestowed the name of *scoundrel* upon the royal protector of the Protestant religion;—and who has tried to brand the whole poetic fraternity, by saying of Watts, that he was one of the few poets who could look forward with rational hope to the mercy of their God;—of *him*, it cannot be malevolent to say he was *malignant*.

Respecting a misapplication of signature, be it remembered, that souls are of no sex, and their effusions therefore may, at pleasure, assume a masculine or feminine appellation.

The lover of benevolence naturally expresses abhorrence of recorded and proved malignity, in whatever depth of ability it is intrenched, by whatever blaze of imagination it is surrounded. To bear testimony against its corrosives, with a view to counteract their unjust influence and baleful example, cannot render misapplied the signature of

BENVOLIO.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 11.

IN compliance with yours and your correspondent's request, which I did not see until a few days ago, I take up my pen, to give you and him all the little information that I can give, upon so obscure a subject as the embankment of the Thames. We have no written authorities concerning it. There is not a hint, or the shadow of a hint, in any of the Roman authors respecting it. And we can only fix a date upon that memorable work from reasoning and remains united.

When the Britons were the sole lords of this island, their rivers, we may be sure, strayed at liberty over the adjacent country, confined by no artificial barriers, and having no other limits to their overflow than what nature itself had provided. This would be particularly the case with the Thames. London itself was only a fortress in the woods then; and the river at its foot then roamed over all the low grounds that skirt its channel. Thus it ran on the south from the west of Wandsworth to Woolwich, to Dartford, to Gravesham, and to Sheerness; and, on the north, range from Poplar and the Isle of Dogs, along the levels of Essex, to the mouth of the Thames. oogle

In this state of the river, the Romans settled at London. Under their management, London soon became a considerable mart of trade. It afterwards rose to the dignity of a military colony. And it was even made at last the capital of one of those provinces into which the Roman parts of Britain were divided. The spirit of Roman refinement, therefore, would naturally be attracted by the marshes immediately under its eye, and would as naturally exert itself to recover them from the waters. The low grounds of St. George's Fields, particularly, would soon catch the eye, and soon feel the hand, of the improving Romans. And from those grounds the spirit of embanking would gradually go on along both the sides of the river; and, in nearly four centuries of the Roman residence here, would erect those thick and strong ramparts against the tide, which are so very remarkable along the Essex side of the river, and a breach in which, at Dagenham, was with so much difficulty, and at so great an expence, closed even in our own age.

Such works are plainly the production of a refined period. They are therefore the production either of these later ages of refinement, or of some period of equal refinement in antiquity. Yet they have not been formed in any period to which our records reach. Their existence is antecedent to all our records. They are the operation of a remoter age. And then they can be ascribed only to the Romans, who began an æra of refinement in this island, that was terminated by the Saxons, and that did not return till three or four centuries ago.

But let me confirm my reasoning with a few facts. It is well known, that a dispute was formerly maintained between Dr. Gale and others, concerning the real position of the Roman London; whether it was on the northern or on the southern side of the river. The dispute was a very frivolous one. London undoubtedly was then, as it is now, upon the northern. But I mean to turn the dispute into its right channel. And I can demonstrate, I think, the embankment of the Thames to be a work of the Romans, from some incidents that came out in the course of it.

"It can hardly be supposed," says an antagonist of Dr. Gale's, who has considered the ground more attentively than any other author, "that the sagacious Romans would have made choice of so noisome a place for a station, as St.

"George's Fields must then have been. For to me it is evident, that at that time those fields must have been OVERFLOWED BY EVERY SPRING-TIDE. For, notwithstanding the river's being at present confined by artificial banks, I have frequently, at spring-tides, seen the small current of water, which issues from the river Thames through a common-sewer at the Falcon, not only fill all the neighbouring ditches, but also, at the upper end of Gravel-lane, overflow its banks into St. George's Fields. And considering that above a twelfth part of the water of the river is denied passage," when the tide sets up the river, "by the piers and starlings of London-Bridge (it flowing, at an ordinary spring-tide, upwards of nineteen inches higher on the east than on the west side of the said bridge): I think this is a plain indication, that, before the Thames was confined by banks, St. George's Fields must have been considerably under water, every high tide; and that part of the said fields, called Lambeth Marsh, was under water not an age ago. And upon observation it will still appear, that, before the exclusion of the river, it must have been overflowed by most neap tides."*

This gives us sufficient evidences, that *naturally and originally* the large level, which we denominate St. George's Fields, was, previously to the embankment of the Thames, all covered with the spreading waters of the tide, at every spring. Yet this very strand of the sea appears to have been actually used by the Romans. The Romans had *burial-grounds within it*. "In his Campis quos Sancti Georgii plebs vocat," says Dr. Gale for another purpose, "*multa Romanorum numismata, OPERA TESSELLATA;*" the fine floors of Roman parlours, "*LATERES, et RUDERA, subinde deprehenata sunt. Ipse urnam majusculam, ossibus repletam, nuper redemi a fossoribus, qui, non procul ab hinc Burgo, Southwark, ad Austrum, multos alios simul eruerunt †.*"

This argument may be pursued still further, carried over the very fire of Southwark itself, and extended up to Deptford, and Blackheath beyond. All these are a part of the original marshes of the Thames. Southwark even stands

* Maitland's Hist. of Lond. p. 8.

† Antonini Itin. p. 65.

and what is properly a part of St. George's Fields. Yet Southware is expressly mentioned so early as 1053; and been undoubtedly with the bridge, which is noticed so early as 1016 before *. And, as Dr. Woodward remarks in opposition to Dr. Gale's discoveries in St. George's Fields, "there have been other like antiquities discovered, from that place onwards FOR SOME MILES eastward, near the LOCK, in the gardens ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF DEPTFORD ROAD, a little BEYOND DEPTFORD, on BLACKHEATH, &c.—I have now in my custody the band of an *antient Terminus*—with two faces.—There were found along with it, LARGE FLAT BRICKS, and other antiquities, that were unquestionably Roman. All these were retrieved about twenty years since, in digging in Mr. Cole's Gardens by THE [Deptford] ROAD mentioned above. I have seen likewise a *simpulum*, that was dugged up near NEW-CROSS. And there were several years ago discovered two *xrns*, and five or six of those viols that are usually called *Lachrymatories*, a little BEYOND DEPTFORD. Nay, there hath been very lately a great number of *xrns*, and other things, discovered on BLACKHEATH †."

These are decisive evidences, that the wonderful work of embanking the river was projected and executed by the Romans. It was the natural operation of that magnificent spirit which intersected the surface of the earth with so many fortified ramparts for roads. The Romans first began it in St. George's Fields probably. They then continued it along the adjoining, and equally shallow, marshes of the river. And they finally consummated it, I apprehend, in constructing the grand sea-wall along the deep fens of Essex.

To what I have thus said, I can add only one thing more. There is, I remember, in Wren's *Parentalia*, a passage upon this very subject, containing the opinion of Sir Christopher Wren respecting it. There Sir Christopher, if I remember right, extends the overflow of the tide considerably more into the land

than I have done. But he attributes the embankment, as I do, to the Romans; though he has not appealed to that striking demonstration of the opinion, the British state of St. George's Fields, &c. contrasted with the Roman condition of them. And I think you cannot entertain your readers better, than by presenting them with this passage * out of this rare and curious work. Yours, &c. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 22.
YOUR correspondent, Investigator, who, in your Magazine for June, has spoken so candidly concerning the Editor of the Biographia Britannica, will perhaps be glad to be informed, that an article of Dr. William Coward is written and printed. The works mentioned by Investigator are not omitted; and the life is more full than there was reason at first to expect.

Yours, &c.

A. K.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 30.
IN your entertaining and instructive Magazine of last month, p. 592, is inserted a letter signed T. dated July 20, which would not now be noticed, did it not pertainly reflect on one of the oldest correspondents to the Gentleman's Magazine, who has too much regard for you, and your publications, to offer any thing without being as accurate as may be in his power. But the very accurate T. notwithstanding his pomposity of *egotism*, is much more inaccurate and imperfect than your old correspondent, who had his information from the best authorities, and could have no other view in his communication, than to do honour to both nations; to the *English*, who generously and liberally gave all the assistance they could to Messrs. Tenon and Coulomb, the French commissioners; to the *French*, who shew their humanity in the plan of removing the *Hotel Dieu*, and erecting FOUR large hospitals at the outskirts of the city of Paris; and one in the middle, to receive casualties of all sorts for their removal to the distant hospitals; and to the *French Academy of Sciences*, for their discernment and prudence in choosing Messrs. Tenon and Coulomb to examine the hospitals in England; who, by their executing their commission as fully and minutely as their limited time could allow, have evidently demonstrated the propriety of their being appointed for such service.

* This shall be done hereafter. EDITOR.

* Florentius Wigorn. 413. "cum sua classe Godwinus Comes, adversus cursum Thamesis fluminis directus,—ad Substructor venit," &c. edit. 1592; and Saxon Chron. 1016 for the bridge.

† Leland's Itin. edit. 3d. vol. VIII. at the end a letter to Mr. Hearne, written in 1711, and prefixed to it.

Had T. attended to the last paragraph but one of your correspondent's information, he must have seen that due justice was done to the manner in which the commissioners did their office of inspecting examiners; and if they *minutely and exactly made every observation necessary*, they never would be charged with having followed a **RAPID MODE OF DOING BUSINESS**: which thought probably never occurred but to the officious T.; nor does it appear, by the third paragraph, that the commissioners visited in one day, on the 6th of June, *Fourteen Hospitals*. What induced your correspondent to mention them was, that the commissioners in company named those several hospitals on the 7th of June, and made this observation, that, in their way to St. Luke's, St. Thomas's, and St. George's, they had seen that those hospitals, as also the French protestants hospital near Old Street, the Middlesex, and some of the royal foundations, had most wisely been originally built in detached situations, free from buildings, on the same plan they now recommended; but that at present they were totally, or nearly, surrounded with habitations. They added, that they should, if they had time, visit some more than once; and T's list shews they did so. What they saw from the 1st to the 6th of June, your correspondent did not intend to specify. He knows that, on their departure on the 25th, they had resolved to see at their return such hospitals as they had not visited; and this agrees with T.'s words, *I have to remark, &c.* But as he avers positively, that they did *not set out with a design of making the Tour of Great-Britain and Ireland*; your correspondent declares, that not only they repeatedly said so, but even mentioned visiting the hospitals and infirmaries of Manchester, Dublin, Edinburgh, York, Leeds, Cambridge, and Norwich; and on their return from Oxford, Birmingham, Worcester, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol, Exeter, and Salisbury, and the two naval hospitals at Plymouth and Portsmouth, they lamented that they could not accomplish their full plan for want of time. And to satisfy T. of these facts, let him only inquire at the commissioners' lodgings, where they left word they were to be six weeks, or more likely two months, on their excursion.

To cavil on the sound of a name is pitiful indeed! and an easy matter in conversation to misapprehend the difference between the names of the Marquis

d'Herbouville, or *d'Auberville*; *Monfieur Coulomb*, or *Colomb*; for, except the sagacious T. few escaped the mistake before they saw the names written. But to prove that T. is as little *accurate* as his neighbours, the Marquis *d'Herbouville*, who certainly is a very polite, well-bred, French nobleman, and understands the English language, and speaks it amazingly well; considering the short time he has been in England, accompanied the commissioners only to Oxford, and some other places: for such attention was paid by government, that the naval hospitals should be minutely shewn to the commissioners by a professional person; that Dr. Farquharson, one of the commissioners for Sick and Hurt Seamen, whose board have the direction and management of the marine hospitals, a gentleman well acquainted with the French language, was ordered to accompany Messrs. Tenon and Coulomb to Plymouth and Portsmouth, at each of which places they staid^d visiting the hospitals three days, and saw Salisbury infirmary in their way. Your correspondent, Mr. Urban, desires you should ever receive useful and authentic information, and quite as *accurate* as possible, recommends that you would defer any further account of Messrs. *Tenon* and *Coulomb's* mission until you are in possession of the report which they have made to the Royal Academy of Sciences.

Yours, &c.

* * Both our correspondents, we are persuaded, being actuated by motives of pure benevolence, we are concerned to find that the original communicator of a curious article is hurt by the remarks that have been made upon it. We shall therefore close the subject by adding, that after the return of the French commissioners to London (July 23^d), they visited The Lock Hospital, Westminster Infirmary, Westminster Lying-in Hospital, Asylum, Middlesex Hospital, Small Pox Hospital, Foundling Hospital, London Lying-in Hospital, French Hospital, Magdalen Hospital, Charter House*, St. Luke's Work-house, Orphan Working School, General Lying-in Hospital in Store Street, and Westminster General Dispensary. And on Friday, the 31st of August, they set out on their return to Paris.

EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

July 9.

I have been extremely surprized at an extraordinary historical mistake in Mr. Warton's late Birth-Day Ode; and

* See our Poetry, p. 720.

scarcely less so at not having as yet seen it noticed in the periodical prints, and especially in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, so conspicuous for its accuracy in such matters *. As I think the error *ought* to be mentioned, and I am sure I can do it without any malignant intention, I shall state it in a few words.

The Laureate, having, in the first stanza of his spirited Ode, described Old Chaucer as the bard of Edward III. and in the two subsequent ones referred to Spenser and Dryden with their respective sovereigns, begins a recapitulation in the fourth, with these lines :

"Chaucer had bade his hero-monarch yield
"The fame of *Agincourt's* triumphal field :"
thus attributing that celebrated victory to Edward, though no fact is more popularly known than that it was obtained by Henry V. long after the death of Chaucer, as well as of Edward. I confess I was so astonished at the discovery of such a mistake in such a writer, that I read the passage several times over before I could convince myself of its reality ; but I do not see that any explanation can possibly remove it.

There can be no fitter occasion than the present for acknowledging some of my own mistakes, as the writer of some papers relative to the botanical passages in the Roman Poets, which you have favoured with insertion. From quoting, without sufficiently attending to the context (a frequent source of mistake) the following clauses from one of Horace's Epodes, *Mella carva manant ex ilice & Germinant & nunquam fallentis termes olivæ*, I have supposed the writer to assert, "that honey was frequently found in "the hollow holm oak," and "that olive "plants never failed to sprout;" whereas he is there speaking of a sort of Utopia, his *arva beata & divites insulas*, where nature was profusely bounteous, and free from all the evils experienced in his own climate, and therefore a direct contrary conclusion might be drawn from the passages.

With respect to an error in understanding the following lines of Horace :

Lata quod pubes edere virenti

Gaudet, pulla magis atque myrto,
which your correspondent, R. C. has very handsomely pointed out in last month's Magazine ; though I am inclined on the whole to acquiesce in his remark, yet I

hesitate, from an unwillingness to suppose that Horace would use the epithet *pulla*, so generally applied to denote something mournful and gloomy, as characteristic of myrtle, in the connection of its being the favourite of youth and gaiety. What English poet would apply *sad, dark, sombre*, in the same association ? *Atque* may, I think, as well signify *than* in this passage, as in the following line of the same author, *Epod. xv.*

Arotius atque edera proceras astringitur illex.

I shall beg leave to conclude this miscellaneous letter, with a remark in confirmation of the propriety of retaining the *e* in the first syllable of Shakespeare's name. This is, that it appears in the instrument from the Heralds Office (an authority to which antiquaries should bow with reverence), where the name is written *Shakespeare* ; and in this instrument it is to be observed, that the poet's *great-grandfather* is mentioned as a person of note. I shall follow this appeal to *authority*, with an appeal to the *ear* ; and only desire any person *who has one* to pronounce these lines :

Or sweetest Shak-spear, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.

Yours, &c.

J. A.

Mr. URBAN,

July 6.

A Correspondent (p. 400) speaks of the *Nice Wanton* (1560), an interlude that appears in no catalogue or library. He says, that the sole copy hitherto discovered belongs to John Byng, Esq; I have seen one in the possession of John Wengeve, Esq; of Brettenham-hall, Suffolk, who has a large collection of old Plays, which would afford much entertainment to the antiquary and scholar.

From the portrait of Henry VI. mentioned by P. B. C. I think there is a print. The drawing was made by the present Secretary of State for Ireland, and a plate engraved at his expence; from which some prints were taken for the fellows of King's College, Cambridge, and a few particular friends.

EMOLA.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 13.

THE Tall Birch-I have never seen noticed in your prime Miscellany or any other. If you therefore think the following account worthy of such distinction, it may stand as a remarkable contrast to that of the Birch Tree, which, no doubt, like all other trees, will vary according to soil and situation.

The Tall Birch, near Gawthorpe, in

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* This letter was received before that in p. 569. was printed. EDIT.
GENT. MAG. August, 1787.

Cheshire (between two and three miles before you come to Macclesfield on the road to Manchester on the left hand side) is justly so called, for I never saw a may-pole higher in my life; and being kept bare of branches to prevent boys from climbing it, it resembles one. I guess it to be sixty feet at least, and is not (I think) a foot in diameter at the butt; it is remarkably strait, and grows on the higher side of the margin of a spring, which is round like a well, and edged round with tiles at the top; its diameter may be about a yard, and was full of water, when I saw it, six or seven years ago, lying within two or three yards of the road; so I viewed it from my horse, no creditable inn being near. A plain country-man, who stood at the door of a cot, said, it was the play-place of the school-girls in the neighbourhood; herethey sported; and crowned themselves with garlands of violets, primroses, cowslips, and rose-buds, in their state of innocence: one of them said, she would endeavour to make their place of meeting more remarkable, and sowed it with seed of the Birch, which produced the plant we speak of, which is not fenced round at bottom, though that would defend it from injury: however, it is well looked to, and much venerated in the vicinity. It may be queried, what could induce the nymph to sow or plant Birch, unless it was in commemoration of her governess's kindness, who perhaps frequently tickled her with those twigs, in order to push forward the sempstress and the scholar? for, as Garrick says elegantly, in his "Jubilee Songs," this plant conducts much to learning:

"the well-letter'd Birch,
"Supplies Law and Physic and Grace for the
"Church." T. O.

Mr. URBAN, July 13.
PERMIT me, through your valuable publication, to thank the Rev. Mr. Pegg for his very curious investigation of *Icknild-Street*, in the county of Derby. (See No XXIV. of the Bibl. Top. Britannica.) It has the strongest marks of probability in its favour; and he has perhaps approached as near to demonstration as is possible. A passage or two in this publication have, in my opinion, helped to explain the name of a place near Rothbarton, in the county of York, which I cannot otherwise so well account for.

In p. 17, he says "the learned author of the Essay on the four great Roman Ways in Bel. Itin. vol. VI. p. 129,

"says, It has now taken the name of "Ickle, or Icknildstreet;" and in p. 32, he says, "I find every body agrees in carrying it on the east side of the River, to the west of Killamarsh church, "and in making it cross the river at Beighton, and to enter the county of York there, and in its way to Templebrough."

Now in the vicinity of Templebrough there is a place commonly called *The Ickles*, which has indeed been lately printed *Eccles*; but upon what authority I know not. However, I believe the former is the more general term; and, considering the situation of the place, makes it highly probable that *Ickle*, or *Icknild-Street*, passed this way.

Yours, &c. EDW. GOODWIN.

MR. URBAN, *Adon*, Aug. 8, 1787.
THE "constant Reader," enquiring, p. 463, if any parts of the human body were ever found completely petrified, may not be dissatisfied with the following answer.

In consequence of debauchery, a man at Dublin was turned, though not into stone, yet (what is not very dissimilar *) into Bone entirely. The late Mr. Simson, one of the musical managers, being shewn an account of this in the "Tour through Ireland," said that he had seen the thing. The shocking relique is preserved in the Museum at Dublin.

Ovid, in his strange book of various transformations, mentions Niobe's being turned into a stone for her impiety and impatience. This may be derived from, and a corruption of, Sacred History. For, on this occasion, we should "remember Lot's wife," on account of her disobedience to a divine command, petrified or changed into a pillar of saltpetre, by means of the bituminous shower which fell upon and destroyed "Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities round about them, giving themselves over to fornication," &c. which catastrophe or overthrow is recorded by five heathen writers.

It would be well, if vicious and vile persons would strive in a moral scale to "be transformed by the renewing of their mind." In that case they will have reason to be highly pleased with the promise and prospect of a "glorious bodily change" in a literal sense.

EUTHELIUS.

* To clear a field from stones, is to un-bone it, according to Perius.

Debate in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 598.

Thursday, March 29.

A BILL for re-building the chapel of East Stonehouse, in the county of Devon, was presented, and read a first time.

Sir John Skynner's annuity bill was read the third time, and passed.

The Sandwich paving bill was presented, and read a first time.

The Hon. Henry Hobart took the oaths, and his seat for Norwich.

Mr. Morton, from the East-India Company, presented "an account of the demands, receipts, and balances, of the districts of Bissenpoor and Patcheel, for four years, commencing in April, 1770, distinguishing each year, and specifying the names of the farmers and zemindars, and their securities in each of the said years." And also,

"An account of the number and names of the aids-de-camp to the Governor-general in each year, beginning the first of January, 1774, and ending the first of January, 1785." The titles were read, and the papers ordered to be printed.

Mr. Church, deputy accountant-general of the Post-office, attending, presented "an account of the nett produce of the Post-office." The same, on being read, was ordered to be referred to the committee on the bill for the consolidation of duties.

The report of the committee on the consolidation of the customs being brought up, and the resolutions for reducing the duties on Portuguese wines being read;

Sir Grey Cooper said, that he certainly should not object to a resolution which he himself had first proposed with a view to prevent a violation of the Methuen treaty; but, perceiving that the mode which had been adopted was contrary to the orders of the House, he would now make a motion for the purpose of obviating that infringement. The committee which first framed the present resolution had certainly no power to agree to it, either from the instructions given them, which referred merely to the simplification of the duties; or from any of the papers which had been submitted to their consideration. He admitted that they were empowered to agree to a repeal of the existing duties, for the purpose of laying

them on in their simplified amount; but on no account could they agree either to a reduction or increase of the duties, unless authorised by a specific instruction from the House to that effect. No such instruction having been given, the committee had of course exceeded their power, and he should move, for that reason, "that the present resolution be re-committed;" intending, if the motion passed, to follow it with another, for enabling the committee to pass the same resolution.

Mr. Pitt observed, that if, as had been admitted by the Hon. Baronet, the committee were authorised to repeal the whole of the existing duties, for the purpose of laying on others, it must undoubtedly be left to their discretion to take into consideration every circumstance relative to the imposing of the new duties, and consequently to raise or lower them as the exigency of the case might require.

Sir Grey Cooper still contended, that the power to repeal, though absolutely vested in the committee, implied evidently a re-establishment of the same duties, unless something to the contrary had been specified in an instruction.

The question was then put, and the motion negatived without a division.

Mr. Francis said, that when he had enquired, on a former day, respecting the footing on which French laces were to be placed, he had been referred to the 7th article of the treaty, by which French lace, as an article not otherwise mentioned, was to be admitted as if from the most favoured nation. But this reference by no means removed his objection. In that case, thread laces were to be admitted, as those from Austrian Flanders, at a duty of 17d. per yard. His objection to this duty was, that, while it operated nearly as a prohibition of the coarser kinds of lace, it bore no proportion to the value of those of the higher qualities. Silk laces, he observed, were still totally prohibited, though immense quantities of them, particularly black and blond, were annually smuggled into this kingdom. While he approved of the Minister's conduct in raising a revenue on cambrics, which would otherwise be clandestinely imported, he could not but express his surprise that silk laces were not rendered equally advantageous; as he was convinced, from the most accurate in-

formation, that, by the imposition of *pro-ad-valorem* duty of 10 per cent. upon them, a yearly revenue of 30,000l. might be raised.

Mr. Pitt, after remarking that the former enquiries of the Hon. Gentleman were on points extremely different from the present, said, that the duties on lace were to be collected in the same manner as those on cambric, of which the Hon. Gentleman had approved; that is, by a fixed rate, and not according to the value. Silk laces were prohibited merely because the admission of any silk manufactures would raise a jealousy in the silk manufacturers of this kingdom. He assured the Hon. Gent. that, if his arguments tended to quiet the apprehensions of those people, he would find Administration ready to adopt his ideas on the subject.

Mr. Francis was of opinion, that the manufacturers could not possibly have any objection. They were not ignorant that 9-10ths of the lace now consumed in this kingdom was of French manufacture; and they would certainly find their advantage in admitting this article under a certain duty, rather than, as at present, free of every charge, the risk only excepted.

Mr. Pitt having promised that Ministry would take this matter into consideration, the conversation ended.

When the resolution was read for laying certain duties on timber;

Sir Grey Cooper renewed his former objections to the committee having formed the resolution without specific instructions from the House; and contended that these duties would counteract the indulgence given by a late act to British ship-builders, by an exclusion of all others in their favour; and that, by raising the prices of ship-building, they would consequently enhance the charges of freight, and tend in a proportionate degree to diminish our commercial intercourse.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Pitt replied, that the timber used for ship-building was in general excluded; that the duty, where it was imposed, was extremely trifling; and the principal tendency of the clauses was, to prevent the frauds which had been committed under former acts.

Mr. Fox rose, and was proceeding to argue on the informality of imposing those duties in the committee without a previous instruction; when Mr. Pitt informed him across the table, that a

motion on that subject had been made and negatived before he entered.

Mr. Pitt then called the attention of the committee to that clause of the bill which related to the mode of discharging the debts due to the public, and the manner in which the precedence was adjusted. In this arrangement, the claims of the South-sea Company stood first, and next in order were those of the Bank and of the East-India Company; after which were the 3 per cent. consols. the 3 per cent. reduced, the 4 and 5 per cents. long and short annuities, &c. He stated, as formerly, that a sum equal to the average of the appropriated duties should be issued quarterly from the general fund, by which the half-yearly dividends would be prevented from lying dormant one quarter; and the supplies of the current year should be pledged, at the same time, for the security of the public creditor.

Sir Grey Cooper thought that the assent of those companies should have been formally obtained, and mentioned in the act, in order to give it the greater solemnity. This being admitted, it would follow, that a clause should be introduced, to empower those who were legally incapacitated from giving their assent personally, to give it by their guardians, trustees, commissioners of lunacy, &c.

Mr. Pitt could not see the necessity of this mode of proceeding.

The several clauses were then read, and the Bill ordered to be reported.

A short conversation relative to the charges against Mr. Hastings closed the business of the day.

Friday, March 30.

Read a 2d time insolvent debtors bill.

It was moved, that the attendance of the sheriff depute of the county of Renfrew in Scotland, who had been ordered by the House to attend at the bar on the 3d of April, to undergo an examination respecting his conduct in delaying an election, contrary to law and custom, be deferred to a future day.

Sir Adam Ferguson said, he intended to have opposed the motion for the attendance of the sheriff, who, in his opinion, had acted uprightly; but, in consequence of having received two letters from that gentleman, expressing a desire to be examined, he gave it no opposition. The sheriff of Renfrew was, he said, a man of the strictest probity, and most unblemished character. His feelings,

feelings, on being suspected of having acted corruptly in his office, were so deeply wounded, that, though 78 years of age, and very infirm, he was extremely anxious to appear at the bar of that House, to vindicate his injured honour. But at his age, and with his infirmities, Sir Adam thought the journey too long.

Mr. Adam said, that he by no means intended, when he made the motion, to cast the least reflection on the sheriff's character, of whom he had no personal knowledge. But it was not for corruption alone that a returning officer should be ordered to attend that House. A sheriff's acting unconstitutionally, in mistaking a point of law, was sufficient to justify that House in issuing an order for his attendance.—Here this business ended; and the consideration of the subject was postponed *sine die*.

After having examined some witnesses on the charges against Mr. Hastings, the House adjourned to

Monday, April 2.

Several bills were read a first and second time.

In a general committee of supply, Mr. Rose made a string of motions for the grant of various sums of money for the public service; and these motions having received the assent of the House, Sir George Yonge made several others respecting the payment of the army; which, after a few words from Sir Grey Cooper, were agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan then opened the eighth charge against Mr. Hastings, which terminated the business of the day.

Tuesday, April 3.

A petition from the city of New Sarum against the shop-tax bill was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Aberbrothock two-pennies Scots bill, and the Shrewsbury road bill, were presented, and read a first time.

Mr. Pawkener's divorce bill, and the pawnbroker's bill, were read the third time, and passed.

A petition from the freeholders of Inverness being presented, Mr. Pitt signified his Majesty's recommendation of it. The petition was then read, and referred to a committee.

The following resolutions of yesterday, from the committee of supply, were reported, read, and agreed to, *viz.*

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding 18,574l. 13s. 10d. be granted to his Majesty, to

make good the deficiency of the annuity fund 1758."

127,796 19 3½—ditto 1778.
35,039 13 5½—ditto 1779.
184,234 3 2½—ditto 1780.
11,235 5 1½—ditto 1781.
292,448 14 7½—ditto 1782.
532,652 18 4—ditto 1784 and 1785.
233,410 6 7½—to make good deficiency of commutation-tax.

172,776 12 6—for reduced officers of land forces and marines.

223 7 6—for allowances to reduced horse-guards.

55,092 10 0½ for reduced officers of 4,907 10 0½ American forces.

3,422 11 8—on account of officers late in the service of the States-general.

172,525 15 10—for Chelsea Hospital.

11,812 8 6—for pensions to officers widows.

3,253 11 0½—for the difference between British and Irish establishment.

465,117 19 11—for extraordinary of the army.

The House went into a committee on the ecclesiastical bill, Lord Newhaven in the chair.

Sir William Dolben objected to the title and preamble of the bill, as they expressed what no part of it was calculated to perform. He therefore moved, that the preamble be postponed; which was agreed to.

When the clerk came to that clause which compelled persons to bring their actions within three months of the time of the offence being committed;

Sir William Dolben moved, that the word *three* should be omitted, and *twelve* substituted in its room. He said, it was impossible for a man, nine times out of ten, to trace out the defamer in three months.

Mr. Baflard contended that three months were fully sufficient.

Sir William said, it was not to be supposed that the bill was confined to the frivolous suits of bad women, who call one another names strictly applicable to them: it was also for the defence of persons whose fair fame is whispered away by the tongue of malice. Merchants and others, whose credit depends so much on a fair character, are interested in this clause.

After a few words from Mr. Baflard, it was compromised that the blank should be filled up with the word *six*.

The clause being read relating to actions brought for anti-connubial enjoyment, Sir William Dolben objected to

the time proposed for filling up the blank. He thought the parties should be allowed 12 months, but was willing to commute with Mr. Baftard for eight months; but to this the latter gentleman would not agree.

Sir *James Johnston* was of opinion, that marrying the woman was a sufficient degree of punishment; a subsequent penalty was too much. After which the committee divided,
Against Sir W. Dolben's amendment 90,
For it - - - - - 2.

The bill then passed the committee, and was ordered to be reported.

The order of the day being read, for the third reading of the insolvent debtors bill, it was moved, that the said bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Gilbert* said, he approved the principles of the bill as far as they were calculated to relieve the unfortunate debtor, who made an honest surrender of all his effects for the benefit of his creditors; but he feared, as it extended without exception to every one who was in custody on the 29th of January last, it might furnish means for defrauding many creditors, as he had been informed, a few days since, that several persons, in different parts of the kingdom, had been arrested by their friends in December and January, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the act. One instance happened within his own knowledge, of a man who had a verdict obtained against him the last summer affizes for 500*l.* who was arrested at the suit of his father-in-law, and surrendered himself to the Marshal of the King's Bench on the 30th of December. He did not wish to defeat the bill, but to postpone it for three weeks, that the House might obtain necessary information, by issuing an order to the sheriffs, &c. to return the names of the prisoners in their custody, and the times when they were severally imprisoned; to give time for which, he moved, that the bill be read a third time *this day three weeks*.

Mr. Ald. *Sawbridge* was surprized that the Hon. Gent. who had made no objection to the bill in its former stages, should at this time endeavour to postpone its passing the House. It was, he said, an exact copy of the bill which had passed both houses with universal concurrence in the year 1778. He pointed out the impolicy and inhumanity of confinement for debt with strong argument and great pathos; and hoped

the Hon. Gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Pitt* defended Mr. *Gilbert's* motion. The delay was intended to prevent frauds, and could not long retard the progress of the bill, because, if it were now passed, it could not be taken up in the other house before the recess.

Mr. *Burgess* said, the laws respecting insolvent debtors were a disgrace to the statute-books of a free country; and, after the holidays, he meant to institute an enquiry into the state of those laws.

Mr. Ald. *Newnham* was of opinion, that, if a debtor really and *bonâ fide* surrendered his all, it was of little consequence whether he was forced into a prison, or went in voluntarily.

Mr. Ald. *Le Mesurier* declared, as Sheriff of London, that persons had not come into the prisons under his care in greater numbers than usual, on account of the bill now pending; and he thought, considering the uncertainty of late years of a bill of this nature passing both Houses, no debtor in his senses would voluntarily throw himself into a gaol under an idea of being speedily delivered by such means. He strongly condemned imprisonment for debt.

Sir *J. Marbury* hoped some permanent plan would be devised, which might put a period to confinement for debt, and at the same time afford good security to the creditor against fraudulent debtors. He had often, he observed, attended as a magistrate for the purpose of discharging insolvent debtors at St. Margaret's Hill; and he was convinced that much fraud was usually practised on those occasions. He was glad, therefore, to hear that an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. *Burgess*) intended to institute an enquiry into the state of our laws respecting insolvency.

Sir *Robert Smyth* spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. *Gilbert* rose again, in explanation of his former argument; and the question being put, the House divided,
For the motion - - - - - 56
Against it - - - - - 64

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The order of the day being read, for taking into farther consideration the report of the resolutions on the charges against Warren Hastings, Esq; and it being agreed, after a debate of some length, that the Commons had declared Mr. Hastings guilty of impeachable crimes, on the charges of Mr. Burke, the

the mode of conducting the impeachment was the next subject of consideration; which being adjusted, the following proceedings took place.

Mr. Burke, in a concise speech, moved the order of the day, that the third resolution of the committee be now read; which being done, he moved,

"That this House do now agree to the report of the said committee, that Warren Hastings, Esq; is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours, as expressed in the title of the said charge."

The Speaker put the question with great solemnity; and the same was resolved in the affirmative, without a division.

Mr. Burke then made a similar motion upon the fourth charge, relative to the cruel treatment of the Princesses of Oude.—Upon the fifth charge, on the revolutions of Furruckabad.—Upon the seventh, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth charges, upon the rice, bullock, opium contracts, &c.—Upon the 22d charge, respecting the violated rights of Fyzoola Khan.—And upon the eighth charge, for money corruptly and illegally taken.—All of which were resolved in the affirmative.

He then read in his place the third resolution, which had been agreed to by the House, and moved,

"That the same, with the other resolutions, might be referred to a committee, with the minutes of evidence, papers, and accounts, which have been laid before the House; and that the said committee be desired to prepare articles of impeachment therefrom, for high crimes and misdemeanours committed by the said Warren Hastings."

The question was put, and resolved.

Mr. Dempster suggested, that every paper, tending to elucidate the charges, should be laid before them; which Mr. Burke agreed to.

The Speaker then called upon Mr. Burke, to nominate a committee. He accordingly withdrew, and in a few minutes delivered in the following list of Gentlemen, whose names were severally put by the Speaker, and they were chosen as a committee of impeachment.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Edm. Burke, Esq; | Sir Grey Cooper. |
| Rt. Hon. C J. Fox. | Rt. Hon. W. Ellis. |
| R. B. Sheridan, Esq | Col. North. |
| Sir J. Erskine. | Mr. F. Montagu. |
| Hon. T. Pelham. | Mr. Adam. |
| Mr. Wyndham. | Mr. Long. |
| Hon. Mr. St. John. | Lord Maitland. |

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Mr. Francis *. | Gen. Burgoyne. |
| Mr. Anstruther. | Mr. Ang. Taylor. |
| Sir Gilbert Elliot. | Mr. Gray. |

After the division was over, the Speaker informed the House, that he had searched for precedents, and found that several of the committees appointed to conduct impeachments were without power in their appointments to call for papers, as it was supposed to be a necessary and incidental authority. Others had a special power assigned them. He would recommend the latter.

It was then ordered, that the above committee, or any five of them, do meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, in the Speaker's chamber, with power to call for papers or records; and that they be empowered to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House; and that it be declared a secret committee. All which were ordered.

The Speaker read the late Mr. Onslow's opinion of such committees, and the power assigned them, which deviated in no respect from the above, excepting that the present was empowered to sit during the adjournment of the House.

After this solemn business, the House adjourned. (To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Aug. 13.

It is above a year since † that I gave you an account of Mr. Colborne's discovery of a solvent for the stone in the human bladder. I have now the pleasure of informing you, that a variety of cases, such as establish, beyond a doubt, the wonderful effects of the solution of fixed alkaline salt, saturated with fixible air, is now printed, and will in a few days be published, by Dr. Falconer, of Bath; whereby every practitioner, and indeed every sufferer in that terrible disorder, will have the means of relief put into their own hands. Nothing more therefore need be said here on the subject, but that Dr. Falconer, in a very sensible and modest dedication to Mr. Colborne, says, "Allow me to express, in this place, my unfeigned sense of your humanity and benevolence, not only in communicating to the world a most valuable discovery in Medicine, but also in your un-

* When this Gentleman was proposed, there were many Noes; and a division was demanded, where there appeared,

For Mr. Francis 61—Against him 56

† See next page. EDIT.

"wearied

"wearied attention to procure every
"information concerning it, in order to
"render it as useful as possible." Adding,
"that he esteems himself particu-
"larly happy in being permitted to
"share, in however small degree, in so
"good a work." And as the account
I gave you last year of this VALUABLE

* There has been some mistake in this business, for which we are at a loss how to account. We have already referred to the article in question as printed in a former Magazine; but cannot find that ever it was printed there. EDIT.

MEDICINE was not accurate *, it is hoped that all such who propose to use it, will take their information from the work itself; and that it may be communicated for the benefit of ALL MANKIND, is the reason why I again confirm what I before imperfectly pointed at.

Yours, &c. POLYXENA.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

J. H. wishes for some particulars of John Holney, vicar of Witley, in Surrey, in the last century. In answer we can only say, that Aubrey gives this epitaph:

"Sarah, the wife of John Holney, Vicar,
died 3 October, 1641.

Hic dormit mulier, melior qua vix fuit unquam:
Altera (ni fallar) Sara, Rebecca, Rachel.

Sancta, pia, & frugi, prudens, pulchra, atque
puca,

Heu! muliere una quot perire bona?"

W. R.'s proposal is forwarded.

A WELL-WISHER TO TRUTH will see in p. 654—656, why his Quaries were omitted. If re-formed, they shall readily have place.

R. C. assures us, that so fashionable is the study of the English Literature and Language become in France, that an institution has been recently established at Lyons, under the title of *The Friendly ENGLISH Club*. The members are all Frenchmen of the most opulent and respectable families in that great city; but the company of reputable natives of this country is courted, on the footing of visitors. By the rules of the Society, each person, on becoming a member, is to present it with ten English books of approved merit; and, in order to acquire a perfect facility in the English tongue, every member, under a specified forfeiture, is to translate certain passages of English into French, and of French into English. The days of meeting are Wednesday and Friday in every week; and the room in which they meet is to be ornamented with the best engravings of the most celebrated English writers.

We are sorry we cannot admit the printed paper from our learned friend M. R. whose favours we esteem so singular an honour.

The Observations on Dr. Kippis's opinion on Miracles are too long for our use.

SENSOR is pleasant, but too ludicrous.

We are thankful to T. O. for his prose; but really have not leisure to correct his poetry.

VERITATIS AMATOR asserts the claim of the late Mr. Fisher of Rochester (see vol. LVI. p. 908) to the "History" of his own town; but acknowledges that Mr. Shrubsole presented several hints and conjectures, all curious, though foreign to the purpose.

If CLERICUS and Y. N. will send us copies of the publications they recommend (neither of which has fallen in our way), they shall be noticed. We do not profess to review every book and pamphlet that appears in public. T. Habington shall be attended

to when we review the "Letters."—Mr. C. of Great Yarmouth will excuse our not entering into controversy with other Reviewers. We have business enough of that sort at home.

J. L. L. is angry with an opponent of Dr. Priestley, who styles himself, in a pamphlet lately published, *A Country Parson* (and has treated the Doctor cavalierly, on the supposition of his being a renegade member of the university of Cambridge; whereas Dr. Priestley alludes only to the mark of distinction paid him by his Trans-atlantic friends). Dr. Priestley is a vigilant and laborious pastor of a society of Protestant Dissenters in Birmingham; and has no other congregation either in town or country.

A friend, observing in the *Monster-room* at Sir Ashton Lever's two stuffed animals of the bullock-kind about ten inches or a foot in length, which appear to be perfectly formed, with horns like a full-grown animal, wishes to know of what species they are.

T. P. asks why an old tree upon Epping Forest, near Waltham Abbey, is called *The King's Oak*, and become recorded by vulgar tradition as the asylum of Charles the Second, well known to be in Staffordshire? And why another spot, in the road to Rarnsted, where there is a small pond, is called *King's Water*, and said to have been the place where seven Saxon Kings watered their horses? He enquires also into the origin of "The History of Reynard the Fox," an undated black-letter book, now become, with a few alterations of bulk and language, the current amusement of children? He has some idea of its having been originally political.

DR. PERCIVAL on the construction and policy of Prisons; PADILLA's concluding Letter; POLYXENA; THEOPHRASTUS; PROBUS; the Anecdotes of Mr. EMERSON; J. M. on SALTPETRE; the Abstract of the Grand Duke of TUSCANY's Code of Laws, SHEFFIELD Church, &c. &c. in our next.

THE CHRISTIAN shall be considered.

* * Our Correspondents need not suppose that their Letters are rejected if not noticed in *this Index*; which is NOT so much intended to announce what Letters are received, as to point out such as are too long, or otherwise improper for publication. The very mention of such as are under consideration would nearly fill a Magazine. It is our earnest wish to oblige all our numerous Friends; and each shall be attended to as far as possible.

WE are glad to find the literary funds of the Society of Antiquaries enable them to furnish another volume so soon. We shall follow our accustomed method of reviewing the several articles.

I. The subject of *Afyla*, or Sanctuaries, is here exhausted by that venerable antiquary Mr. Pegge, whose faculties brighten as he walks down the hill of life into the vale of years. Indeed it has not, that we know, been treated as a distinct subject by any one else, except Peter Sarpi, in the present century, in his work *De Jure Afylorum*, printed at Leyden, 1712, 4to.

II. There is little new information in this Disquisition of Pere Gourdin. Admitting that tenet of heathen mythology, that all the subordinate deities are only different attributes of the Supreme personified to bring them to a level with vulgar conceptions, we may suppose *Panthea* to have been a more comprehensive and compressed figuration of these attributes, not confined to *lares* but to the deities at large; and so Horsley and Ward seem to have understood them.

III. Mr. Pegge comments on a singular discovery of *one urn within another*, in a barrow on Stanton Moor, where other antiquities are exhibited by the correct pencil of Major Rooke.

IV. V. Mr. Masters communicates a discovery of some stone coffins and skeletons found in improving the gate of Cambridge castle as a gaol. The fine arch, supposed of the time of Edward I, is now filled up with hewn stone, very artfully fitted into it, and the stone stairs leading to the apartments over it replaced with brick ones. We cannot agree with Mr. M's idea, that these apartments served as a *chapel*; for though chapels were sometimes built over the gates of conventual or cathedral precincts or closes, the principal gate of a castle would have been a very unfit situation, on various accounts; not to insist that, in all the castles we recollect to have seen, the chapel is a distinct building, on the level with the other buildings, in the area, or *bas cour*. The situation of these coffins and bodies rather shews that they were anterior to the building in question, and perhaps in ground formerly appropriated to the purposes of sepulture. By the cross and stick (probably a pastoral
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staff) they may have been the bodies of religious. The inscription here impressed from the original plate found under the head of one of the persons, was given in our vol. LV p. 763, fig. 6. of the plate. It is here worked in a contrary direction from our copy. Perhaps it may not be easy to determine which way it is to be read. The explanation offered by our correspondent is absolutely inadmissible.

VI. Mr. Bowle communicates some curious extracts from parish-registers in Spain and England; in the former of which kingdom they had obtained many years before they were introduced here, which was only after the Reformation, 1538*; whereas one at Alcazar de St. Juan begins 1506. Mr. B. enlarges on the utility of such records, and the improvement they are capable of. But how few of our incumbents have *leisure* or inclination to enter parochial history in their registers! and how few attend to the preservation of what is already entered!

VII. A Roman tile, found at Reculver, with some rude scratches of an inscription, is here given us by John Pownall, Esq.

VIII. Dr. Glasse traces the correspondence between the language of the Hebrews and the New-discovered Islands in the South Seas, in the use and meaning of the term *Taboo*.

IX, X, XI, XII. Mr. Bray deserves our thanks for giving to the publick certain Notes of Mr. Richard Willis, of Andover, on the Roman roads in Hampshire. We have met with this able investigator before, in the first volume of *Archæologia*, p. 60, where he is confounded with *Browne* Willis.—Article XII. determines the scene of the several battles between Edmund Ironside and Canute, and their respective camps.

XIII. Mr. Grose gives us an historical account of the several sorts of spurs found among the Romans and our ancestors. We demur to the authenticity of Don Saltero's Coffee-house, and Mr. Rawle's lumber-room, and of Mr. Holmes's *giant's spur*. The best authorities in such cases are statues and

* The register at Badminton is one of the most ancient, not only in the county of Gloucester, but in any county. It has one entry of the Botelers as early as 1538. See Bigland's Collections, p. 127.

pictures, and not every spur in a collection of old iron. The subject might have been both enlarged and reduced.

We read with pleasure, in Articles XIV and XV, a particular detail of the discoveries made in digging a sewer in Lombard Street and Birchin Lane, 1786; and we congratulate the Society and their engraver on the various specimens of Roman pottery (we might almost say *porcelain*), exhibited in seven places.

Art. XVI contains Conjectures on a picture representing the game of *Primero*; which furnishes, in

Art. XVII, a discussion of the antiquity of Cards, and Card-playing, among us. This subject is extended to Europe in general, and more fully gone into in Articles XVIII and XVIIIth.

Art. XIX is one of those fanciful essays which serve but to confirm the melancholy reflection, that, when we have carried our improvements as far as we can, we decline; as, when we have arrived at perfect manhood, we doat. Nothing more clearly evinces the dotage of the Society or its Members, than the far-fetched conjectures and reveries in this paper, deducing the capitals of the Christian churches at Canterbury, Hexham, and Oxford, from Egypt, or Romano-Egyptian buildings, and supposing their crypts temples of Isis, &c. &c. Mr. Pennant may ask what questions he pleases; but are the figures on the obelisks in Scotland *centaurs*, and not rather *horsmen*? That *Apis* should be represented by *bees*, is too poor a *pun* for any body but Huet or Mr. L. to dream of. Mr. L. forgets that not peculiarly temples of Egyptian deities were converted into Christian churches, but of every other deity or deified hero or prince. Among the innumerable temples of Rome, how small was the number of those to Egyptian gods, whose worship never made such a progress as to disturb the prior possessors! This argument, therefore, by proving too much, proves nothing. Qu. if the *Coracina sacra* be any local name? See a different explanation of them in Reinesius, Epist. 69, Cuper Harp. 70. How can the *Cervifiaria* Runæ be the cyphers dotted on the breast, and between the thumb and forefinger of the Irish vulgar? The *Scutum Davidis* said to be Faques the printer's mark is nothing more than his device, a rose on a shield held by an angel, without the least application as an a-

mullet against fire and accidents. Mr. Hutchinson's scrawls should never be mistaken for faithful representations. It is surely too much to say, no "Saracenic works," i. e. Gothic arches, exist in Spain or Sicily, or in any other place to which the Arabian power extended. See the contrary in Sandys's *Travels to the Holy Land*, Swinburne's in Spain, and Reidefel's in Sicily. Theodorie, repairing a palace built in the Roman or Grecian style, would certainly observe uniformity; but what does this prove against the use of the Gothic style, properly so called, on other occasions? What are the *constrafed* or *constrafed* arches? The drawings of Egyptian buildings, by the early missionaries of the last or beginning of this century, are not to compare with Pococke's or Norden's. These last give none at Antinopolis. Nothing can be more uncertain than the representations of buildings in old manuscripts, or on coins. The Syrian MS. is just as good a representation of the Roman or Saxon buildings as that of Cædmon of the houses before and after the flood. Have we not seen Roman and Grecian buildings Gotheicised in manuscripts of the classics? As to the churches on coins, a gabel end, with or without two towers, round or square, sufficed to give the idea of a church; and half the churches put into the hands of kings and bishops on their tombs, or the façades of churches, cannot be construed into fac similes of the churches subsisting at or after their time.—Mr. L. makes a most unfortunate use of the words of Glaber Rudolphus, where *innovari* can mean only that the churches were *rebuilt*, without any reference to style, any more than materials. The appearance of the pointed arch in Norman or ante-Norman buildings does not prove that it was coeval with the building, and not introduced in after-repairs, when it is so much easier to cut a round arch into a pointed, than a pointed into a round one. O soul of James Essex! Enough, perhaps too much, has been bestowed of observations on such fantastic reasoners as Mr. L. and our correspondent Reuben d'Moundt.

As every thing has its use, so we are obliged to this memoir for a good drawing of an unnoticed church at Glendalock, in the county of Wicklow.

Art. XX is what it professes to be, a circumstantial detail of the battle of Lincoln, 1217, by Mr. Pegge.

XXI. An accurate account, illustrated by drawings, of some rocks that appear to have been applied to Druidical purposes, at Brimham in Yorkshire.

XXII. Mr. Denne, by ingenious conjectures, endeavours to account for the very partial insertion of churches, or their incumbents, in *Domesday*; and shews the importance and necessity of a good commentary on that ancient and valuable record, which is now before the publick, though *without a title or index*.

XXIII. Mr. Willet communicates some discoveries he had made from books in his valuable library, respecting the early date of printing and engraving. But all this had been said before by Professor Meerman, and in the *Origin of Printing* by Bowyer and Nichols.—Hærlæm had the honour of inventing wooden types; Mentz, metal ones.

XXIV. Mr. Macneil, surgeon at Bombay, enters into the most minute detail of the Caves of Ambola, Cannara, and Elephanta, of any of our countrymen; and thus makes some poor amends for the barbarity and ignorance with which the rest of them continue to treat these stupendous remains. His description is a kind of comment on some views in the last of these places, published in the *Comparative View of the Ancient Monuments of India*, (see our vol. LV. p. 900.) For instance, the triple-headed figure, described p. 272, is engraved in plate III.; the groupes, pp. 274 and 277, in plates V. and VII. How far Mr. M.'s hypothesis about the makers of these stupendous monuments is probable must be left to better judges.

XXV. Dr. Lort details the various accounts and opinions of the learned on a rude inscription, or collection of uncertain marks, on a rock at Deighton, in North America, which the Congress preachers would set up as a proof of the high antiquity of the peopling of that country by the sons of Japhet, Phœnicians, and Carthaginians, and which Mons. Gebelin (who fell a sacrifice to magnetism, one quack to another) had distorted to his favourite hypothesis. After the disappointment at the *written mountain*, one would not have thought the learned would have run after any more mountain-scravls. But if the *New World* are to set out in an error, it is but fair the *Old World* should undeceive them. A parcel of brass coins, not bigger than a silver three-pence, found in an old house in America, with

figures scarce rude enough for a school-boy's dump, are also deemed Phœnician, and pressed into the same service as the inscription. But, unfortunately, scarcely more than one of these bits has been circulated in England. Whoever examines the four copies of the Deighton inscription, so materially different from each other, more especially the two oldest, will see sufficient reason to laugh in his sleeve at the credulity of men, who can gravely go down to the water's edge to copy the corrosions of the water and its animalculæ in a hard rock, for regular and significative characters, recording events of history, or believe their forms unchanged by time and the elements in every century.

In the following paper, XXVI, Col. Vallancey, who sees *Irish* in every thing, oversets all former conjectures, and pronounces the inscription to be the work of some lettered people, skilled in all the sciences of those ages who formerly possessed Siberia, and passed from thence to the great continent of America, in the Northern parts of which they were destroyed, but continue in the Southern, and from them descended the Irish.

In Art. XXVII. Dr. King illustrates the reliefs on the Barberini vase; and Mr. Marsh, Art. XXVIII. in a *Latin* paper (a rarity in these volumes), concurs with him in many points of History supposed to be expressed on it. Till it be out of *all doubt* that the tomb in which it was found was that of the Emperor Alexander Severus, about which the Antiquaries on the spot are by no means clear (see our vol. LVI. p. 97), all that is said on the subject is but conjecture.

XXIX. Mr. Masters describes a pedigree of the Stewarts, painted on glass, from an old house of that family at Stuntney, in the county of Cambridge.

XXX. Mr. Secretary Brand attempts to explain two curious Roman inscriptions, found in the ruins of Tintmouth Castle, 1783.

XXXI. A long memoir by Mr. Bray, on the obsolete office of purveyor of the King's household, of whom it might be said, as of the enemies of the Jewish nation by Jeremiah, "They did eat up the harvest and the bread which their sons and their daughters should eat, they did eat up the flocks and the herds, they did eat up the vines and the fig-trees."

XXXII. Major Rooke, with that accuracy which characterises him, describes

two Roman villæ, discovered at Mansfield Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham, 1786, and carefully preserved by the present proprietors. Five plates accompany this description.

XXXIII. An account of Roman pottery found at Salady in Bedfordshire, and at Lincoln, by Gov. Pownall, with a beautiful specimen. At the first of these places was found a Roman speculum of polished metal, the only one known, except one in Smetius's *Antiquitates Neomagenes*.

XXXIV. XXXV. An account of a curious Druidical monument lately uncovered in the island of Jersey, by Mr. Conway, Governor of that island, and by Mr. Molesworth, with a plan and elevations. Our readers will recollect some account of these kind of monuments in our vol. LIV. p. 809. Mr. Grose has since engraved this temple.

XXXVI. Mr. Caley, of the Augmentation-office, gives a good specimen of his abilities in a memoir on the origin of the Jews in England. Whether these outcasts of the earth found their way hither before Christianity or not, they made excellent sponges for our hungry monarchs to wring money into their coffers.

XXXVII. An historical and descriptive account * of an ancient painting of the procession of Edward VI. from the Tower to Westminster, previous to his coronation, preserved at Cowdry. This essay by Mr. Topham illustrates another of the set of historical paintings which the Society have undertaken to publish. As a representation of the then state of London, this picture must recommend itself to an English antiquary; and Mr. T. comments upon it very judiciously.

This volume, like the foregoing, has an Appendix of miscellaneous matter, among which are seals, rings, dice, deeds, Saxon coins found at Kintbury, Berks, Swedish fashions, antiquities found at Rome 1763, Pope Urban VIII's walking-cane, a permit to Sir Edward Deering to search record-offices, a Roman inscription at Braga in Portugal, discoveries in Minster churchyard, celts, a cradle, and paving tessellæ, and some reveries touching the Grey Weathers and crypts in churches. Among the seals, is that of the Wiltshire clothier Alnegers, engraved in our miscellaneous plate of last month.

* This description is also printed separately, to accompany the print.

The volume concludes with a List of Presents and Publications; in both which we are glad to find the Society increase.

115. *Liber quotidianus Contrarotulæ Wardrobe, Anno Regni R^gi Edwardi I. Vic-fimo Ottavo, A. D. 1299 & 1300. Ex codice MS. in Bibliotheca sua æsservato Typis editus Soc. Antiq. Londinens.*

THIS is one of those publications which will always do honour to a Society instituted for the very purpose of discovering and preserving such subjects. It is the Wardrobe Account of that great prince, Edward I, for one of the most eventful years of his reign. "It contains the establishment, both civil and military, of his 28th year, preserves the name and value of most articles then in use, and gives a daily account of every expence and proceeding; from whence facts may be collected whereon future inquirers into our national history may rely, as being grounded in the solid basis of certainty."

The 12 heads into which this account is divided are:

1. Money distributed in Alms and Oblations.

2. Necessaries bought and provided for the Household.

3. Victuals and Stores for the Household, and for the Army in Scotland.

4. Gifts and Rewards by the King and Queen, Reimbursements for Horses killed or dead in the Service, and Maintenance of Prisoners.

5. Annual fees to Knights of the King's Household, in Lieu of Wages; Wages of Bannerets and Knights of the Household, and Foreign Soldiers.

6. Wages of Engineers, Archers, Sergeants at Arms, Esquires, with their Attendants and Horses, in the Scotch Wars.

7. Wages of Foot-Soldiers, Crossbow-men, and Artificers.

8. Wages of Seamen. Expences of Messengers.

9. Wages of the King's Falconers and Huntsmen.

10. Money allowed to Bannerets, Knights, Clerks, and others of the Household, for Summer and Winter Garments.

11. Account of Plate and Jewels bought within the Year.

12. Account of Cloths, Furs, Wax, Spices, Electuaries, the separate Expences of the Queen's Household, and Wines, and the Costs and Charges of

the Chancery, and the Fee of the Chancellor.

The payments contained in £. s. d.
this book amount to 53,178 15 0

The expences of the household, in a separate account, 10,969 16 0

Making together 64,148 11 0

The whole of the national expenditure, within this department, for one entire year.

The whole of the receipt amounts to 58,155 16 2

No balance is here struck; but, deducting this sum from the money paid, we shall find a balance due to the accountant of 5949 4 3

The apparent smallness of this comprehensive account, when contrasted with the establishments of modern times, leads to the comparative value of money in that age and the present.

This is followed by a short review of the contest between the two kingdoms, and of the motives which induced Edward I. to engage in that ruinous and destructive war. The siege of *Caerlaverock* formed one of the principal events of the campaign whose operations are here recorded.

This general view of the record is followed by an abstract of some more striking particulars, or items, under the several heads; such as Coinage, Prices of Provisions, Alms and Oblations, Private Alms, Donations, List of Religious Communities, the King's and Queen's Household, Necessary Expences, Arts, Writings and Records, Games of Chance, Hounds and Hawks, Messengers and Letters, Apparel, Plate and Jewels, Military Matters, Fortification, The Navy, The most considerable Personages of this Drama, whether Royal, Noble, Ecclesiastical, or others; The King's Progress, with Dates, and a Geographical Index. These observations serve instead of notes at the bottom of the page; and to the whole is subjoined a copious Glossary.

There are, in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, similar accounts of the 10th, 11th, and 12th years of Edward II.; all which, together with that here printed, were presented to them by Sir Ashton Lever. Mr. Astle has a very full and complete account of the 15th and 16th years of Edward II.; and several of these accounts, in subse-

quent reigns, are preserved in public repositories and private libraries. A selection of some of the most perfect of these records, at different periods of time, and at proper intervals, would form a curious and interesting assemblage of the manners and customs of our ancestors.

116. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XLII. Containing, *A Sylloge of the remaining authentic Inscriptions relative to the Erection of our English Churches, embellished with a Number of Copper Plates, exhibiting Fac Similes of some of the most material.* By the Rev. Samuel Pegge, A. M. 4^{to}.

THIS FORTY-FIRST Number of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* is an excellent proof of the unimpaired and vigorous talents of the worthy and respectable antiquary its author, who enjoys the *vivida viridisque senectus* in his retirement at Whittington; and that he may complete a century in the like enjoyment, is the sincere and hearty wish of all who know him!

The collection of 75 inscriptions, of which 40 are given in *fac simile*, though confined to religious structures, is a valuable accession to English *Paleography*. Mr. Astle, like P. Montfaucon, has undertaken that part of it which relates to manuscripts and books. It was reserved for Mr. Pegge to collect specimens of it from buildings, and their appendages, which he carries from before the Conquest down to Henry VIII.; and Mr. Pridden continues it to the present century and year. The epitaphial part belongs to the department of Sepulchral Monuments. A fourth part remains to be formed from inscriptions on other buildings, utensils, furniture, vestments, pictures, &c. as well as on other particular appendages of churches and chapels; which we hope the curious will afford encouragement to the Editors of this Sylloge to give, and thus complete this illustration of our national antiquities. For by such connected details are antiquities better illustrated than by the fugitive essays and details of the moment.

117. *The Post-Chaise Companion; or, Traveller's Directory through Ireland. Containing a new and accurate Description of the direct and principal Cross-Roads, with Particulars of the Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, Cities, Towns, Parks, Natural Curiosities, Antiquities, Castles, Ruins, Manufactures, Loughs,*

Glens, Harbours, &c. &c. Forming an historical and descriptive Account of the Kingdom. To which is added, A Dictionary, or Alphabetical Tables, showing the Distance of all the principal Cities, Boroughs, Market and Sea-port Towns in Ireland, from each other. Dublin, 1786. 8vo.

WE can add nothing to the title of this very useful compilation for all who travel in Ireland, but that it seems to be formed by W. Wilfon of Dame-street, who dedicated it to the Duke of Rutland, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and that it must give satisfaction to learn from it, that our sister-kingdom is so practicable to travellers, and, we trust, as safe from Whiteboys, Hearts of Steel, and every species of fortune-hunters and marauders, for all who wish to visit its natural or artificial improvements and beauties. The work is adorned with engravings, above the common style, of the Giant's Causeway, the water of Polla Phuca, and a plan of the Lake of Killarney, and recommended by a respectable list of subscribers.

118. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, on the Subject of his late Letter to the Dean of Canterbury, the young Men of both Universities, and others. By One who is not L.L.D. F.R.S. A. L. p. Petrop. R. Paris, Holm. Taurin. M. d. Paris, Harlem. Cantab. Americæ et Philad. Socius, but a Country Parson.*

THIS Squib has not much in it, and will burn out and evaporate like the paper balloons that were flung about in every market and country-town in the kingdom. The country-parson, who, by printing at Bath, is probably benefited in Somersetshire, commits one egregious blunder, in supposing Dr. P. a member of the university of Cambridge in England, when, in truth, the *Cantab.* of which he styles himself *Socius*, is Cambridge in America (*Cantab. Americæ*.) He plays off Dr. P's title-page quotations, and forgets that the character of Ulysses suits him not so much for courage as for art and craft; and, lastly, he threatens to take up the gauntlet of controversy with the doughty champion,

119. *An Account of the Culture and Use of the Mangel Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity. Translated from the French of the Abbé de Commerel.*

DR. LETTSOM, the translator, gives the result of his propagation of this new vegetable, sown in his garden,

Midsummer 1786, which produced leaves like spinach, and roots like parsnips; and, from this production, he calculated that a square yard planted with it would yield 50 lb. weight of salutary food. He promises the botanical history and an engraving of this plant, which, it seems, is an *infallible* supply to men, horses, cows, and sheep, and the seed may be had by applying to M. de la Planché, apothecary, at Paris, or to the Abbé Commerel, on application in November by letter. *post-paid*, with a remittance of *half the price*, and the other on receipt in January; the prodigious demand for the seed having made it scarce and dear. Dr. L. more generously gives it away.

Every improvement in vegetation, and the method of rendering provision cheap for man and beast, deserves commendation, and is entitled to a fair experiment—and this is the age of experiment and speculation.

120. *The Abridgment of a Plan for an honourable, effectual, and permanent Relief for all the Poor of England. By a Lady.*

IT is proposed, by the author of this Plan, that all work-houses in each parish should be abolished, and, in lieu thereof, that county work-houses be set up: four establishments should be erected in healthy parts of the environs of London; that each house should be divided into small separate apartments, each to hold a bed, a plain table, and a chair; the men in one wing, and the women in the other; the boys and girls, separately, a story higher; with a nursery for infants under four years of age; a lying-in ward; an infirmary; a room for work for men and boys, and another for the other sex; a kitchen; with other rooms for secretaries, assistants, and beadles; and the establishment to consist of an Acting Protectors, a Deputy, to reside in their own houses, but to visit the house daily; Two Assistants, to live in the house; a Schoolmaster, a Physician or Surgeon, a Watchman, Two Cooks, Two Bakers, Six House-maids, a Porter, and Two Beadles; all to reside in the house; Two Secretaries, on their own establishment; Four Matrons for the children, two to each ward; and six or eight warm baths.—Though this last article may appear extraordinary, yet the author conceives, that 9 in 10 persons who enter a poor-house carry infectious disorders on their skin, and im-

pregnated in their cloaths, and that the skin thus introduced affects others; therefore proposes, that all who are received into the house should pass through the hot bath, previous to their changing their cloaths, if not too ill for that operation; and that, as the bakers would have time to spare, not baking every day, they should fill and attend these baths and coppers; and that the house-maids, by turns, every day assist in washing, combing, and attending the paupers on their first admission, and constantly once a week whilst they remain there, and to wash their linen.

This pamphlet also contains several rules and regulations for carrying this plan into execution, whereof a better judgement may be formed, by referring our readers to the performance itself, which seems to be written with a good design. Most certainly if this plan was pursued, and the rules hereby laid down faithfully adhered to, the poor in those places, by being put under the more immediate care and inspection of the foster sex, would undoubtedly be made much more comfortable and happy. But it may be feared, that such a receptacle as here described might be thought to add too much to the expences of the poor, already become too burthensome, too enormous to be carried into execution in most parts of the kingdom; and it may be also thought in general, that the laws now in being, with some part of the alterations proposed by Mr. Gilbert, will be sufficient for the purpose. However, we must leave this to those whose immediate proper concern it is, and who have the power of acting therein for the greatest benefit to the publick.

127. *Cunningham's History of Great Britain.*
(Continued from p. 614.)

AFTER the ample account already given, the following extracts will serve at once as specimens of the merit of this excellent and curious History, and as an agreeable amusement to our readers.

Of the Restoration, and Character of Charles II.

"People of all ranks stood upon the shore to congratulate the king on his arrival. Charles received the nobility graciously, and particularly noticed General Monck with singular complacence. He also, with great sweetness of demeanor, gave free access to the populace. The return of the king happened in the 30th year of his age, in May, 1660. It was observed, that the restoration of Charles was owing more to the iniquity

of his enemies, and the humour of the times, than to the exertions of his friends. Now the English were allowed to keep Christmas and other festivals. The voice of joy and gladness resounded through the kingdom.

"On that night the king is said to have first resigned himself to the embraces of Mrs. Palmer, as if he had considered royalty chiefly as the means of procuring pleasure.

"King Charles II. was tall of stature. His eyes and hair were black; his limbs strong and firm; his person and appearance distinguished by an air of dignity and majesty. He was polite, affable, and liberal, without being prodigal. He delighted much in hunting, tennis, bowling, bull-baiting, prize-fighting, wrestling, ship-building, and whatever made a beautiful appearance. He was a liberal encourager of chemistry, astronomy, and mechanic arts; nor did he discourage mountebanks, physiognomists, fortune-tellers, or rope-dancers. He had a wonderful sweetness of temper, and obligingness of behaviour; and would often lay aside majesty, and converse familiarly with his friends. He was fond of plays, and frequently exhibited public shews, to divert the minds of his people from religious controversies, in which had consisted the foundation and strength of the republick; thinking nothing less becoming a prince than to be a bigot to sacred rites. He founded the Royal Society for the improvement of natural philosophy. Though accustomed to respect the Roman Catholic religion when in France, yet he attended pretty constantly the divine service of the Protestant church established in England. Though he gave himself very much up to the love of women, yet he was never addicted to any unnatural lusts. Though he seldom joined in the worship of the Romish church while he lived; yet, at his death, he professed his mother's religion, which gave occasion to many controversies. But whatever disputes there may be about this in England, it is the universal opinion in France, that King Charles, with his brother James, Sir Henry Bennet, and others, were reconciled to the Popish religion at Fontainebleau, in the presence of the Queen-mother, before his Majesty's going to Cologne; but that the Duke of Gloucester and Chancellor Hyde refused to do the same. But it is not material to us now to know what this Prince's religion was, since, at his death, the contagion of his religion died with him. This is certain, that all his endowments of body and mind were of very little advantage, either to his own succession, or to the tranquillity of his people. For when good men lend too easy an ear to evil counsellors, many people are apt to look upon them as evil also themselves."

Of the Death, Character, and Person, of King William III.

"At this critical juncture the English parliament was full of business. And they

thought fit to attain the Pretender to the crown of England, and to impose an oath for the abjuration of his right by act of parliament. The King, for some years past, having been much indisposed, was wont to divert himself in his weakness by exercise; and, being sensible of his approaching death, had two years before disposed of his effects by will. And now, when his late hurt had confined him at home, so that he could not recreate and cheer himself with the pursuit of pheasants and partridges, as he had been accustomed to do, nor disperse the humours by any exercise, they fell into his knee, and affected him with violent pains. Death, which he had so often braved with intrepidity in the field, now stared him in the face at home. Within four days, resting on his couch, he was seized with a sudden shivering, which turned to a fever, and spread itself farther. The fever was accompanied with a cough, which every day increased: on perceiving this, the King's physicians began to despair of his life; for he laboured under a violent diarrhoea and want of sleep. And now, to display in his last moments that noble consistency and propriety of conduct which distinguished his life, he gave the royal assent to the act for abjuring the Pretender, which had passed the two houses of parliament, without being biased either by love or hatred. And this he did at the request and by the advice of his parliament and friends; and at the earnest intreaty of the Princess Anne, lest, by any alteration of the times, what he had done for the public safety, religion, and liberty, might be turned to her prejudice, and to the ruin of her friends.

"The King, to the very moment of his death, retained the perfect use of his senses; and his memory was almost as strong as when he was in his best state of health. As he lay upon his bed, he talked to those about him with gravity and gracefulness; and prepared himself for his departure in such a manner as contributed to heighten the esteem and veneration which had formerly been paid him by all who were near him. At last he called for the Archbishop of Canterbury, to administer to him the holy sacrament; and, after having received it in the usual manner, he died, with an even and constant mind, and without the least alteration of countenance or disorder of body, 8th March, 1702.

"At the very last moment, when his mind was otherwise oppressed, he retained a just sense of the redemption of mankind, and the remembrance of his good subjects. Thus he lay so quietly and composed, with his eyes fixed upon Heaven, when his speech failed him, that no man could die either better prepared, or with greater constancy and piety than this prince, of whose just praises no tongue shall be silent, and no time unmindful. And if any king be ambitious of regulating his councils and actions by the bright examples of the most famous men, he

may form to himself an idea of a great prince, and a grand empire, not only from this King's life, but from the public records of the English and Dutch nations. If he was apt to be too easily reconciled to his most inveterate enemies, it was only that those things which he had done for them might be delivered down more complete and secure to the British empire, and the commonwealth of Holland. He is said never to have repented so much of any thing in his whole life, as that he had two years before his death changed his ministers, and particularly the Lord Somers, for whom he had a great esteem.

"King William was of a middle stature, and had chestnut-coloured hair; he had a piercing eye, a hooked nose, round shoulders, and slender legs; his appearance was not uncomely, whether standing or sitting; but he was most graceful on horseback. In his common conversation he was courteous and affable; in matters of importance, grave and reserved; and on no occasion did he sink below his dignity. He was sometimes apt to be choleric; but the heat of his temper spent itself among his bedchamber-men and physicians. He was so mild and merciful, that he would have pardoned his most inveterate enemies, and even those who had conspired against his own life, if the parliament had not prevailed with him to the contrary. In various kinds of eloquence, no man was more acute, sententious, or polite. In doubtful or dangerous cases he displayed wonderful quickness, alacrity, and singular benevolence; and not less address to gain the favour of other princes, and to endear himself to God and man: and such was his benignity, that he seemed not either in his private capacity desirous of riches, nor in his public ambitious of crowns to gratify his avarice, but to qualify himself the better to become an instrument of doing good."

(To be continued.)

122. *A Tour through the Highlands of Scotland, and the Hebrides, in 1786.* By John Knox. 8vo.

MR. K. KNOX is well known for his unwearied assiduity in promoting the fisheries on the Scottish coasts; for which purpose a society has been established, and considerable sums of money subscribed. In order to advance this laudable purpose, Mr. K. undertook to visit a large tract of country and islands which had hitherto been little explored. He went first, in the year 1764, through motives of curiosity, on a short excursion into the Highlands, where the extreme poverty, idleness, and distresses of the people made an impression which has ever since engaged his thoughts, much of his time, and occasioned an

expense of several thousand pounds, beside inconveniencies by sea and land. The result of his deliberation on the alternative, whether he should sacrifice his time and money, or abandon a cause which might one day prove essentially beneficial to 300,000 people or upwards, many of whom had but a bare, and that a precarious existence. In the course of 23 years he penetrated and explored that kingdom 16 times, and acquired more general knowledge of the various classes of people, the districts, towns, ports, bays, lochs, shipping, fisheries, manufactures, &c. than ever was collected in the breast of one individual. He began to circulate his ideas of improvements in letters, then in private papers, next in two volumes, giving a systematic view of Scotland in general, and the Highlands and its fisheries in particular, followed by an abstract and a map. In the mean time, a society began to form at Edinburgh, for the purpose of facilitating the plans of improvement recommended in the publication, and for other matters worthy their attention. The Highland Society in London extended their pen to these matters, and took in several members of the committee for enquiring into the state of the British fisheries. The two principal improvements proposed by Mr. K. were, an inland navigation in the Highlands by a canal at Crinan, in preference to one at Tarbat, and the establishing of free villages or fishing stations. The latter plan was adopted by the majority, and published under the title of "A Discourse on the Expediency of establishing Fishing Stations, or small Towns, in the Highlands of Scotland, and the Hebride Islands." The new association assumed the form of a regular establishment, under the name of *The British Society for extending the Fisheries, and improving the Sea Coasts of the Kingdom*; a list of whose names may be seen in our vol. LVI. p. 794. Subscriptions to the amount of near 7000*l.* were received at the Shakespeare, May 23, 1786; and at another meeting, June 24, 1786, Mr. K. having signified his intention to undertake a more extensive journey in the Highlands and isles than had ever been performed by an individual, and to solicit subscriptions, obtained an official commission from the society, and set out from London, June 29, to travel, mostly on foot, from Oban in Argyleshire, to Cape Wrath, the most distant

extremity of Britain, and most rugged coast; thence along the Pentland frith to Dungby-head; thence along the East coast of Caithness, Sutherland, and Rosshire, to Inverness, thence along the coast of the Murray frith, to Kin-naird's head; and back to Edinburgh by Peterhead and Aberdeen. He proposed to explore a greater number of the Hebrides than had been visited by any other traveller, and went over 3000 miles in six months. The society were so satisfied with his journey, that they voted him a gold medal of ten guineas value, and desired him to publish his journal. He has here completed it as far as Cape Wrath, which includes the Western Highlands and Hebrides; and proposes, next spring, to give the remainder along the N and NE coasts of Scotland, which, being an almost undescribed country, require the greatest accuracy in the narrative.

The emigrations from the Highlands, as stated by Mr. K. are almost incredible; but he accounts for it from the servitude under their landlords, which, though wearing out in the Western Highlands, remains in full force thro' Caithness, and some other parts of the North. The climate of the Highlands is particularly unfavourable to agriculture; but the deficiency in this may be remedied by establishing small market-towns, where the people may supply themselves with grain, meal, salt, fishing materials, and other necessities, and sell the produce of the earth and sea for ready-money, and at a fair price; and, where all superfluous hands find employment in fishing, spinning, and small branches of manufacture, the tenants will pay better rents, and the extraordinary inducement to depopulation by means of sheep-farms, when 50 or 100 families have been turned out at a time to make way for a flock of sheep, which can be managed by one family or one man, be prevented. The number of miles on the West coast, between the mull of Cantire and Cape Wrath, the North coast between Cape Wrath and Dangby-head, the East between Dangby-head and Dornoch frith, almost townless coast, is near 400, inhabited by 150,000 people; and of the Hebrides, 600 miles, inhabited by 50,000 people. In this tract it is proposed to erect 40 stations, or fishing-towns, at 25 miles from each other, more or less, as circumstances suit, to consist of about 16 houses

houses of two stories and two rooms, with an inn and school-house, and an acre, or half an acre, to each. Each town to cost 2000*l.* and the whole number 80,000*l.* Each town to have 50 Scots acres. The objections to this plan are weighed and answered by our Author; but he does not tell us how it happened that no permanent settlement, or even the appearance of it, has been established by the spirited efforts of the trustees for the forfeited estates, and another board at Edinburgh, to extend the fisheries, and introduce general industry in the Highlands (p. cxx). His arguments from the increase of Nova Scotia since the late peace, the number of fishermen having risen from 500 to 10,000, are very strong, and paralleled by those, on a smaller scale, in the settlers in a fishing town on the Murray frith. The proposed regulations for the fisheries may be seen pp. cxxiv—cxxx. Then follows an address to the publick at large on the articles of harbours, wharfs, and keys, custom-houses, packets, military roads, salt, and coals, the provision for the clergy in the Highlands and Hebrides. We think the representation of the distresses of the missionaries, p. clxi. as intended for moving redress from the throne, should have been attested by the names of the parties pleading.

The money required for all Mr. K.'s plans of improvement, he estimates at 500,000*l.* and, as all the income or wealth of Scotland ever will center in England, it seems but reasonable that kingdom should exert itself to promote its own interest in this instance of improving and assisting Scotland.

Thus much for the introductory part of Mr. K.'s book, which takes up no less than clxxii pages, of which we think the first lxx might have been spared, containing only a general abstract of former descriptions of Scotland, a vindication of Ollian's poems, and the ancient alliance of the French and Scots, which last, if we mistake not, Lord Hailes has entirely done away.

Mr. K. may be styled the HANWAY of Scotland; for, whether his plans are practicable or well-founded, his zeal and perseverance in seeking out the best means for carrying them into execution bespeak a principle of sincere and deeply implanted benevolence; and, should his enthusiasm fail in its end, *magnis et piis tamen excidet ausis*.

It is not for us to cast a damp on his praise-worthy designs. He certainly has none of the spirit of the John Knox of former ages, who came but to pluck up and destroy; while the most beneficial improvement, in the mildest manner, is the object of his namesake.

Mr. K. not being an Antiquary, talks of characters resembling the Hebrew on the roof of the parliament-house at Stirling (p. 10), and of the Scotch king sitting in the coronation chair *engraved* before the conquest of the Picts (p. 19); nor is he more happy in his appropriation of the large stones, from one to 3 or 4 tons, which are strewed on the summits and declivities of the hills in Lord Rea's forest, some thousands over a tract of many miles, that they were raised by hand to screen the persons who watched to kill the wild boar, deer, fox, eagle, and other animals, with which the Highlands once abounded (166). It must be *candour* that led him to criticize Mr. Pennant's *enthusiasm* (p. 14). That gentleman's gratitude to the hospitality with which he was received in the North, ought to have been a pattern to the free-spoken, partial Johnson. The good opinion of the one as well as of the other was meant to be purchased by that indiscriminate civility, the *freedom* of several corporations. Mr. K. proposes to equip fleets and armies from Oban, in Argyleshire, provided the few Scots news-papers will engage to be more secret than the many English ones. We think Mr. K. gives the first alarm, and the enemy abroad or at home, on the breaking out of a war, will contrive to peep into Oban as well as into Portsmouth or Plymouth. Such discoveries should rest in the war or navy office.

To the credit of the air of the Western isles, we have the case of the late Sir John Elliot, who sailed from Leith to the North by the Pentland frith, and thence to Harris, where he arrived so exhausted as to be scarcely able to walk 100 yards from the vessel, or articulate his words distinctly, or keep any food on his ever-craving stomach. A diet of goat's whey, butter milk, vegetables and other simples, with the sea air, in six weeks tofar recovered him, that he returned to Edinburgh in September in a much better state of health than when he left it; and had he set out early in the summer, and staid three months on the island, he might have recovered entirely (p. 164).

Of the vigour of the human species we have an instance in Capt. Macleod, who, at 70, danced at an island wedding, and whose father married at 75, had 10 children, who are mostly married, and died at upwards of 90, when his youngest child was little more than an infant (p. 173).

A violent storm is urged as an apology for Mr. Pennant's accuracy compared with that of Mr. Mackenzie, who made and published an actual survey of the Western islands (p. 225).

When Mr. K. was at Assynt last October the people had fallen greatly behind in their payments; and, after the utmost exertions to reduce their debts, Mr. Ross, who supplied them with provisions and necessaries for money and fish, was obliged to take their notes of hand for the remainder. These bills, in number 162, amounted to 359l. some of them for 16s. and, at the rate of 6 to a family, would be 972 persons thus supported by one man. Should Mr. R. give up a business of which he is *heartily tired*, many families must abandon their native country, unless some effectual measures shall be adopted for their relief from another quarter. Here again it is not our business to obstruct Mr. K.'s benevolent designs; but we could wish to have the distress of these people investigated, and fully stated, as we strongly suspect a want of that *activity*, which, in the following page, Mr. K. celebrates as prevailing, to the rapid increase of fisheries there (pp. 247, 248), not to mention the natural objections arising from the climate and soil of the West and North coasts of Sutherland.

The Appendix consists of 40 pages of extracts from Johnson, Pennant, and Martin, and 60 more on the Northern and herring fisheries, the improvement of moorlands, &c. &c. &c. The first 44 of Appendix, and the first 70 of the Introduction, might, in our humble opinion, have been well spared, being mere repetition from former writers: but here again the comparison holds between Knox and Hanway.

243. *Historical Memoir of the last Year of the Life of Frederick II. King of Prussia. Read in the public Assembly of the Academy of Berlin, Jan. 25, 1787. By the Count de Hertzberg, Curator and Member of that Assembly. Translated from the French.*

The actions of Frederick II. King of Prussia, during a reign of 46 years, will be a subject for history as long as his

tory continues to be written or read. How much more when the King is his own historian! According to his own maxim, we must give credit to none but contemporary historians; and of these, historians of their own lives and transactions are entitled to the preference. The Count coincides with his master's idea, and takes care to let us know, in this short memoir of 20 pages, what part he bore in his master's service, how many memorials he penned for him, and how much advice he whispered in the royal ear. The rest is a panegyric on the monarch, who, whether he observes or violates treaties, whether he extends his dominions by invasion or partition, whether he loses or gains a battle, whether he establishes the armed neutrality in favour of universal commerce, or applies himself to the improvement of his kingdom, and the revival of his code—is always in the right. The Count has chosen the topic of general panegyric, and we have no doubt but the K. was the author of many great improvements. But we have as little doubt that he possessed as much ambition and as much *cupidity* as any sovereign from the first introduction of sovereignty into the world. Interest was his governing principle. "When our interests change," says he, in a preface to the second part of his Memoirs, soon to be published, "we must change with them." In the second copy of this preface, written 30 years after the first, and within 10 years of his death, this sentiment is thus expressed: "The interest of the state should be the rule of action to sovereigns;" and he lays down four cases when treaties may be allowably broken.

But, leaving the discussion of these matters till we have the second part of his Majesty's Commentaries before us, and passing over the vanity natural to the Curator of the Academy of Berlin when pronouncing the eulogy of its founder before it, we shall content ourselves with extracting his account of the last five weeks of the King's life, from July 9 to Aug. 17, which he passed with him, at his desire, at his palace of Sans Souci. Though swollen and incommoded with the dropsy, so that he could not move without assistance from a chair in which he rested day and night, and though it was evident he suffered dreadfully, he never betrayed the least symptom of uneasiness, or any disagreeable sensation, but preserving always his serene, contented, and tranquil mind, and without ever

speaking of his condition or death, he conversed on the ordinary topics of the day in the most cordial and agreeable manner, on literature, antient and modern history, rural affairs and gardening. His regular and constant custom was, after having read, night and morning, the dispatches of his foreign ambassadors, and the reports of his generals and ministers, to send, at 4, or 5 o'clock, for his cabinet secretaries, to one of whom he dictated the answers to the dispatches, to the other, those to the reports and petitions, in so minute and regular a manner on subjects wonderfully combined that his secretary had only to apply the titles, dates, and other formalities. About 7, he ordered in the commander of Potsdam and his aides-de-camp, to take their orders for the garrison. It was not till he had thus fulfilled all the duties of a sovereign that he saw his surgeon and physician for a few moments. About 11, the Counts Schwerin, Goetz, Leuchefini, Pinto, and our author, joined him, and conversed with him till 12, when he dismissed them, and dined alone. In the afternoon he signed the dispatches and letters he had dictated in the morning; sent for the Counts again at 5, and kept them till 8, when they withdrew to supper, and left him to pass the remainder of the evening in having passages read to him from Cicero, Plutarch, and other ancient authors; after which he took as much repose as his condition would permit. This course of life he invariably continued till Aug. 15, on which day he dictated and signed his dispatches in a manner that would have done honour to a minister most conversant in the routine of business. It was not till Aug. 16 that he ceased to discharge the great functions of a king and a minister of state: on that day he was entirely deprived of his senses, and the next morning breathed out his mighty soul in the presence of the author, and Dr. Selle the physician, without a convulsion.

124. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.*
(Continued from p. 612.)

ARTICLE XVI. *A Case of the Stone in the Urinary Bladder, successfully treated.* By Mr. John Harrison. Communicated by Dr. Hulme.

This was by giving water impregnated with fixed air, by means of salt of tartar, and weak spirit of vitriol.

ART. XVII. *A Case of Hydrops Crurii and Ascleles.* By W. French, Surgeon, F. M. S.

This case is more remarkable and curious than useful.

ART. XVIII. *A Case of Angina Pectoris.* By Joseph Hooper, Surgeon, and F. M. S.

A very important case, and drawn up with great accuracy.

ART. XIX. *Cases of Hydrophobia.* Communicated by James Johnson, M. D. C. M. S. &c.

This paper contains, besides cases by the author, various selections from the late French writers on this important subject. The whole history of this dreadful disease evinces, that no remedy, short of cutting out the bitten part, is to be relied on.

ART. XX. *General Remarks and Cautions respecting some Cases in Surgery.* By Jonathan Wathen, Surgeon, F. M. S.

The useful hints contained in this paper are worthy the attention of every practitioner.

ART. XXI. *A Case of Head-ach, attended with uncommon Symptoms.* By Thomas Henry, F. R. S. F. M. S. &c.

This case is a very remarkable one, and would have been highly valuable, could a dissection of the patient have been procured.

ART. XXII. *Case of Angina Pectoris.* By Edward Johnstone, M. D. &c. Communicated by Dr. Lettsom.

An interesting history.

ART. XXIII. *Of the Efficacy of the Hyoscyamus, or Henbane, in certain Cases of Insanity.* By Anth. Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S. F. M. S. Communicated by Dr. Lettsom.

Though there is dubiety as to the effect of the medicine, every hint respecting the treatment of puerperal insanity is interesting.

ART. XXIV. *The Case of a Burn, and another of Stones in the Kidnies.* By Stephen Lowdell, Surgeon, F. M. S.

The first case is useful, but well known; the second is remarkable.

ART. XXV. *Case of a young Lady who swallowed a Knife.* By William Wheeler, F. M. S.

A paper worthy to be preserved. A figure is given of the knife that was swallowed without disagreeable consequences.

ART. XXVI. *Case of a Spasmodic Affection of the Eyes.* By Benjamin Say, Practitioner of Medicine in Philadelphia. Communicated by Dr. Lettsom.

The cure was effected by friction, and the application of opium.

ART. XXVII. *Of a Disease succeeding the transplanting of Teeth.* By Dr. Lettson, F. R. S. F. M. S. &c.

We would recommend this paper to the perusal of every lady who wishes to risk the insertion of artificial teeth. The cases here communicated are related with candour; and we are happy to see a remedy for the dreadful disorder too often consequent upon this fashionable practice.

ART. XXVIII. *Remarkable Effects of Cantharides in Paralytic Affections.* By J. Vaughan, M. D. F. M. S. and Physician to the Leicester Infirmary. Communicated by Dr. Lettson.

The doses of cantharides and of volatile salts, recommended by Dr. Vaughan, are very considerable; and, upon which, perhaps, success depended.

ART. XXIX. *Of an Injury in the Hand successfully treated.* By Thomas Pole, Surgeon. Communicated by Dr. Lettson.

A judicious and useful paper.

ART. XXX. *Case of a Biliary Calculus.* By J. C. Lettson, M. D. &c.

An engraving of this calculus is added. It was two inches and a quarter in length, and three inches and a quarter in circumference, and weighed upwards of ten drachms.

ART. XXXI. *Case of Angina Pectoris, from an unexpected Disease in the Heart.* By James Johnstone, M. D. F. M. S. &c.

This paper is an important addition to our stock of knowledge on this fatal disease.

ART. XXXII. *Of the Scarletina Anginosa, as it appeared in London in the Year 1786.* By James Sims, M. D. P. M. S. &c.

This interesting paper not only gives an account of the late epidemic, but places the nature and connection of the effects of epidemics in a new and curious point of view. In the late Scarletina, Dr. Sims found the vitriolic acid of singular benefit.

ART. XXXIII. *History of a Gangrene of the Scrotum.* By Leverett Hubbard, M. D. of New Haven, in Connecticut.

A tedious and alarming disease, at length happily overcome by perseverance.

ART. XXXIV. *A large Exfoliation of the Tibia, removed by Mr. Whately, Surgeon.* Communicated by Dr. Lettson.

Affords an encouraging instance of

the good effects of humane attention and perseverance in surgical diseases especially in those of the large bones.

ART. XXXV. *Memoirs of J. B. Dubourg, of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.* By J. C. Lettson, M. D. &c.

This is a liberal tribute to the memory of an amiable man, and one of the first corresponding members of the Medical Society.

125. *The London Medical Journal, Vol. VIII, Part II. For the Year 1787. 8vo.*

ARTICLE 1. *An Account of the Means employed on board his Majesty's Sloop Weasel to preserve the Health of the Crew during a Voyage to Africa and the West Indies; with a Reply to some Remarks lately published by M. Chauffier, Surgeon at Dijon. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons by Mr. Leonard Gillespie, Surgeon in the Navy, and late Assistant Surgeon to His Majesty's Naval Hospital at St. Lucia.*

The preservative means here described were so judiciously and successfully employed, that we think it right to give them in the author's own words:

"His Majesty's sloop Weasel," says he, "sailed from England for the coast of Africa in February, 1778, put into Teneriffe, where a quantity of wine was sent on board for the use of the ship's company, and from thence proceeding on her voyage, touched at Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leona, Cape-coast Castle, and at the different factories on the slave coast as far down as Widah and the Gulph of Benin.

"As the rainy season commenced soon after her arrival on the coast, her crew was inevitably exposed to those periodical rains so dangerous to European constitutions: to obviate their ill effects, a quantity of bark had been supplied to the surgeon previous to the ship's leaving England.

"On rainy days, when the ship was at sea, each seaman, on coming upon deck for his four hours watch, was ordered to strip to his trowers, in order to preserve his frock, &c. dry, to put on when he should come off deck; he had then a dose of bark in wine administered to him, and the same was repeated when he was relieved; he then dipped himself in a tub of sea water*, rubbed himself

* The precaution of wetting with sea-water, after having been exposed to the heavy rains in hot climates, is founded on the experience of the inhabitants of those countries, who dread very much the ill effects of rain-water externally applied, and have learnt to obviate them by immersion in salt water.—Dr. Lind, in his "Essay on the Diseases

himself dry, put on his dry clothes, and went below.

When the ship was at anchor, and it was found necessary on rainy days to expose the people, by sending them in boats, the same salutary discipline was observed.

Wine was served in lieu of spirits as long as the stock lasted. The greatest care was used to preserve the births clean and well ventilated; scraping, washing with vinegar, and correcting the humidity between decks by means of fires, were practised. A sick birth was formed under the fore-castle *, and care was taken to keep the sick separated from those in health.

By such laudable care and attention on the part of the commander †, surgeon ‡, and other officers, this ship, with a complement of 125 men, arrived in English Harbour, Antigua, in the month of October, without a sick man on board, having had very few on her sick list during the voyage, and having buried but one man since her departure from England. This, when compared with the state of health enjoyed by Captain Cook's crew during his second voyage, will not appear by any means extraordinary: but let us see the state of health on board a ship on the same station, in which the same salutary precautions were not observed, and we shall then be able to form a just estimate of the importance of means which may be used for preserving the health of seamen on sickly stations.

The *Minerva*, a frigate of 32 guns, sailed from England for the coast of Africa a few days previous to the sailing of the *Weasel*: unfortunately, her allowance of bark had not been sent on board, but was put on board the *Weasel*, in order to be conveyed to her when the ships should meet on the coast; but that did not happen, and of course there was no bark issued to the *Minerva*'s ship's company. What precautions were used, or neglected, on board the *Minerva*, I am unacquainted with; but it is certain that, when she arrived at Sierra Leona, the third or fourth station for men of war in running down the coast, a great proportion of her ship's company was ill of a fever; and the commander, who was himself affected with the reigning epidemic, the consequences of which proved fatal to him, convinced of the danger, to those under his command, of persisting to remain on the

Diseases of Europeans in hot Climates, recommends this practice. I have known spirits, externally applied, prevent the catching cold after being wet.

* The necessity of this regulation had been fatally experienced on board the *Weasel*, on the same coast, in the year 1769, when an epidemic fever made its appearance two or three days after an infected person had been received on board.

† Captain Lewis Robinson,

‡ Mr. William Telford.

coast with a sickly ship's company, bore away for the West Indies; where, after burying a number of men, this frigate arrived in a condition so wretched, that she fell an easy prey to an enemy's frigate."

The reply to M. Chauffier has for its object an assertion (relative to the great fondness of the French surgeons for large incisions) made by Mr. Gillespie in a former paper, on the putrid ulcer, published in the *London Medical Journal* for 1785. From this charge M. Chauffier has since attempted to vindicate his countrymen; but Mr. Gillespie in reply observes, that in making the above assertion, which he confined to the *Hôtel Dieu* at Paris, he only advanced a fact, unwillingly drawn from him through a regard to the interests of humanity; and that, were he inclined to hurt the feelings of individuals, he could easily support his assertion by publishing an account of some cases. Mr. Gillespie, with much candour, however, allows that he was wrong in too hastily throwing out a reflection in the least injurious to a body so liberal and enlightened as he acknowledges the French surgeons to be. He observes that the improvements which surgery has received from Paré, Mauriceau, La Motte, Le Dran, Petit, and a number of other excellent French surgeons, and the liberal establishments which the munificence of the French monarchs has induced them to keep open for students of all nations, have perhaps tended more to improve surgery, during the two last and present centuries, than the joint labours of the surgeons of one half of Europe besides. The inscription on the noble amphitheatre in the College of Surgery at Paris, erected during the late reign, conveys, in Mr. G's opinion, a just eulogium on that humane, polite, and liberal nation:

Ad cædes hominum prisca amphitheatra pertinebant;

Ut longum discant vivere nostra patent.

ART. II. *An Account of the Success with which the Method of uniting Parts by the first Intention has been adopted in the radical Cure of the Hydrocele. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Thomas Tomlinson, Surgeon to the General Hospital at Birmingham.*

The mode of treatment here described seems to be a considerable improvement in surgery. Mr. Tomlinson speaks of its success in three cases; in all of which the febrile symptoms were remarkably mild, and the cure was speedily completed.

ART. III. *A Case of Mortification of the Leg, by Mr. Joseph Brandish, Surgeon at Alcester, in Warwickshire. Communicated in a Letter to Mr. Henry Cline, Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, and Reader of Anatomy in London; and by him to Dr. Simmons.*

For the reflections of Mr. Brandish on this case, we shall refer our readers to the work itself; but, as a matter of great curiosity, we shall present them with the fact he has related, which is as follows:

"Thomas Warner, aged 15 years, of Grafton, a village near Alcester, in February, 1773, was pricked by a thorn, in the great toe of his left foot, which in four days became considerably inflamed. A fluctuation being discovered on the under part of the toe, an opening was made, and about a drachm of bloody matter discharged. On the sixth day he was very feverish, the foot was much inflamed, and the toe next the little one was livid, and had lost all sensation. In three weeks the mortification had extended to within four inches of the knee, where it stopped; and, in ten days after, a complete separation was effected, the tibia and fibula coming away entire, leaving the integuments and muscles four inches long from the knee, forming a large cavity, where the bones had been situated. This happened within less than five weeks from the time of the accident; during which period fomentations and poultices had been applied to the limb, and the bark given in large quantities.

"The cavity in the stump gradually filled up, and the wound was perfectly healed in seven weeks after the separation of the limb, forming as good a stump as when amputation has been performed in the usual place below the knee."

(To be continued.)

226. *Gulielmi Bellendeni Magistri Supplicum Libellorum Augusti Regi, Magnæ Britannicæ, &c. de Statu Libri Tres. Editio Secunda, longè emendatior. Londini, Davis.*

THE republication of works which have long become scarce is, in general, an hopeless undertaking; and, if the editor or bookseller expects profit, it is not unfrequently attended with disappointment. This is a reflection which our literary experience has often compelled us to make; and, at the same time, it has occurred to us, that the books which possess the greater measure of intrinsic excellence are usually the most common. For though one edition may, from different causes, be more rare or valuable than another, yet still the work itself, in some shape, may be obtained.

It has seldom been our lot to observe

this remark to be controverted more powerfully than it is by the new edition of the performance now under examination. The writings of BELLENDEN have long been numbered among the rarest of the learned productions which have appeared since the revival of letters; while those who have been fortunate enough to meet with them have allowed them a pre-eminent rank, for acuteness and erudition, which has seldom been attained by modern classical compositions. Of later years, however, so few have been the copies of this author in circulation among the bookfellers of our metropolis, that he has been perused only by those curious readers, whose eager and successful search after literary rarities has taught them that the publications of a former age, however obscure and little known, may deserve a better fate on account of their merit: and he has been possessed only by those unwearied collectors who have hunted after uncommon books with such an indefatigable diligence as can only be rivalled by the liberality with which they have made their purchases.

We will now present our readers with a short abstract of the memorials which are preserved of this author by the editor in his Preface.

Bellenden, much of whose political knowledge was collected from the writings of Cicero, was Master of the Court of Requests to King James the First, by whose liberality he was enabled to reside honourably and comfortably at Paris, where his works appeared, and may be supposed to have attracted the notice of his learned contemporaries in no common degree. His first publication was *Cicero Princeps*, which was followed by *Cicero Consul*; and these two tracts were afterwards republished, with an additional treatise on the state of religion and philosophy in the old world.

After the death of Bellenden, a posthumous work of his, *De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum*, was published. This book is now very rarely to be found; and the tracts *De Statu*, which are now republished, are so very uncommon that there is no complete copy of them in the Bodleian, the King's Library, or the British Museum.

The Editor gives the following account of the copies of Bellenden, known to be extant. At Cambridge, BELLENDENI *Cicero Consul*. edit. Princ. is preserved in the Library of Clare Hall: the *Tres Libri de Statu*, in

that of Emanuel College; and, in the Public Library, two copies of the first edition of *Cicero Consul*; and one of the three books *De Statu*.

In the Bodleian Library at Oxford is preserved the first edition of *Cicero Princeps*, though it is not mentioned in the Catalogue; and in the Library of All Souls College is one copy of the *Tres Libri de Statu*.

The Museum Library contains a copy of *Bellendeni Liber de Statu Prisci Orbis*, which the Editor suspects to have once belonged to King Charles the First.

In the King's Library is one copy of *Cicero Consul*; in the King of France's, one of the *Libri de Statu*; and in the reverend and learned Mr. Cracherode's collection are the *Lib. de Statu* and the *Princeps Editio of Cicero Consul*.

Such are the *exemplaria* of Bellenden which the diligence of the author of the Preface has been able to discover. The work, therefore, seemed to call aloud for republication; and it may indeed boast of the good fortune which bestowed on it an editor whose uncommon erudition and active researches may partly atone for the oblivion in which the chaste beauties of its Latinity, and the nervous sense of its thoughts, have been so long buried.

Nor has expence been spared in decorating this new edition of Bellenden. It comes forth with three fine engravings of Mr. Burke, Lord North, when a young man, and Mr. Fox; to whom the three tracts are respectively dedicated*. There are also two other plates, but of less elegance and value. One of these is prefixed to an Epithalamium on the marriage of Charles I, and a *Panegyricum Carmen* on the embassy to Spain, which are preserved in the Museum; and the other stands before the *Cicero Consul*, and seems to be a copy of the original frontispiece.

To the *Tesimonia*, however, respecting Bellenden, and his works, which are given in the Preface, some additions might be made. Those which we have observed shall be enumerated.

* FABRICIUS, Bibliogr. Antiquar. p. 490. Ed. 2da. Hamburg & Lipsiæ. 1716.

"*Primo five Principes Senatus* refert Onufrius, libro V. fastorum, p. 96. et in commentario ad fastos p. 336. quæ illorum dignitas, vide Salmastium de Præmaturæ Papæ, p. 26. Videndus etiam Ciceronis Consul, Senator, Senatusque Romanus, auctore Belledeno. Paris. 1612. 8vo."

"*Voot Catalogus Librorum Rariorum* Hamburg. p. 78.

"Gulielmi Bellendeni, Scoti, Magistri Supplicum libellorum Augusti Regis M. Britannicæ, de tribus luminibus Romanorum Libri XVI. Paris. 1614." fol.

"*Rarus ex indicio Catalogi Marq. de S. Philippe*, tom. I. p. 159.

KOENIGIUS, Biblioth. Vetus et nova. Altfordii. 1678.

"BELLENDENUS, (Gul.) Scotus, edidit Libros XVI de tribus Luminibus Rom. five Elogia varia ex operibus Ciceronis, An. 1630." fol.

The learned world is indebted to the author of this Preface for the information, that the two luminaries, besides Cicero, were Pliny the elder and Seneca. The work, however, in its incomplete state, relates only to Cicero; the others were probably to have had their due portion of praise in the conclusion of the book; of which, however it might have been projected and formed in Bellenden's imagination, there does not appear to have been any part of the plan committed to paper.

In the review of this republication, however, neither the author, nor his writings, must alone engross our attention; for we find it very forcibly attracted by the Preface which is prefixed to this new edition. Forcibly, indeed, for a more admirable production of the kind we scarcely remember to have seen among the introductory effusions of "these degenerate days." Whether we consider the exquisite Latinity of it, or the happiness of the quotations and allusions to the ancients, or the wit and spirit with which the satirical passages are pregnant, we still find ample subject for undissembled commendation. But, at the same time, the author, we trust, will excuse us if we do not join with him in the asperity of his political censures; though, whatever may be our ideas of the party in power, and of the Editor's three LUMINARIES, we would not undertake to prove, that the Minister resembles Scipio, because he is young, nor assert, on the authority of Plato, that *patterns of MORAL excellence* are alone capable of holding the reins of government. We must now content ourselves with recommending a greater degree of political toleration than our Editor seems willing to allow.

Among other subjects of commendation must be mentioned the marginal notes, by which the reader is directed to the sources from which the author has derived many of his phrases, and to the passages to which he has alluded.

* These Dedications the reader may find in our poetical department, p. 720.

This measure must confirm the opinions of the scholar, and relieve the doubts of those who hesitate. Among the writers whose names occur in these references we find Cicero, Livy, Tacitus, Suetonius, Quintilian, C. Nepos, Cæsar, Seneca, Velleius Paterculus, and Sallust. Let it not, however, be imagined that this Preface wears a motley appearance from the union of authors, whose language and style are so various. Far from it; for most happily are the words and phrases of the golden age blended with those of the silver; so happily, indeed, that the whole seems the uniform production of the same hand, and of the same period.—But let the author for himself explain his design, and the execution of it:

“Locos insigniores, qui occurrerint in scriptoribus, quorum sæpe verbis disertis, sæpe totis sententiis, ex professo usus sum, in margine notandos putavi: idque ea mente feci, non ut illa, quæ lætitassent, pueriliter et ineptè ostentarem, sed, ut Bellendeni fidem diligentiamque sequer, et consilii, quæ multa laudaverim, vis omnis ac ratio penitus perciperentur. At si qui sunt, quibus propositum illud meum minus probare possim, eorum captivculis et fannis occurrere a vitio propius foret, quam a laude.

“Imitatio veterum, qualis tandem esse debeat, non est nostrum dijudicare. Suus est cuique in hac re gustus, suum etiam iudicium. Verbis ferè omnibus, modo perspicua et apta sint, in Latinè scribendo locum esse crediderim. Neque enim solæ phrasæ, aut solæ vocabula, sed totius orationis habitus colorque potissimum spectandi sunt. Habent igitur, per me licet, ipsa morositas aliquid tum excusationis, tum etiã laudis, in multis concinnandis. Huiusmodi autem in opusculis, arbitror parum referre, utrum scriptores, e quibus verba petita sint, aurea, an argentea in ætate linguæ Latinæ floruerint. Quicquid rei cuique, quæ tractanda sit, maxime conveniens fuerit, id denum mihi videtur optimum. Aliorum vero, sive obscuram in verbis conquirendis diligentiam et *παραφρασην*, sive aurium sænum fastidiosum et prope *κακογλαριον*, is sanè ego sum, qui neque acriter improbandum, neque arctè et ambigiosè sequendum esse statuum.”

Our author then quotes the following passage from Cellarius, *Cur. Posterior*, p. 93, which, as it is full of good sense, and good taste, and from a work not very common, we are persuaded that our learned readers will thank us for transcribing:

“Aurea ex ætate cum pauci scriptores ad

nostra tempora pervenerint, nimis pauper Latinitas esset, si nihil approbandum sit, quod è Cicerone aut æquali non habeamus. Altera quoque ætas, quæ argentea dicitur, subvenire nobis debet, nova verba, non minus eleganter tamen, et suffragio populi Romani formata superaddit *.”

From this specimen our readers may form some idea of this learned author's style and taste. But what words can describe the vigorous eloquence which is displayed in the exertion of his powers for satire and panegyric? *Fervet, immensusque ruit!*—Our admiration is divided; we know not whether to bestow the larger portion on the brilliancy of his wit, or the splendour and copiousness of his language. Those, who wish to enjoy these luminous ornaments of this writer's pages in full perfection, must not hope to find them portrayed by the pencil of Criticism, but must search for them in the Work itself.

Of this Preface, however, though we have already commended the pure Latinity, the exquisite taste, and other excellencies, yet we must add, that it merits an high portion of praise for its eminent perspicuity, and the united strength and *numerous* harmony of the periods. The learned reader, indeed, will admire in our author the two-fold *σαφηνια*, which that able critic, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, has so justly commended in Lysias: *Την σαφηνιαν ου μοι νοι την ει τοις νοημασι, αλλα και την ει τοις παραφρασαι.* *De Lysia* Jud. IV. vol. V. p. 461. *ed. Reiskii*. Nor will he feel, in an inferior degree, the happy illustration of Aristotle's rule, in the 8th chapter of the 3d book of his Rhetoric: *Το δι σχημα της λεξης δι μητι ιμμετρον ισαι, μητι αρεθμον.* Vol. II. p. 591. *ed. Duval.*; which has been so deservedly celebrated by Dionysius, in his treatise *Περί συνθης οιοματ.* vol. VI. p. 197. in which he has also accurately stated how nearly the *εὐθμος* of prose may approach

* In the fifth edition of Cellarius, *Jenæ*, 1718. *form. minori* which is now before us, the passage is somewhat different in the last sentence: “Altera quoque ætas, quæ ARGENTEA dicitur, subvenire nobis debet, quæ non solum compensat, si qui libri superioris ævi interierunt; sed subinde etiam, ut fieri solet successu temporum, nova verba, non minus eleganter tamen et suffragio populi Romani formata, superaddit.” p. 106. We know not what edition our author used.

* Vide Scheller. Append.

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to poetry (Ibid. p. 196). Ου μιντοι προσωποι γ' ἐμμετροι, οὐδ' ἔρρυθμοι, αὐτὴν (scil. τὴν λειψί) ἵνασι δολερὸν ποίημα γὰρ οὕτως ἔσαι, καὶ μάλος, ἐκθασιλὰι τε ἀπλως τοῖς αὐτῆς χαρὰν ἔσθαι. ἀλλ' ἐρρυθμοὶ αὐτὴν ἀποχρη, καὶ ἐμμετροὶ φαίνεσθαι μόνον· οὕτω γὰρ αὖτις ποιεῖται μιν, οὐ μὴν ποίημα γέ· καὶ ἐμμελὲς μιν, οὐ μελὸς δι. And such is the proof of our author, as the following paragraph will testify, which we quote with the greater promptitude, as it will present our readers with this able writer's opinion of Middleton's style, whom he very justly and severely censures for his disingenuous treatment of Bellenden, from whom he *borrowed much*, though he has not even once mentioned his name in his *Life of Cicero*:

"Litteræ fuerunt Middletono, non vulgares hæc et quotidianæ, sed uberrimæ et maximè exquisitæ. Teretes et religiosæ fuerunt aures. Stylus est ejus ita purus ac suavis, ita salebris sine ullis profluens quiddam et canorum habet, numerôs ut videatur completi, quales in alio quopiam, præter Addisonum, frustra quæsisseris. Animum fuisse ejusdem parùm candidum ac sincerum, id verò, fateor invitus, dolens, coactus."

Of this Preface we must also observe, that it contains an ample collection of the most beautiful phrases in the Latin language; and though many of these, as was before mentioned, are drawn from the classics of the silver age, yet still the Latinity seems to be such as Cicero would not have rejected.

327. *The Riddle.* By the late unhappy George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq. 4^{to}.

THIS Riddle, though founded on *double entendre* of the broadest cast, is not wanting either in wit or spirit. It was written by Mr. Fitzgerald about five years ago, and was chiefly designed by the author as a vehicle to convey his resentment against certain personages therein mentioned, and whom he has very severely characterised. The Poem itself is written in light, easy, doggerel measure, suited to the subject; and shews Mr. Fitzgerald to have been, what the world scarcely knew before, a man of some erudition. By way of enriching his Poem, the author has introduced a variety of public characters, which are alike objects of his censure and his panegyric.—The editor, Mr. Bingley, who is also the author of *The Case of Fitzgerald* (see vol. LVI. p. 510), has added several notes, informing to an English reader, and which account more

fully for the sanguinary proceedings against his unfortunate author than any thing hitherto published.

128. *Reading made most easy: consisting of a Variety of useful Lessons, proceeding from the Alphabet to Words of Two Letters only; and from thence to Words of Three, Four, Five Letters, &c. &c.; so disposed as to draw on Learners with the greatest Ease and Pleasure, both to themselves and Teachers. The Second Edition. Recommended for the Use of Schools.* By W. Rutherford, Master of the Charity-School in Banbury, Oxon. Banbury. 12mo.

WHATEVER even aims at the dissemination of useful instruction deserves at least attention; and the present little work, which carries on its front the recommendation of several school-masters, appears to be a very useful compendium.

FOREIGN ARTICLE.

ON the flourishing state and auspicious prospects of literature in Denmark we have already treated in our vol. LVI. p. 773. We are now enabled to add, that his Danish Majesty has given orders for publishing, at his expence,

1. "A Collection of ancient Danish Writers," whereof six volumes are already finished, but the work will consist of four more.

2. "A Collection of Danish Coins and Medals," 200 plates of which are already engraved. This work is conducted by the most learned men in Denmark, among whom are, Adam, Muller, Rolfe, and Spengler.

3. A Continuation of Regenslus' "Shells," by Spengler.

4. "Danish Monuments, in and out of Denmark, from Drawings taken on the Spot by Mr. Abildgaard," who, we understand, is now making the tour of the Western Islands of Scotland.

The "History of Norway," written by Snorro Sturleson, in the Islandic dialect, is republishing, with Latin and Danish translations, in five volumes, of which three are already finished.

Prince Frederick, the King's brother, who is at the expence of this last undertaking, has adopted a plan, formed by Ove Lord Haegh Guldberg, who reformed the university and wrote several learned works, for erecting, in the gardens of his mansion at Jagerspris, statues sacred to the memory of those who, in different ways, have deserved well of their country in the several dependencies of the crown of Denmark. Among these are, Snorro Sturleson, the

historian just mentioned, prime minister to a King of Sweden, and to three Kings of Norway, and governor of Iceland, where he was slain in 1241; Peter Schumaker, Count Guffenfeldt, prime minister to Christian V. and condemned to die, but his sentence changed to perpetual imprisonment, in which

he ended his life 1699; Magnus Heynsson, who was executed by order of Lord Walkendorf, chancellor of Denmark during the minority of Christian IV. The statues are the work of Wiidevelt, and the descriptions by Owen Mailling, one of the finest geniuses of the country.

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JUNE. A PASTORAL POEM.

"Now genial suns and gentle breezes reign,
 "And Summer's fairest splendours deck the
 "plain :
 "Exulting Flora views her new-born rose,
 "And all the ground in short-liv'd beauty
 "glows."

THE dog-rose, of light-blushing hue,
 Or painted in crimson-like vest,
 Profuse in her bloom to the view,
 The hedge-rows in splendour has drest.
 The season of pleasure my lay
 Extends to the country so bright;
 The sweets of the new-tedded hay,
 Each object of sound and of sight.

The trees we behold in full dress,
 Profusion of flowers around.
 The beauties of Nature confess,
 In vivid sublimity crown'd.
 On the banks of the river so clear,
 Emerg'd from its wave are the flocks;
 They mark the gay time of the year,
 Depriv'd of their white fleecy locks.

When past is the soft copious shower,
 The sweets of Arabia we find;
 From the beds of the clover in flower,
 And the bee-loving fuckle resign'd.
 More delicious the odours that rise
 On the gales from the blue-blossom'd bean;
 All Sweetness herself can comprize
 Is pour'd in extent through the scene.

Whilst Summer, bright child of the Sun,
 With mildness rekindles his fire;
 And June, by his courtely won,
 Apparels in golden attire.
 To her Prince Freedom offers the lay,
 Whose sons the choice tribute support;
 In duty rejoice at the day,
 By far the most splendid at court.

Admit humble zeal to prevail,
 From a Muse though unpolish'd to spring;
 Bear hence, each Favonian gale,
 The strain the devotee to her King.
 No Laureat—what merit have I?
 Pretension to fabricate praise?
 Though humble and weak, yet too high
 To flatter in time-serving lays.

My heart, by sincerity led,
 The day of his birth shall revere,
 That Peace may, her olive-branch spread,
 Extend through each following year.
 From my bosom warm wishes emanate,
 Ye Powers this blessing to send:
 In the hearts of his subjects to reign
 Till Time's latest period shall end.

Behold in what splendour appears,
 In majesty boundless and wide,
 The Sun through the dawn's pearly tears
 Pouring down his inevitable tide.
 Now beams in illustrious array,
 And warms the æth'rial gale,
 Which nurtures the pride of the day,
 From the hill to the green-herbag'd dale.

The bleatings of sheep from the hills,
 The silence and peace of the grove,
 The murmurs that rise from the rills,
 And the reed from the shady alcove;
 The zephyrs that pinion the hours,
 The fragrance they widely diffuse,
 The pasture, thick chequer'd with flowers,
 Are themes that embellish my Muse.

How smooth and how tranquil the stream
 Meanders the vallis along,
 Its crystal improv'd by the beam
 That wakens Aurora's first song!
 The leaf by the gale unoppress'd,
 The landscapes of Beauty and Grace,
 Soft pleasures convey to the breast,
 The smiles of the heart to the face.

Yet whither, my Muse, would you stray,
 Evading this season of sweets?
 Why turn from the purple-ey'd day,
 From Pleasure's umbrageous retreats?
 From the beech, ever vivid of shade,
 The lime that elongates the lawn,
 The oak, in dark foliage array'd,
 Ah, why are thy visits withdrawn?

From the parks and the sports of the field,
 Where plenty and happiness reign,
 Where the smiles of Benevolence yield
 What blessings from Summer we gain;
 Ah why, near you sorrowful yew,
 Of dark and disconsolate shade,
 Must Elegy ever renew
 Afflictions which never can fade?

Shall HONESTO*, my father and friend,
 Around whose respectable tomb
 The Virtues all forrowful bend,
 In plaint recent dirges assume;
 While Memory, Genius, and Worth
 The red eye of Sorrow dilate;
 Most pensively bow to the earth,
 And weep his immutable fate?

Can he be forgot whom I lov'd,
 Whose breast was so gentle and kind;
 Of principles noble approv'd,
 The Christian in precept and mind?
 Can Time soothe the sigh of my breast?
 The thunder that rolls on the hill
 Shall sooner be sooth'd into rest,
 Its lightnings no terrors instill.

Receive then my measure of woe,
 Thou dearest and much-honour'd Shade;
 If Virtue departed may know
 Affection by relatives paid.
 And yearly as Summer, bedeck'd
 With splendour and wealth, shall return;
 My feelings fresh wreaths shall collect,
 HONESTO, to garnish thy urn. MALLING.

Written in the Waiting Apartment of a great Office.

A Twelvemonth like a cent'ry would appear,
 Was every minute like a minute here.

* The author's father died in this month; he therefore deplores his loss afresh, as an anniversary tribute of filial love.

ELEGIAC MEMORIAL.

*Chloro, pod: grove manet vox, officiumque
Londaniis jurat.*

WHAT flowers will friendship twine,
oh! virtuous shade!
Where all of Manning that can die is laid;
While, as with thine, in sympathy of smart
Throbs every limb, and shakes the lab'ring
Rose, lily, violet, ye vainly bloom! [heart?
Truth best supplies her blossoms for the tomb.
Plant of no sublimary growth, whose shoot
O'erthadows worlds from Jesse's humbler
root, [hand,
Thou' hath he pluck'd with no unhallo'd
Oft as inspir'd by Heaven's prophetic hand
He sol'd with powers ennobled by the theme
The will mysterious wrapp'd in holy dream,
While miracles earth, air, and ocean fill;
The Jew still favour'd, and rebellious still:
Till the long chain that wraps th' Eternal Mind
Boasts its firm link—a *Saviour of Mankind*.
Fir'd by that awful name, I raptur'd hear
The warbled accents vibrate in my ear,
Which suffering Glory's placid lips recount,
Man's lesson'd duties on the lonely mount!
Soft thrill with music's every sweet the strains
Where solemn Majesty united reigns;
More sweet, more solemn, from his voice *
they roll,
And light-up all the Christian in the soul:
Full in himself his Master's precept lives,
"Forgiveness pray'd for man, who man for-
gives" [tend
Sooth'd the deep brow of pondering Care, at-
In social ease the father, husband, friend!
While health the spirits' mounting pulse sup-
plies,
See keener wit gay-fallying from his eyes!
Jest without blemish, wisdom without art,
With smiles that speak a welcome from the
heart: [tains close,
While round his couch, when life's last cur-
Peace smooths the pillow for his soul's repose.
Kingsdon, Dec. 19, 1786. E. B. G.

STANZAS TO THE MEMORY OF THE
LATE MR. EDMUND RACK.

BY THE REV. R. POLWHELE.

GO, then, benignant Spirit, go,
And with congenial spirits rest;
Escap'd from every earthly woe,
By Friendship's holiest wishes blest.
Merit, though snatch'd from mortal eye,
Lives to Affection's memory dear;
And worth like thine shall claim a sigh,
From all who knew thee claim a tear.

* The late Rev. Mr. Manning, of Ken-
sington Gore, delivered in particular the 6th
chapter of St. Matthew with a characteristi-
cal elegance of voice and manner; a sym-
pathy of both faithfully according with an un-
feigned sense of the great duties which it in-
culcates, and of the Divine Preacher by whom
they were mercifully communicated to the

Oft, with supreme delight, I trace
Thy varied life, and active scene;
Or mark the friend of human race
In sickness and in death serene.

Though in thy humble birth was found
No flattering hope of future fame;
And, circumscrib'd in narrow bound,
The hamlet only knew thy name;

Yet what can circumscribe the soul *?
Soon, with a spirited disdain,
Thy genius scorn'd the base controul
Of fickle Fortune's galling chain.

Untutor'd in the classic school,
Thy native sense could yet convey
To wandering youth each moral rule,
And guide them in the doubtful way.

Once, too, thy breast the fav'ring Muse †
Saw with ambitious ardour warm;
But soon she bade her fairy views
Cheat thy fond eye with fleeting charms,

Yet, was the bright poetic bay
No longer to thy brows decreed?
Behold, thy labours to repay,
The wreath of truth, thy nobler meed §

To spread each salutary art,
By liberal plans, with skill design'd ‡,
And in historic strain impart
Some fresh instruction to the mind §?

These were thy aims!—On these shall *Fame*
Thy beautiful memorial raise;
And *Gratitude* diffuse her flame
Through many a heart, in future days.

And, frequent, as her steps retire
Far from a world of pomp and strife,
Religion shall, herself, admire
That evening mild which clos'd thy life,

The *Virtues*, where thy relics sleep,
Shall oft, a pensive train, appear;
And meek *Simplicity* shall weep
Thy gentle manners, lingering there.

And there, while veil'd in lucid white,
Her bosom shall incessant heave,
Shall young *Since-ity* delight
To deck her MENTOR's || honour'd grave!

*Written Extempore, as an EPITAPH on an
INFANT CHILD.*

SLEEP on, unsullied innocence, consign'd
to clay,
Till breaks the dawn of everlasting day,
And sister-angels, warm'd with heavenly
love,
Shall bid you rise, and share the joys above.

MALLING.

* "What fancied zone can circumscribe
the soul?" GRAY.

† Volume of Poems, by Mr. R.

‡ Institution of the Agricultural Society,
by Mr. R.

§ Projected History of Somersetshire.

|| Alluding to Mentor's Letters.

MR. URBAN, *Renon, near Exeter, Mar. 21.*
THE following little piece was written
 on last Midsummer-eve, after having
 translated the third Idyllium of Theocritus,
 and which has lain by, since that time, among
 my papers. Yours, &c. R. POLWHEEL.

THE COTTAGE-GIRL.

"Thrice hail with magic song this hallow'd
 hour!" THEOCRITUS, *Idyll. ii.*

SWEET to the fond poetic eye
 The evening-cloud that wanders by;
 Its transitory shadow pale
 Brushing, so still, the purpled vale!
 And sweet, beyond the misty stream,
 The wildwood's scatter'd tuftings gleam,
 (Where the horizon steals from sight)
 Cool-tinctur'd in the fainting light!
 Yet sweeter than the silent scene,
 The manners of yon cottag'd green;
 Where Nature breathes the genuine heart,
 Unvarnish'd by the glō's of Art!

Now glimmer scarce the hill-tops near,
 As village-murmurs catch mine ear;
 And now yon cot, beside the lea,
 (Whence oft I hear the peasant's glee,)
 Fades to the glimpse of twilight grey,
 And, in the gloom, slow sinks away!

There, as just lit, the light of rush
 Twinkles through the white-thorn bush,
 Reflected from the scanty pane,
 The rustic maid invokes her swain,
 And hails, to pensive damsels dear,
 This eve—though dreest of the year!

Oft on the shrub * she casts her eye
 That spoke her Truelove's secret sigh;
 Or else, alas! too plainly told,
 Her Truelove's faithless heart was cold.

The moss-rose, that, at fall of dew,
 (Ere eve its duskiest curtain drew)
 Was freshly-gather'd from its stem,
 She values, as the ruby-gean;
 And, guarded from the piercing air,
 With all an anxious lover's care,
 She bids it, for her shepherd's sake,
 Await the new-year's frolic wake:
 When, faded, in its alter'd hue,
 She reads, the rustic is untrue;
 But, if its leaves the crimson paint,
 Her sickening hopes no longer faint.
 The rose upon her bosom worn,
 She meets him, at the peep of morn;
 And, lo, her lips with kisses prest,
 He plucks it from her panting breast.

Dearer than seas of glowing pearl,
 Th' illusion soothes the Cottage-Girl;
 Whilst, upon this hallow'd eve,
 Her wishes and her fears believe
 All that the credulous have taught,
 To stir the quivering pulse of thought.

Now, to relieve her growing fear,
 That feels the haunted hour draw near,
 When ghosts in chains the church-yard walk,
 She tries to steal the time by talk.
 But hark! no more her tongue can chat,
 Her simple heart beats pit-a-pat.

* Midsummer-men.

Hark! the church clock swings around
 Upon the air its sullen sound;
 And tells, the midnight hour is come,
 That wraps the groves in spectred gloom!
 To issue from beneath the thatch,
 With trembling hand she lifts the latch,
 And steps, as creaks the feeble door,
 With cautious feet, the threshold o'er;
 Left, stumbling on the horse-shoe dim,
 Dire spells unfinew every limb.

Lo, shuddering at the solemn deed,
 She scatters round the magic seed;
 And thrice repeats, "The seed I drop—
 "My Truelove's scythe shall mow the crop."
 Strait, as her frame fresh horrors freeze,
 Her Truelove with his scythe she sees.

And, next, she seeks the yew-tree shade,
 Where he who died for love is laid;
 There binds upon the verdant sod,
 By many a moon-light tairy trod,
 The cowslip and the lily wreath
 She wove, her hawthorn-hedge beneath;
 And, whispering "Ah, may Cal's prove
 "As constant, as thou wert, to love,"
 Kisses, with pale lip, full of dread,
 The turf that hides his clay-cold head!
 Then, homeward, as through rustling trees
 She hears a shriek in every breeze;
 In forms her flutter'd spirits give,
 Each twinkling leaf appears to live.
 At length, her love-sick projects tried,
 She gains her cot the Le: beside,
 And on her pillow sinks to rest,
 With dreams of constant Co'm blest,
 While, East-along, the ruddy streak
 Colours the shadows at day-break!

Such are the phantoms Love can raise,
 As first his gradual ardour strays
 O'er the young virgin's thrilling frame—
 A sweet delirium in the flame!
 Her bosom's gently-rising swell,
 And purple light the tumult tell—
 The melting blush upon her cheek,
 The sigh, the glance, her passion speak!
 And now, some favourite object near,
 She feels the throbs of hope and fear;
 And, all unknowing to conceal
 Th' ingenious soul by fastidious veil,
 Tries every art to feed her fires
 That fond credulity inspires

Nor Love alone, in venial youth,
 Bids airy Fancy mimic Truth;
 The villager, or maid, or wife,
 The dear deception owns through life;
 Whether, if superstition sway,
 O'er upland dews she slopes her way,
 Haling, upon Ascension-morn*,
 The spotless lamb through æther borne,

* Such is the custom of many villages in the neighbourhood of Exeter. That the figure of a lamb actually appears in the east on the morning of Ascension-day, is the popular persuasion. And so deeply is it rooted, that it hath frequently resisted (even in intelligent minds) the force of the strongest argument. This is commonly the case indeed with every delusion of the like nature.

Which

Which her adoring eyes behold
 'Mid orient skies bedropt with gold ;
 Or whether, if disease assail
 In shape of shivering tertian pale,
 For Tray *, what time the fit began
 She breaks the salted cake of bran,
 Transferring with the charmed bit
 To fawning Tray her ague-fit ;
 Or, as the recent grave * she delves
 (Ere dawn dissolves the circling elves)
 Where the last youth is lock'd in sleep,
 The sacred salt she huries deep—
 Thus nine times (no companion nigh
 To cheer the night-envelop'd sky)
 Revisiting the charnel-ground—
 " Her tongue chain'd up without a sound."
 'Tis thus fantastic visions rise
 To cheat th' unweeting damsel's eyes !
 Nor bending age, nor pining want,
 The fairy prospect disenchant ;
 But, stor'd with many a trancing charm,
 Ten thousand phantoms round her swarm.
 Till now, the villagers o'eraw'd,
 Her various feats in wonder laud ;
 And, arm'd with her associate witch,
 She dwindles to a wither'd wito !

PETRARCH, SONNET 241.

BY THE REV. MR. BANISTER.

OFt, as I visit my belov'd retreat,
 And shun the scenes where Wealth and
 Folly reign,
 I bathe the herbs with tears, my breast I beat,
 Sigh to the winds, and to the woods complain.
 Oft, as in pensive solitude I rove
 Through arch'd walks, with deepest shades
 embrown'd,
 Upborne on Fancy's wings, my spirits move ;
 Laura I seek o'er all the well-known ground.
 In vain I seek her—to the realms beneath
 Snatch'd by thy cruel hand, un pitying Death.
 A nymph ! a goddess ! to my longing eyes
 Behold her now in all her splendor rise
 From Sorga's stream ! and, on its banks reclin'd,
 Assuage, with gentle looks, my tortur'd mind ;

* These customs have lately fallen under the Author's observation. It is also usual in this neighbourhood, with those who are affected by an ague, to visit at dead of night the nearest cross-road, five different times, and there bury a new-laid egg. The visit is paid about an hour before the cold-fit is expected ; and they are persuaded that, with the egg, they shall bury their ague. If the experiment fail (the agitation it occasions may often render it successful), they attribute it to some unlucky accident that may have befallen them on the way. In the execution of this matter, they observe the strictest silence, taking care not to speak to any one whom they may happen to meet. Similar customs prevailed in ancient days. Theocritus abounds with descriptions of them. See his second and third Idyllia in the 4to translation just published.

Or, lightly tripping o'er th' enamel'd mead,
 Weave flowery garlands to adorn her head.
 Prolong, ye Gods, this visionary bliss,
 What truth so pleasing as a dream like this !

PETRARCH, SONNET 284.

BY THE SAME.

THE air, the fragrance, and the cooling shade
 Of that sweet laurel, whose all-cheering sight
 Fill'd every breast with wonder and delight,
 Blasted by death remorseless, croop and fade.
 Extinct that light—those eyes for ever clos'd,
 On whose soft beams my pensive soul repos'd.
 O Death ! so often call'd to aid despair,
 Bring to my arms my much-lamented fair.
 But, as the sun eclips'd his glory shrouds,
 By the dark shadows of the moon o'erspread,
 And soon emerging from the gathering clouds,
 With lustre unimpair'd erects his head ;
 Thus Laura only sleeps :—their vernal bloom
 (Her slumbers o'er) her vivid cheeks assume ;
 She joins the spirits blest, the heavenly train,
 In those bright realms where joys eternal reign.
 This humble tribute of my verse receive,
 For know thy name to distant times shall
 live,
 If verse like mine a lasting fame can give.

ON THE MUSICAL ABILITIES AND
 HAPPY LIFE OF MR. AND MRS. —.

WHOFER have heard Dorinda sing,
 And Damon press th' elastic string,
 The charms of music know ;
 Her voice can melt the soul to love ;
 His notes the feeling passions move,
 And soften every woe !
 If Damon tunes his soothing strain,
 Dorinda joins her happy swain,
 Their mingling notes unite ;
 Our kindling bosoms feel desire—
 Ev'n listening angels would admire,
 And own a new delight !
 'Tis for Dorinda Damon plays ;
 Her Damon wakes Dorinda's lays—
 Each for the other lives !
 Here Hymen smiles in sacred joys,
 And here possession never cloy,
 But double pleasure gives.
 No more we praise Arcadian groves,
 Where shepherds told their harmless loves,
 Or led the dance along :
 Arcadian groves fair B— excels,
 Where Damon with Dorinda dwells,
 And woe, her willing song !
 Ipswich, March 1. R. H.

On the AUTHOR's adverting to his having
 survived all his O'd Acquaintance.

TO earth the feeble body tends,
 In heaven the soul expects repose ;
 'Tis here too late to make new friends,
 And who would breathe to combat foes ?
 Soon let the grave then claim its share,
 Could I partake of angels' fare.

DEDICATIONS OF BELLENDEN'S
THREE TREATISES "DE STATU, &c."
(See p. 672.)

EDMUNDO KURKE,

Viro, tum ob doctrinam multiplicem & exquisitam,

tum ob celeres illos ingenii motus,
Qui & ad excogitandum acuti, & ad explicandum
orandumque uberes sunt,

Eximie ac præclaro:

Optime de Litteris, quas solas esse omnium
temporum

omniumque locorum expertus vidit;

Optime de Senatu, cujus periclitantis

Ipse Decus & Columna fuit;

Optime de Patria, in Cives

sui amantissimos, eheu! ingrata,

nunquam non promerito,

Librum huncce ea, qua par est, Observantia.

D. D. D.

A. E. A. O.

HONORATISSIMO VIRO
FREDERICO DOMINO NORTH,

Qui in æquabili et temperato dicendi genere
facile primas tenet:

Quam sciunt omnes, tum in sermone tum moribus

Graviter servare,

Non tristem illam ac rettricam,

Sed comitate quadam et lepore

suavissime conditam:

Qui optimorum et Civium et Virorum

Amicitia dignissimus,

movit simpliciter et candide ponere inimicitias:

Cujus nunquam in Clientium turbam infidelem
ingratamque

justa exarsit ira;

Nunquam in legibus institisque Majorum defendendis

Inlustrata clanguit;

Nunquam perturbatis temporibus, sua cura res
ageretur,

Fides Virtusque contremuit,

Librum huncce, in summæ Observantia,

Admirationis, et Pietatis

testimonium,

D. D. D.

A. E. A. O.

CAROLO JACOBO FOX,

Quod veram illam & absolutam eloquentiam
non modo coluerit, sed cultam, qua potuit,
ad salutem Patriæ Dignitatemque tuendam
contulerit;

Quod in suscipiendis sive amicitii, sive inimicitii,

has semper voluerit Mortales

habere, illas Sempiternas;

Quod Mente solida invictaque permanferit in
proposito,

atque improborum preverit minas;

Quod in Causa, quæ maxime popularis esse
debuisset,

Non populariter ille quidem,

ut alii fide & fallaciter populares,

sed strenue ac fortiter versatus sit;

Quod denique, in foedissimo illo

Optimi prudentissimique Senatus naufragio,

Id demum, imò id solum,

quod turpe esset,

Miserum existimavit, atque ad eum cum bonis

Libere voluntatem statuerit,

potius quam periculose & simulate & cupide
inter malos,

Librum huncce ea, qua par est, Observantia.

D. D. D.

A. E. A. O.

NOBILISSIMO MARCHIONI DE HERBONVILLE

DOMINO EQUI TI COLOMB,

DOMINO TENON.

VOS quibus est studium miseris succur-
rere, genti

Colligere et vestræ quicquid ubiq. boni est.

Quas puer effundat simplex, ne spernite gratos

Qui vestro festam pavore tempus agit.

Et, si quid liceat fastum sperare; molesta

Ø! curâ vobis tempora læta vacent.

CARTHUSIANUS.

Datum apud Carthusianos tertio Cal. Aug.

(A translation is requested. See p. 638.)

EPITAPH in the North Cloister Wall at
CANTERBURY, on a Tablet of White
Marble, in a round Border of Black.

Near to this place lie the remains of

RANDOLPH GREENWAY, Esq.

Senior captain in the Oxfordshire militia;

Who died at CALAIS on the 19 Oct. 1785;

In the 37th year of his age.

His humanity, unbounded generosity,

And noble disinterestedness, may perhaps be
equalled,

But cannot be excelled.

To these qualities were added every other virtue
Which could adorn a man.

His afflicted friends must console themselves
With the reflection that, by imitating his

virtues,

They will hereafter receive the reward he is
now enjoying,

And be united with him again in a better
place.

EPITAPH on WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D.

(See vol. LIII. p. 745; LIV. p. 575.)

WITHIN, the relics of a Churchman
lie,

The good man's friend, and no man's enemy;
Learn'd, humble, pious, cheerful, mild; his
breast

A mansion pure, by Charity possess'd:

To ALL benevolent, and less inclin'd

To serve himself, than benefit mankind;

To that he sacrific'd each worldly view,

For what his heart condemn'd, he durst not do,

Thoughtless of wealth, rich in the truest sense,

Rich in a conscience void of all offence;

And to man's natural rights a friend sincere,

Or in a civil or religious sphere.

In him, as in a glass, the world might see [he.

What Teacher, Husband, Father, Mar., should

To Truth a constant friend he liv'd and died,

Truth, in return, this Epitaph supplied. Ad.

The

The EPISTLE from the YEARLY MEETING of QUAKERS held in LONDON.

By Adjournments, from the 28th Day of the fifth Month, to the 4th Day of the sixth Month, 1787, inclusive.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

UNDER the enlivening influence of the love of Christ, our holy head and high priest, renewedly manifested in this our annual assembly, we dearly salute you: wishing an increase of spiritual blessings to this church and people, wherever scattered abroad, in all their various stations and allotments. We have with reverent thankfulness to acknowledge that, according to his wondrous goodness, he hath at this time afforded us a comfortable season together, and hath strengthened us to conduct the affairs which have come before us, in much harmony and concord, to our mutual edification and encouragement. And we fervently desire that the influence of his unerring spirit may be more and more waited for in all our assemblies, that, under the religious concern proceeding therefrom, our several endeavours for the promotion of his cause may through his blessing be rendered effectual.

The accounts of friends sufferings brought in this year, being chiefly for tithes, and those called church-rates, amount in England and Wales to four thousand eight hundred and sixty-five pounds; and those in Ireland to one thousand three hundred and seventy-six pounds. It is with satisfaction we observe, that, notwithstanding the inattention manifested by some under our name to this important branch of our Christian testimony, it has gained considerable ground in North America; where our brethren, in common with others, have mostly been released from Ecclesiastical impositions.

We have also thankfully to believe, there is a growing attention in many, not of our religious society, to the subject of Negro Slavery; and that the minds of the people are more and more enlarged to consider it as an aggravate of every species of evil, and to see the utter inconsistency of upholding it by the authority of any nation whatever: especially of such as punish with loss of life crimes whose magnitude bears scarce any proportion to this complicated iniquity.

By accounts received from our several quarterly meetings, and by epistles from Ireland, Holland, New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, we are informed, that there is a rivalry of religious zeal in many places; and that a considerable number have joined the Society by conviction since last year.

These accounts, together with some others which have been received, have afforded us comfort; yet we are sorrowfully affected in perceiving too great a declension, in some, from that simplicity and uprightness by which our predecessors were so eminently distin-

guished: and also with the worldly-mindedness, carnal ease, and security, in which others appear to be settled; who, contenting themselves with a nominal profession of membership, or a form of godliness, are not solicitous for an acquaintance with its living virtue and saving power; forgetting that if we truly succeed those sons of the morning, as witnesses for the truth on earth, the same spirit which influenced their minds must actuate ours, and fit us to support the testimonies given us to bear. Without this, our profession will degenerate into formality, or be openly sacrificed to the mammon of unrighteousness: and then, of however high account our works may be in our own estimation, or that of others, at the hour of awful decision, and in the unerring balance of the sanctuary, we shall assuredly be found wanting. We therefore feel our minds deeply engaged, in the bowels of fervent charity, to entreat such to enter, with humility and self-abasement, into an intimate acquaintance with the state of their own hearts, by attending to the testimony of the faithful witnesses which God hath placed in every man's conscience, that, by earnestly applying to Him, on whom effectual help is laid, the end of their faith may be received, even the salvation of their souls. Suppress not then, dear friends, the smallest intimation from this precious gift, designed by its blessed Author to steer us, through the dangers of time, to an unending inheritance in a blissful eternity; but stand open to its convictions, and patiently wait therein, to receive strength to subject your wills to its manifestations. So will your faith in its operation, and influence be increased: and as you are obedient to its discoveries, and therein follow on to know the Lord, who will have, with his gathered flock, to acknowledge, that the intelligence of this inward monitor is more safely to be depended upon, than any outward instruction, and thereby be preserved from the many snares and stratagems of the enemy; by which he is attempting to draw aside the inexperienced and unwary, suggesting to their minds, that there is an easier way to the kingdom than by the cross of Christ. Great, we fear, hath been the loss which many, who have been visited by the day-spring from on high, have sustained through their reasoning against these secret convictions of divine grace, counting them, with Ephraim, as a strange thing, and seeking more to increase knowledge than to have the will of the creature subjected to the will of God. Hence they have gradually swerved from the divine government, laid themselves open to the subtle insinuations of the enemy, mistaken imagination for revelation, and at length frustrated the gracious purposes of the Almighty concerning them. Whereas, had they abode in patience and humility under the forming hand, depending, in child-like

simplicity, on the heavenly instructor, for the gradual unfoldings of his counsel, they might have been instrumental in gathering others to the participation of substantial good. Earnest are our desires for the beloved youth, that they may receive caution from these mis-steppings of others, and, by watchfully attending to the voice of pure wisdom, not only be preserved themselves, but be way-marks to others in the new and living way, which of God is cast up for the redeemed to walk in. And it is our renewed concern to advise friends to be vigilant in preventing the introduction of such books into their families, as, by vitiating the taste and polluting the mind, either inclines it to folly and licentiousness, or tend to fill it with airy notions; shaking its belief in the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and lessening that regard to his blessed precepts, which their unspeakable importance require.

Of the Lord's people formerly it was said, they would dwell alone, and not mix with the surrounding nations: so we are persuaded our safety and prosperity in spiritual experience, under this last and highest dispensation of gospel light, depends much more on refraining from such connections and engagements in the world, as divert the mind from a state of lowliness and watchful dependence (against which, as against Israel abiding in their tents, neither divination nor enchantment is suffered to prevail), and lead also from that simplicity of life and conversation, in which, our wants being few, and our desires bounded, we may be preserved from the temptation, into which some in profession with us have so disgracefully fallen, or supporting a vain show of affluence and grandeur, at the expence, and to the certain injury, of others.

Our advices on the subject of a religious education have been frequent; yet it is so extensively important, we still feel it the weighty concern of our minds, to endeavour to stir up the attention of friends to this great object; and we beseech all parents and heads of families, to watch with a godly jealousy over themselves, and in gospel-love over their dependants, as stewards to whom is intrusted the care of immortal souls. In order, then, dear friends, that your accounts of this trust may be rendered with reverent hope of Divine acceptance, we counsel you to take every suitable opportunity of cultivating in the tender minds of your offspring the plant which our heavenly Father has planted, and to suppress, as far as is possible, whatever you are sensible springing from the root of evil: avoiding, in your conduct and appearance, every thing that may be hurtful for them to imitate, and lead them to stumble.

And, dear youth, as we have seen and believe a considerable number of our friends capable that the visitation

Father's love is afresh extended, and in a particular manner to those of your rank; we tenderly exhort you to give diligent attention to it. Many are the dangers to which we are exposed, and much depends on the connections you form in the early stages of life. The impression you then receive may grow into habits of good or evil, by which your future peace and comfort may be much increased or lessened. Let perfect obedience then be your aim; and although, as you labour after it, the Lord may see meet to exercise you in small things, despise them not; for as his will is there most clearly revealed, where that of the creature is most fully subjected to, our submission in small things may often be a more acceptable sacrifice in his sight than in matters which, to our own wisdom, may appear greater.

"Finally, brethren," in the words of the Apostle, "we beseech you, by the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by our gathering together unto him, that ye be not shaken in mind." But, "as ye have received Christ Jesus the Lord, in him: rooted and built up in him, and established in the faith, as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving. Beware, lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after rudiments of the world, and not after Christ, for to his head bodily."

Signed in and on
Meeting by
Clerk to

of the Yearly
JOSEPH STORRS,
Meeting this Year

Original Letter to Dr. Williams,
[Addressed by] D. Hopkins, Surgeon, at Swansea.
DEAR SIR,
WITH great pleasure I inform you of

the advantages I received from being a pupil to your Course of Lectures on suspended animation. You were called to the colliery of Lanfanclet, in the parish of the pened by the dreadful accident happened in the mine, where several candles which the miners had lighted, and six other several cannons; at the five cutters; and six other three hundred years.

an hour after-
into the
their

brought up apparently lifeless: there was no pulse or breathing, and their bodies were dead-cold. The plan recommended in your lectures, in this kind of suffocation, was vigorously pursued for an hour, when we discovered signs of life, and were so fortunate as to restore eight of the men; five of them have numerous young families. The agents,

Mess. David, John and Edward Martin, and several gentlemen, rendered us every assistance in their power, to restore the unfortunate persons. The names of the persons that we restored to life, are, Thomas Sims, David Jones, John Evans, John Rees, Evan Hopkins, William Morgan, William Rose, and John King.

REMONSTRANCE of the PARLIAMENT of PARIS, to His Majesty
LEWIS XVI, agreed upon by the House, July 24, 1787.

A Most respectful Address, Sir, together with the just alarms of the nation, has been humbly laid at the foot of the Throne, by your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Parliament. The bare proposal of a duty on stamped paper has alarmed every individual. After a glorious peace of five years, and a progressive increase of at least 130 millions of livres in 43 years, it seems as if the name of Impost were never to come out of a beneficent Monarch's mouth, except in rendering it less onerous, or diminishing the number of those already existing. What was our surprise then, Sir, when we were told that new taxes were projecting by the Notables; and that a new one, of a most distressing kind, was to be offered for the approbation of Parliament!

The first reflection that naturally occurs at the very mention of a new duty, is to enquire into the actual state of the finances. What an Administration must the last have been, if the evils that resulted from it require such a desperate remedy! Your Majesty must remember how we strove, in 1784 and 1785, to give you a faithful picture of the real situation of the State; which seemed then (or your Ministry endeavoured to make it appear so) as if inclined to take a turn for the best; but the truth was, that the State was more involved in difficulties than ever. Your Parliament then, Sir, did every thing in their power, but in vain, to set truth in its clearest light; some of your Ministers had too great interest not to conceal it from your Majesty; all our humble remonstrances proved useless; and there were some of your Council who went so far as to make you suspect the purity of our patriotic intentions: the terrible situation of affairs, however, required a speedy and efficacious remedy. The Notables, assembled by your Majesty's orders, have withdrawn the veil that covered that undermining Administration: a dreadful spectacle presented itself to the eye of the astonished nation; an immense deficiency was very visible in the treasury; and every body hastened to propose the means of filling it up, and affording a speedy remedy. How grievous to your Majesty's paternal heart must such a discovery have been! How must your astonishment and sorrow have increased, when you reflected on the fatal errors your Ministers had long and purposely kept you in!

Such is the consequence, Sir, when the choice of Ministers falls on persons that are obnoxious to the nation in general: such is the great, but sad example, that teaches Monarchs how far they must respect the public opinion, seldom susceptible of error, because men united together rarely give or receive an impression contrary to truth. In point of administration, Sir, the purest hands are hardly pure enough. A first condescension, or rather a first wrong step, leads to a second: no bounds can circumscribe the imprudent Minister when once he swerves from his duty; successive abuses produce an utter confusion, and a fatal disorder; the deep wounds fixed in the constitution demand a remedy; and this, when even certain, will effect but a slow cure.

O let your Majesty deign to pause awhile on one of these salutary reflections, the importance of which has been acknowledged by all good Monarchs.—Evil may happen in a single instant, but whole years are scarce sufficient to repair the mischief it causes. The vices of an Administration, or, which is the inevitable effect of them, the involuntary error of a just Monarch, will sorely distress whole generations.

It is not your Parliament's intention, Sir, to grieve your Majesty's most sensible heart by expatiating at present on so affecting a subject, and recalling so unpleasant a thought; but they take the liberty of humbly entreating your Majesty to weigh often these important reflections, in some of those moments when you are meditating in silence on the welfare and happiness of your subjects. It behoves now your Parliament to enter, with a noble freedom, upon a subject proposed by your Majesty yourself; we mean the projected retrenchments and economical schemes. We earnestly entreat you, Sir, to be on your guard against the emotions and propensities of your tender heart, in order that the economy already begun may continue, and those reforms adopted and settled be of constant duration. When a pure and enlightened Administration endeavours to establish certain principles of economy, it generally meets with some ancient customs that seem to have been long attached to the constitution, and to enjoy the right of prescription. If the Minister acts with firmness, he is immediately blamed for his imprudence; if with precaution, the world will censure

his weakness: what difficulties will not then in such a case surround the Monarch, and be incessantly multiplying about him! Courtiers will publicly approve of, nay applaud, the projected reforms; but in secret they will try to weaken, and even prevent their effect; all means will be employed to deceive him; it is then that art, address, and finesse, appear in a thousand different forms, actuated by the most imperious of all motives, personal interest: the Sovereign, thus beset, and attacked on every side by claims, suits, petitions, &c. is forced to listen to importunate clamours, and through the goodness of his heart often grants what could never be obtained through his justice.

The moment the word Oeconomy is mentioned, it echoes through the room; the cunning courtier apparently adopts the plan, and wishes to be numbered among the great characters of the nation, whose example he affects to imitate; but he calculates at the same time how long the economical reform may subsist, and how he may render abortive the retrenchments that diminish either his credit or his revenues: all expenses but his own seem susceptible of diminution: in a vast administration, the weakest pretexts are easily tinged with the colouring of reason; and that economy which has been so often courted, and always expected, appears and disappears in an instant, leaving a black cloud over the beautiful countenance of truth, which some faint rays had begun to render conspicuous.

These reflections, Sirr, written in the annals of every nation, are the faithful history of the human heart: never could the meditation on them be more interesting to your Majesty than at present, for the application suits exactly to the urgent circumstances of the times. The more vigour and firmness your Majesty will shew for the intended reforms, and salutary resolutions, the more difficulties and obstacles will certainly impede the way; and experience may perhaps have already proved, that the persons interested in these economical views begin to hint as if the proposed sums were equivocal and precarious, and the deductions agreed upon incompatible with old customs, and unlikely to last a long time.

It is in your Majesty's power to enforce, with a laudable perseverance, the order that must establish with permanency this indispensable reform. Every thing should undergo the strictest enquiry. Your Majesty's justice, which is to us the surest and most sacred pledge, emboldens your Parliament to lay before you, without danger of incurring your Royal displeasure, some of those remarks and observations that must naturally have occurred to you. Had you known, Sirr, the real state of your finances, no doubt, you would not have undertaken those massive edifices that are now building, nor made so many acquisitions voracious to the

State; you would not have permitted so many exchanges of the Crown lands, nor granted those excessive liberalities that the importunate and intriguing are always sure of obtaining. The facility of obtaining money from the treasury (the fatal bane of all Administrations) would never have been suffered to increase, for it exposes every moment the Sovereign to some dangerous surprise; it squanders secretly the public revenue, and can never over-balance, with its pretended utility, the great inconveniences always attending it. Your Majesty would certainly never have consented to have Paris surrounded by such a magnificent wall; to see * palaces erected for your Excise-officers at an exorbitant expence, in order to coincide with the views of the Farmers General, who, in expectation of a precarious and distant gain, expend annually those sums that should be appropriated to wants of more real necessity.

All these objects, Sirr, and many others, the enumeration of which would astonish, are susceptible of amendment; some require a considerable diminution; others an entire suppression. But it is not only the total of each department that should be properly diminished; every part of it should be scrupulously examined, and divested of all its superfluous charges; it should be reduced to the simple and absolutely necessary expence: in so doing, your Majesty might easily double the intended reform of the forty millions of livres, and this might then prove a real relief to your suffering subjects.

There are honourable economies, Sirr, that, far from diminishing the splendour of a throne, add lustre and dignity to it. Majesty itself may submit to privations. The Sovereign is always great when his subjects are happy; and the sight of happiness spread over a whole people is so pompous and brilliant, that it commands public admiration and universal applause.

These diminutions, suppressions, reforms, and economies, so often solicited by your Parliaments, demanded by the Notables, and promised to their spirited and just perseverance, are wished for and expected every day by the unhappy husbandman, whose tears bedew the very field that contributes to so many useless expences before it has furnished the necessary subsistence to the person who sowed it, for the subsistence of himself and family, and who, deprived of the common necessities, is forced to take from his poverty itself, wherewith to furnish to the exigencies of the State.

These unhappy beings, Sirr, Frenchmen by birth, and men, have a double right to enjoy their sacred property even in the bosom of indigence; but as they cannot

* At every *barrière* (turnpike) there are two beautiful mansions, in the form of lodges, adorned with pillars, pilasters, medallions, &c.

claim it themselves as your Majesty's feet, let their claims and their rights be ever present before you; let their plaints find their way to the Throne, and reach your Royal Person; let them hear your gracious answer, and let them know that your Majesty's goodness and justice are the surest supporters they can hope to find near the Throne.

The French never consult any interest inseparable from the Throne; they are always biased by their sincere attachment to their Monarch; in their fervent zeal and enthusiastic emotions for the Royal cause, they have been capable of the greatest sacrifices; and they may fancy the ways and means of the nation as unbounded as their affection. These ways and means therefore must be carefully managed and used at proper times. It should be likewise considered, that the contributions proceeding from the imposts granted to the Monarch are only intended as subsidies to the State, and that the Sovereign is but the distributor of whatever is so employed for the public weal, which naturally belongs to those who co-operated in levying the contributions; and, if they are diverted from their chief and primitive intent, their fertile source will soon become insufficient, and, in a short time, exhausted; particularly if the expences increase in proportion to the receipt.

All kinds of imposts should be proportioned to the necessary wants of the nation, and end with them. Each citizen contributes part of his property, for the sake of maintaining public safety and private tranquillity. The people, on such principles, founded on the rights of mankind, and confirmed by reason, should never increase their contributions but when the expences of the State have undergone all the savings, alterations, and retrenchments, they are capable of. It is for this reason, therefore, that your Parliament, Sire, look upon the duty on stamped paper as intirely opposite to these primitive notions. It would affect the private tranquillity, by necessarily opening a way to errors, and thereby would prove far more dangerous than the *gabelle* (duty on salt, a kind of excise), which was, as has been seen, liable to open frauds. The most exact and habitual attention could hardly be sufficient to distinguish the numberless stamped papers that are to serve for each respective act of justice or common transaction.

What mistakes will not the greatest part of your subjects be liable to by interchanging these papers, and making use of the one for the other! Many writings, by such involuntary faults, may appear counterfeited in the eye of justice; and the unwary individual will find himself daily exposed to pay exorbitant fines, or to encounter disagreeable and heavy suits at law.

Such a duty, Sire, is likewise incompati-

ble with public safety, as it would deeply wound mutual confidence, which is the sure foundation of it. Individuals would be afraid of producing unstamped bills or notes before a tribunal; and in this age, where there are such frequent instances of persons taking all sorts of advantages, and commencing or prolonging vexatious and never-ending suits, a wise legislator should be very careful not to introduce new subjects of chicandery. Besides, our public trust, Sire, and our national dignity, absolutely forbid the introduction of such a dangerous duty.

The moment a declaration is issued, which is generally vicious in almost all its dispositions, a seducing facility of extending its meaning or duration offers itself, and pretences are not wanting for imposing plausibly on the public. Experience furnishes us with too many examples. The two sous and the eight sous per livre for instance, the second warrant for the poll-tax, and so many other inventions, which the fertile genius of finances has imagined, and is never at a loss to find to overcharge the subjects, are but a continuation and extension of a duty, simple in its origin; and such an extension, Sire, is often divested of any legal authority, and only collected in virtue of the Minister's mandate. Without mentioning, Sire, the multiplicity of marks, precautions, and fines, annexed to and attending the duty on stamped paper, it is certain that it would cause a delay in public and private business, and obstruct the common daily transactions. All delay is dangerous, and all obstruction must produce a delay. A bill of exchange, improperly stamped, would be liable to a fine; the fine must be paid immediately by the possessor of the bill; he therefore would be obliged to advance the sum for the fine, pay instead of receiving; and be out of his money till the expiration of his unlucky bill. He would be a sufferer for other persons' faults, and such faults might be renewed several times in one and the same day, in the very same hour; his payments must be affected by it, and his credit called in question. Thence mistrust and doubts will necessarily arise; and you know, Sire, that there subsists a kind of chain in the course of exchanges, that strongly binds all the commercial parts of mankind in the known world. Our trading towns would lose, in the eyes of a foreigner, that level or advantage they were wont to enjoy. In short, were not such a duty extremely onerous it itself, its unlimited duration must cause a general alarm. We have often seen taxes, limited till such a time, prolonged even after the intention of the supply had been amply fulfilled; but we did not expect to see one that is to last perpetually, at the very time when a certain period was mentioned for diminishing the national debt.

Lewis XIV. established the poll-tax in

1695, and the tenth in 1710. The misfortunes and heavy losses sustained towards the latter end of his reign, and the invasion of the kingdom, made him attempt a step, the success of which he very much doubted in his own mind. That great Monarch, finding himself obliged to lay such a duty, seemed to have been doubtful whether he had a right to lay it; and if Parliament then thought it their duty to have it registered, it was because the contribution was to last but a short time; it was chiefly because the exigencies of the State seemed to require a speedy redress; had it not been for these substantial reasons, Sir, Lewis XIV. would have owned, "that it was the nation alone re-united in the three General States that can give the necessary consent for establishing a perpetual tax—that Parliament were never invested with such a power, and that, charged by the Sovereign to announce his will to the people, they had never been charged by the people to represent them so implicitly."

This is what your respectful Parliament takes now the liberty of mentioning to your Majesty; and, penetrated with this truth, alarmed at the enormous deficiency, and struck with the deplorable disorders that have produced it, and might render it perpetual, they with very much to see the whole nation assembled, before they register any new impost. The nation alone thus assembled, and instructed in the true state of the finances, may extirpate the great abuses that are existing at present, and offer great resources to obviate them in future.

'Tis for you, Sir, that the honour was reserved of renewing those national assemblies which render the reign of Charlemain so great and illustrious; assemblies that repaired all King John's disastrous calamities, and concurred with Parliament to re-establish Charles VII. on the Throne. All the world is convinced now of the truth of this maxim—that *mystery generally accompanies mistrust and weakness—that the greater authority is, the more confidence and candor it should inspire—and that intrusting the Provincial Assemblies with part of the administration, instead of weakening it, would enlighten and render it more active.* Your Notables, Sir, so wisely selected by your Majesty, have sitted the Throne with their counsels, and unveiled the long-hidden countenance of truth, which you

were determined to see. How happy are now the Members of this Assembly in presenting you, Sir, with the effusions of that truth they strongly feel in their hearts! *The Monarch of France can never be so great as when surrounded by his happy subjects: he has nothing to fear but the excess of their attachment: he has no other precaution to take but to be upon his guard against issuing orders that may be beyond their power to accomplish.* By a perfect union between the Sovereign and the people, each party will be the gainer; and a Monarch can never err in following the steps of the hero of the second race, who forced from the unanimous lips of admiring Europe the name of Great, which he certainly deserved by protecting justice and his people with the same arm that struck terror to his enemies; nor those of a Charles V. whom posterity, the impartial judge of Kings, has dignified with the title of Wise; nor those of Lewis XII. who in one of those assemblies had the sweet satisfaction of hearing himself proclaimed the Father of his people; nor those in short of Henry IV. whose name, still cherished by the French, is an honour to humanity, and daily receives from our grateful hearts a copious tribute of tears.

Your Parliament, Sir, waiting with impatience for the happy and wished-for moment, when a just Monarch will deign to spread his benign influence over a faithful nation, and grant their requests, most respectfully intreat your Majesty to recall and annul the declaration of the stamp-duty, as altogether incompatible with the present situation of affairs; a duty, that, were it to be enforced, would cause universal discontent and sorrow to all the nation, and the name of which only has already spread a general alarm through the kingdom.

The above is certainly a master-piece of the purest eloquence ever written or pronounced in the French language. His Majesty answered his Parliament in a very few lines—that he agreed to their remonstrance on the duty in question, and gave up the project of levying it; but that he expected they should register a territorial subsidy (a kind of a land-tax) with all possible speed, and without any further remonstrances. Nothing yet has been done; but another meeting of the Parliament is appointed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, June 12. On the return of the Imperial Ministers from Cherson (see p. 536.), the preparations for war were considerably abated; and as M. St. Remy, Captain of artillery, who succeeded Baron de Tott in that department, is returned to Paris, it is imagined there will be no war between Russia and the Porte this season. The Grand Admiral Hassen Pacha arrived at Alexandria from Grand Cairo, about the middle of May,

with immense treasures taken from the unfortunate merchants who resided with Murad Bey. He has pillaged all the castles of the Arabs, and levied enormous contributions, but has not re-established peace in Egypt.

On the 24th of May, the first division of the Turkish naval armament anchored under the cannon of Oczakow; and on the 10th of June the second division, consisting of 30 sail, entered the Black-sea; and a favourable wind.

wind, it is said, in four days carried them to the place of their destination. A third division of 10 sail remained at the entrance of the Bosphorus, to be joined by 10 sail more from the Port of Constantinople. These movements gave rise to a report, that an action had taken place between the Russian and Turkish fleets in the Black-sea, to the disadvantage of the latter, which had caused some commotion among the Janesaries; but was soon contradicted.

Her Imperial Majesty, having visited the most celebrated cities of Crimea, passed the lines of Pretop on the 30th of May. On the 31st she found herself among the first chain of mountains to the south of Crimea, from which she enjoyed a prospect of the most beautiful valleys, cultivated fields, orchards, and populous villages, that is any where to be seen in the habitable globe. Towards the evening a body of 1000 Tartars, completely armed, came to meet her, and escorted her to Bacheasary, where she lodged in the palace of the antient Chans. June 2, she left that place; and on the 14th arrived at Bialogorod; and at Moscow on the 23d O.S. where she was met by the Grand Dukes Alexander and Constantine. July 22, she arrived, with her suit, at her palace at Carsko-zelo, near Peter-burg, in perfect health.

July 21, his Polish Majesty arrived at Warsaw, after an absence of five months.

The Emperor, as has been already noticed (see p. 628), received the first account of the revolution that had happened in the Netherlands at Limburg, on the road to his capital, with the ratification by Count Kaunitz, the Imperial Prime Minister at Vienna, of the promises made to the States by their Governors; accompanied with a representation of the motives of their proceedings, which they declare have no other foundation than the firmest persuasion that the New System is as destructive to the interests of his Imperial Majesty, as to the welfare of his Belgic people.

In the dispatch remitted on the sudden to him unwelcome news, his Majesty expresses great surprize at the state of affairs in the Low Countries; declares his inability to form any idea of the complaints made by the respective estates; and disapproves of the conduct of the Prince de Kaunitz. His Majesty requires the Archduke and Archduchess, with the Minister Belgioio, to repair to Vienna, and also the Deputies from the several Provinces, that he may enquire into their complaints, and determine accordingly.

The result of the Emperor's interview with Count Kaunitz (see p. 628.) is now made public, and addressed as follows: To the Right Rev. and Rev. Fathers in GOD, Noble, Dear, and Well-beloved, WE the EMPEROR and KING.

My Chancellor of State has presented me your remonstrance, dated the 22d of June

last; and I wish, in answer to its contents, to acquaint you, by those presents, that it never was my intention to overturn the constitution of my provinces in Flanders, and that all the instructions, with which I have charged my Governors General, have invariably tended, and without even the shadow of any personal interest, to the advantage of my faithful subjects in the Low Countries; at the same time that I would not deprive the body of the nation of any of their ancient rights, privileges, and liberties enjoyed by them. Every step I have taken ought to convince you of the truth of this assertion, if you yet remain willing to render them the justice which is their due.

I occupied myself on some reforms in the administration of justice, only at the instance of numerous and repeated requests that were made me, praying to obtain a shorter or less difficult mode of proceedings in law; and the Superintendants appointed in consequence had no other aim than to see that the laws were put in force, and that those who were amenable to them should pay them proper regard.

In regard to many ancient privileges, I only wish to reform, at the desire of those concerned, the abuses that were become hurtful, and which had crept in by the lapse of time, contrary to the intent of their original purposes.

Far, then, from foreseeing any opposition, and especially one so criminal and bold, I expected that the States of my Provinces in Flanders would have entered on the new regulations with as much alacrity as gratitude: and I still am willing, as a kind guardian, and as a man who knows how to commiserate the ill-advised, and who wishes to forgive, to attribute what has yet been done, and what you have dared to do, to a misinterpretation of my intentions, made and spread abroad by persons more attached to their private interest than to the general good, and who have no estate to lose.

Be it as it may, it is my pleasure that the execution of the new ordinances in question should remain, for the present, suspended; and when their Royal Highnesses, my Lieutenants and Governors General, agreeably to the intentions which I have lately communicated to them, shall be assembled at Vienna with the Deputies of the different States, to represent before me their grievances aloud, and to learn my intentions, which they will always find calculated on the principles of the strictest justice, and tending solely to the benefit of my subjects, we will then agree on some regulations to be made for the general good, according to the established law of the land.

But if, contrary to every intent, this last token of my goodness towards you should be disregarded, inasmuch that you should refuse to come and lay before me your complaints, your fears, your doubts, and to listen to me

with confidence, and that you continue your shameful excesses and unpardonable proceedings, then you will draw on yourselves all the unhappy consequences which must result from them, and which I pray God may never come to pass.

Signed JOSEPH.

(Counter-signed) A. G. DE LEBERER.

In consequence of this address, a General Assembly of the States of all the Austrian Low Countries was held on the 18th inst; the issue of which was, to name a Deputation to be sent to Vienna, as the Emperor desired; and to yield to his Imperial Majesty every thing which does not directly lead to the violation of their oaths. On this resolution, the marching of troops was countermanded, and the execution of the new system suspended.

Their Royal Highnesses the Archduchess and Duke of Saxe Teschen arrived at Vienna on the 28th of July in good health.

The affairs in Holland begin to wear a new face. The States General having deliberated on the Memorial presented to their H. M. M. on the 11th of July, by Monsr. de Thulemeyer, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, it was determined that the Envoy should be informed that they have made repeated applications to the States of Holland, on the subject of what lately happened with regard to the Princess of Orange, without success; and therefore must leave to the States of Holland and West Friesland to answer the consequences, as they, the States General, would not in any wise be answerable on the occasion.

This declaration has produced the thankful acknowledgments of his Prussian Majesty, for the conduct their High Mightinesses have hitherto observed in this unfortunate affair. His Majesty does not doubt but that their H. M. M. will continue the same good offices, to procure, as soon as possible, the satisfaction the King has a right to require of the aggressors.

The answer of the States of Holland and West Friesland, to the Memorial of the Baron Thulemeyer, has not had the same good effect with his Prussian Majesty.

Their Noble Mightinesses, say they, have too great a regard for his Prussian Majesty, and his illustrious House, to suffer any attempt to be committed against the person of her Royal Highness, his Sister, the Princess of Orange, as stated in the memorial of Baron Thulemeyer (p. 629.); and that, on the other hand, their Noble Mightinesses make no doubt but that his Prussian Majesty will, on his part, allow of the like regard which is due from one Sovereign to another; and therefore, from his Majesty's good intentions, they cannot doubt that the steps taken by their Noble Mightinesses, to secure the peace of this country and its inhabitants, will not fail of meeting with their proper regard.

Their noble Mightinesses cannot think, that his Prussian Majesty means, that her Royal Highness should be exalted above the Sovereignty of

of the Provinces; and therefore all the trouble she met with in her journey to the Hague, so far as concerns the State in this unforeseen matter, cannot be considered as an attempt of injury or insult to her person.

"Their Noble Mightinesses, professing the highest esteem for his Majesty, make no scruple of declaring on their part, that the event troubled them; and they heartily wish it could have been prevented. And that it would have been more advisable in her Highness, instead of her unexpected return to this province, to have given their Noble Mightinesses in some proper manner a previous advice of the same, and of her intentions; in which case their Noble Mightinesses might possibly have deliberated upon the matter, and might have represented to her Highness reasons against her journey, by expostulating with her Highness on the manner in which the Prince Hereditary Stadtholder had, in the month of September 1785, quitted the province with his family; and who, by repeated and manifest indignities offered against the Sovereignty of Holland, made it indispensably necessary for the province to guard against his approach.

"The impression made by the contents of the declaration published by the Prince on the 26th of May last (see p. 538.), in which all ideas of gratitude and dependence on this province was lost sight of, makes all that was relative between their Noble Mightinesses and their present Stadtholder become very uncertain and fluctuating.

"And, lastly, the great division in the minds of the people of the nation, in which the principal and most respectable part are engaged, in reclaiming their liberties by the unforeseen aims of the Stadtholder, so violently taken against them, while another party inclinable to mischief, and a thoughtless mob, have here and there scandalously abused the name of Orange, as a signal and token, thereby most dreadfully to make it a scene of uproar and desolation.

"And besides these principal considerations for the peace of the province, *her Highness ought to have known, that with respect to her intention, of mediating or treating with the Sovereign, to settle the differences subsisting, this object, though praise-worthy in its first instance, never could have produced the desired effect; because it is notorious to the whole nation, that her Royal Highness is not qualified with the requisite impartiality for a Mediatix; besides its being non-effective, whilst the Stadtholder persists in his manner of thinking and acting manifestly against the Sovereign of this province.* [The Resolution then goes on to state the particulars of the arrest of the Princess of Orange, which we have given before, and concludes in these words:]

"That all that has happened in this matter, so far as their Noble Mightinesses are informed, was actually conducted in a very

decent manner, without the least shadow of an imperious treatment, or want of respect due to her illustrious person; in which case their Noble Mightinesses would have thought themselves authorized to inflict some penalty or reproof on the Commissioners, whose conduct has more than probably prevented a popular disturbance.

That their Noble Mightinesses, with reason, assure themselves, that his Prussian Majesty, after receiving these details, will be convinced that he has not been previously informed with impartiality concerning the matter mentioned in the memorial of the Envoy Thulemeyer; and that his Excellency Baron Thulemeyer be requested to assure his Prussian Majesty, that their Noble Mightinesses set the highest esteem upon his Majesty's friendship; and also of their regard and esteem for the person of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange and Nassau. And that they flatter themselves to expect the same from the equity of his Majesty; that he will not insist, on their part, that they any ways neglect to take all the necessary steps which all Sovereigns are indispensably bound to do, for the conservation, quiet, and welfare of their citizens intrusted to their care; in as much as their Noble Mightinesses can give his Prussian Majesty the fullest assurances, that, in their final resolutions on this matter, nothing will be moved but what will tend to the salutary views of the public tranquillity.

Resolved, That as, according to the information given by the Envoy de Rhede, his Prussian Majesty has also addressed himself on this matter to the Court of France, the Pensioner shall be requested, and is hereby requested, to notify this resolution to the Marquis de Versac, his Most Christian Majesty's Ambassador at this Republic; praying him to lay before his Court the necessary informations; and finally, that copies of this resolution shall be transmitted to the Lords the States of the other provinces."

This answer, couched as it is in equivocal and disrespectful terms, has produced the following paper:

A Memorial presented to their Noble and Great Mightinesses the *Lords States of Holland and West Frisland*, by his Excellency the Baron Thulemeyer, Envoy Extraordinary of his Prussian Majesty.

"Noble, Great, and Mighty Lords,

"The underwritten Envoy Extraordinary of his Prussian Majesty has sent to the King his master the resolution which your Noble and Great Mightinesses have remitted him, in answer to his Memorial of the 20th of July (see p. 629.), concerning the outrage committed on the person of the august Sister of that Monarch.

"It was with the utmost astonishment his Majesty learned that, instead of complying with his Majesty's just demand, you have sup-

ported an evasive answer by weak arguments. His Majesty will not admit that the pretended ignorance of the motives which carried her Royal Highness to the Hague, and the apprehension of a popular commotion, can ever excuse the conduct of the commission sitting at Woerden. Such a suspicion publicly announced is a new insult. The word of the Princess, her solemn declaration, that her journey to the Hague was with the most salutary views, ought to have been a full conviction to the Deputies of your Noble and Great Mightinesses. If the people penetrated with gratitude for the illustrious House of the founders of their liberty; if the appearance of the august Consort of the Stadtholder had produced any demonstrations of joy, so as to disturb the public tranquillity; the means of suppressing it was ever in the power of yourselves; besides, the care with which her R. H. prevented the proofs of an imprudent zeal, in concealing from the public her intended arrival, was a fresh cause for the gratitude of government.

"Is it at the Hague, Noble, Great, and Mighty Lords! is it at the place where every citizen ought to enjoy that full liberty established by the wisdom of your ancestors, that a resolution is taken, to refuse the sister of a great Monarch, the Consort of a Prince who enjoys the greatest dignities of your State, admission into the province of Holland!

"The King will not enquire into the right of resistance which the commission of Woerden attributes to itself upon this occasion. His Majesty will rather fix his attention on the manner it has been put in execution. The equipage of her Royal Highness was surrounded by soldiers; and her train was more like that of a prisoner of state than of a great Princess, respectable for her illustrious birth, her noble qualities, her virtues, and for her sentiments, which she has always dedicated to the good of the Republic. Scarcely had her Royal Highness got to Schoonhoven, when guards were placed at every avenue of the house, and an officer even set in her apartment with a drawn sword. Such shameful proceedings have made a deep impression on the mind of the King my master, who looks on the injury as done to himself. It is by the express orders of that Monarch that the underwritten again demands from your Noble and great Mightinesses an immediate and proper satisfaction for the insult; and his Majesty moreover enjoins me to inform you, that he will always insist on this satisfaction; and that he will not be content with the discussion of actions by vague excuses, nor admit of further delay."

Signed THULEMEYER.

Since the delivery of this Memorial, all the officers of the troops, cantoned in and about that Dutchy, have received orders to pro-

side camp-equipage, and to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first notice.

Utrecht, July 26. The army of the Prince of Orange, encamped a league from this town; having, within a few days, made a motion to the left, appeared to menace Vreeswyck and Jutphaas, occupied by the troops of Holland, and thereby cut off the communication opened by the Leek with the province of Holland. In order to prevent this manœuvre taking place, the Rhingrave of Salm, who commands the garrison of Utrecht, made a rally in the evening, with a strong detachment, in two columns, one of 300 men, commanded by himself in person; the other of 350, commanded by Colonel de Klerckenberg. That commanded by the Rhingrave, finding it too dangerous to make an attack, returned without loss. The other, composed of cuirassiers, hussars, and fusiliers of the legion of Salm, one company of the Regent of Palardi's infantry, 48 men of the Amsterdam regiment, and a detachment of the chasseurs bourgeois, found at Soesdyck a detachment belonging to the regiment of Hesse Darmstadt, by whom they were repulsed with some loss; and it was with difficulty they regained the garrison, having lost their guide, and been betrayed by the man who succeeded him. The particulars of this action will be more fully related hereafter.

It was the opinion of many, that the action at Soesdyck was the prelude to a civil war in the United Provinces; but the Emperor, feeling himself the embarrassment of disobedient subjects, has declared in favour of the Stadtholder, which probably will terminate the contest without farther bloodshed.

On the 26th of July their Royal Highnesses the Archduchess and Duke of Saxe Tschern arrived at Vienna in good health, where the Deputies of the States of Austrian Flanders were hourly expected.

A late report of a misunderstanding between his Sardinian Majesty and the Genoese is no longer doubted. His Sardinian Majesty, resenting the cruel treatment of the Piedmontese shepherds who fed their flocks on the frontiers of the Republic, seized on four flocks and the city of Savone, by way of retaliation. On this news the Senate dispatched three couriers; one to Paris, one to Vienna; and one to Switzerland, imploring protection against the hostile attacks of the King of Sardinia. Their representations appear to have had the desired effect; for, by the last accounts, the differences are on the point of being amicably adjusted.

The Sieur Marva, Consul General from Great Britain to the Barbary States, has just concluded a convention with the Emperor of Morocco, by which it is agreed that the extraordinary duties upon horned cattle for Gibraltar shall be put upon the old footing, and that all that is passed shall be forgotten. This favour is said to have been

purchased at the following rate; the Consul General, at his first audience, making these presents:

Two very large gold watches, value 600*l.* a-piece—these were demanded by his Majesty; they are set with diamonds and emeralds; they are the same given to Sir Roger Curtis in 1780, by his Majesty. Five pieces of superfine cloth, making together 130 ells; six pieces of fine cambric; a small cabriolet, with a parasol belonging to it; two cases of liquors, containing each 20 bottles; a chest of tea, and two chests of sugar.

At the second audience, two pieces of superfine cloth, making together 80 ells; two fine china-pots, filled with preserved ginger.

At the third audience, a superb gold watch set with diamonds.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Directors of the East India Company have lately made an alteration in the uniforms of the Commanders and Officers of their ships, which will entirely prevent them from being mistaken for those of his Majesty's naval officers:

The Commanders. Dress suit—Blue coat, black velvet lapels, cuffs, and collar;—waistcoat and breeches deep buff;—the button yellow metal, with the Company's crest engraved.

Undress—blue coat—without lapels—waistcoat and breeches deep buff;—buttons as above.

The Officers. Blue coats without lapels;—waistcoat and breeches deep buff;—buttons the same as the Commanders.

In the Calcutta Gazette of Feb. 10, notice is given, that all the paper issued before May 1786 is ordered to be paid off.

A report having been propagated of late, say the printers of the same Gazette, that the natives were prohibited from working on Sundays; we have authority to contradict the same; and to assure the public, that no such idea was ever entertained.

On the 23d of Jan last, John Shore Esq. took his seat in the Council of Calcutta, on the resignation of John Staples Esq. and also his seat as President of the Board of Revenue.

A most valuable discovery is said to have been made at Madras, by a gentleman who has found in the Carnatic the cochineal in great plenty, an insect rarely to be met with in that part of the world.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty's ship *Pegasus*, commanded by his R. H. Prince William Henry, arrived at Port Royal in Jamaica, from Grenada, on the 31st of May; and after saluting the broad pendant, his Highness went in a private manner to Commodore Gardiner's, where he dined and spent the evening. His busi-

act, it was said, was of a pressing nature, out of ceremony, and would admit of no delay. Some misunderstanding had happened between his R. H. and his officers, which originated while the *Pegasus* lay at Halifax. Having occasion to go ashore, his Highness had left orders with his first Lieutenant, to permit no boat to leave the ship till his return; but his stay being longer than was expected, and the officers being in want of some necessary articles from the town, ventured, in violation of the Prince's orders, to send a boat for an immediate supply. This instance of disobedience was so heinously resented, that, on coming on board, the Prince put the Lieutenant under arrest, who, being conscious that no injury could possibly accrue to the service, found himself extremely hurt, and for some time refused to be enlarged; but a perfect reconciliation and harmony has since taken place.

The last letters from St. Vincent's say, there has been an insurrection of the slaves on that island, owing to some differences amongst the natives; that the military power were obliged to be called out, which, by perceiving, and taking six of the ringleaders into custody, two of whom were immediately hanged, had made the others quite peaceable; and every thing remained quiet the 30th of June, the day before the letters came away.

IRELAND.

Mr. Howard, who so humanely devotes his time to alleviate the miseries of the unfortunate prisoner, after visiting the hospitals and prisons of the principal cities and towns in this kingdom, arrived at Belfast about the latter end of July, in his way to England. He visited the poor-house and infirmary, the situation of which he highly approved.

A well-dressed English sharper, having all the appearance of a gentleman, called at the house of Sir Frederick Hood, bart. in Dublin, pretending some business in the law-way; and, being admitted into one of the reception-rooms, he cast his eyes on a gold-chased watch, and on some other portable articles of value, put them in his pocket, and made a precipitate retreat. He instantly pawned the watch, and made to the ferry-ship, to take his passage for England; but, unfortunately for him, he was stopped by Sir Frederick, his booty taken from him, and his person securely lodged in gaol. His name, he said, was William May.

Capt. O'Donnell, son of Sir Neil O'Donnell, was on the 9th instant dragged by two robbers out of Sackville-street into Elephant-lane, and, after having his mouth stopped with horse-dung, robbed of cash and notes to the amount of 100 l.

On the 6th instant, the *Giant's Causeway*, that stupendous and wonderful work of Nature, is said to have been split in two parts of the rock more than 20 yards,

probably by the same shock of an earthquake that shook Helvellyn in Cumberland. At the same time, there was a considerable commotion of the sea at Larne, the waves rose mountains high, and a ship was cast ashore above 70 yards from the water, to the astonishment and terror of the spectators.

The affair of the minor *Ld. Gormanston* (see p. 539), has not only been thought of sufficient magnitude to engage the interference of this government, but also that of the British cabinet. The Marquis of Carmarthen has seriously taken it up, in his Majesty's name, and has written to the Prince Bp. of Liege, to cause that young nobleman to be delivered into the hands of such persons as his Majesty should commission to receive him. His Highness returned for answer, that, as Sovereign of Liege, he was bound by the constitution, and could not decide on so important a matter without the concurrence of his Council. His Council, having since been consulted, have declared, that, consistently with the laws of the State, his Highness could not force a Catholic out of his dominions, for the purpose of putting him into the hands of a Protestant to be educated.

SCOTLAND.

On Monday, the 23d of July, the following Dutch men of war arrived in Leith-Road, viz. the *Delft* of 56 guns, and 300 men, J. S. Harringman commander; the frigate *Callor* of 44 guns, and 300 men, F. F. Van Capelle captain; the brigantine *Postillion* of 24 guns, Lieut. J. Vander Swan commander. These are said to be a part of the Zealand Squadron which came here from Elbæur for provisions.

Mr. Howard, who travels without ceasing for the comfort of the miserable, arrived at Glasgow on the 30th ult. He immediately visited the prison, and paid the highest compliments to the Magistrates, for their attention to the reformation of the prisoners, as well as to their accommodation. He likewise visited the hospital, and expressed great satisfaction at the regularity and order established there.

On the 5th instant, Mr. Howard visited the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and expressed some dislike at the want of due attention to cleanliness in the place. He tasted some of the prisoners' bread, and weighed their daily allowance with scales, which he always carries about him. He particularly recommended washing the walls with lime and water, as a preservative against the gaol distemper, which the Magistrates gave orders to be done.

A merchant of Glasgow has just received a remittance from his correspondent in Virginia, for a debt contracted before the war, with the whole interest thereon, amounting

to a very considerable sum.

About the beginning of the present month, a rider from a house in England had his pocket-book stolen at the tavern where he lodged in Aberdeen, containing 150*l.* in notes, and about 140*l.* in bills. The waiters at the tavern have since been committed to prison, on a strong suspicion of being the thieves.

Perth, July 26. The workmen in digging the foundation of the Old Church at Crick discovered a number of gold coins, equal in weight to a quarter guinea, but more free from alloy. The device on one side, a St. Andrew stretched on a cross; the legend, *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotiar.* On the reverse a lion rampant within a Gothic arch, the motto *Liberat.* These coins bear no date. Q. in whose possession are they?

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bury, in Lancashire, July 5. A dreadful accident has just happened here by the fall of the theatre, by which more than 300 persons were included among the ruins. The spectacle was shocking. Many were killed, many more dangerously wounded, not a few had their limbs fractured; and some were horribly bruised; in short, the whole town was in general lamentation, though many miraculously escaped unhurt.

Castle Cary, Somersetshire, July 5. A ball of fire fell on a large maiden elm near Alford, and, taking a straight direction from the top to the root, shivered it in ten thousand pieces, many of which were driven more than 100 yards. The earth was ploughed from the root to a considerable distance, but no damage done to any of the houses near it. The Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Alford, was at dinner, and his mustard-pot and butter-boat were overturned. A magpie was killed; and a woman was beat down, but recovered.

Wansford in Essex, July 13. The first stone of the new church, building here, was laid with great solemnity by Sir James Tylnay Long, Bart. assisted by the rector, churchwarden, the trustees, and principal inhabitants of the parish. After the ceremony was performed, the gentlemen and ladies, who were numerous, were elegantly entertained with a collation at Tylnay-house.

Birmingham, July 28. A few days ago a boat built with English iron by J. Wilkinson, Esq. of Brasley Forge, came up our canal to this town, loaded with 22 tons and 1500 weight of its own metal, &c. It is nearly of equal dimensions with the other boats employed upon the canal, being 70 feet long, and 6 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The thickness of the plates with which it is made is about $\frac{5}{16}$ ths of an inch, and it is put together with rivets, like copper, or fire-engine boilers; but the stern-posts are wood, and the gunwale is lined with; and the beams are made of elm planks. Her weight is about eight tons; she will carry in deep water up-

wards of 32 tons, and when light she draws about the same as a common wooden boat, viz. eight or nine inches of water.

Mr. Stalcouth, at the instance of a copper company, is now building a vessel whose bottom is to be entirely of copper without any planking, which, were it continually to be suspended in water, might answer every purpose of commerce; but whether it will bear to be laid aground when loaded seems doubtful.

Mr. Wesley, Aug. 7. The Rev. Mr. Wesley has been in this town several days, holding a conference with his preachers, who are assembled to the number of near 150. It is near 20 years ago since a similar meeting was held here, though held in some place or other annually. Mr. Wesley preached on Sunday; and, waving all religious opinions, it was truly pleasing to see a clergyman of 85 delivering a discourse without notes, clear and rational, and with the voice of a man of thirty. Though so far advanced in life, he still continues his course of travelling, and probably may yet for many years.

Preston, Aug. 7. Soon after the race, one of the stands fell with a great number of people on and about it, some of whom had their limbs broken. The crash of the stand, and the cries and groans of men, women, and children, were truly pitiable. The Earl of Derby ordered every possible assistance to be administered to the distressed sufferers.

Oxford, Aug. 9. Tho. White for robbing Blenheim-house of a quantity of plate, to the value of more than 500*l.* part of which was purchased and melted down by a Jew in Houndsditch; and Charles Walter Wyatt, for stealing divers bank-notes and bills of exchange out of letters, with which he was entrusted by virtue of his office under the postmaster at White, were executed at this place according to a new mode, the more sensibly to affect the prisoners who were made spectators of the melancholy catastrophe. A gallows and platform having been prepared within the walls of the castle, at 12 o'clock precisely the procession began, viz. Six Sheriffs men, with javelins, two and two.

The executioner, bareheaded. The two malefactors in white caps, and pinioned between the turnkeys, armed. Redditch, a condemned criminal, but reprieved, guarded by the two constables. The rest of the felons two and two, also guarded to the place appointed for them near the gallows, where they were compelled to be spectators of this last and horrible scene.

"The two criminals having ascended the platform, before which there was a prodigious assemblage of spectators (no persons being a-mitted within the walls but the constables, javelin-men, and other officers of the Sheriff on duty), they immediately delivered up their books of devotion, the

words were fixed, the caps pulled over their faces, and in little more than two minutes, having themselves requested dispatch, the platform sunk, and the unhappy wretches were launched into eternity.

Signior Spozzi, dancer at Birmingham theatre, at his benefit attempted a dance in the character of a demon, surrounded by fire, and was so imprudent as to appear on the stage with five half-pound rockets on his head, and one on each arm. He had not been on the stage a minute before he was deprived of his senses by the report of the gondowder and smoke, and driven against the stage-door in a state of stupefaction; and from thence was thrown into the pit over the spikes, and received eleven wounds in different parts of his body. He was all this while on fire, which communicated to the audience in the front of the pit, by which several of them had their cloathes, aprons, &c. much burnt. He now lies dangerously ill, but not without hopes of his recovery.

** * * The particulars of the late dreadful storm in our next.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The first memorable act of her Imperial Majesty of Russia, after her arrival at Cherson in Crimea, was to stand sponsor to two Tartar children, whose fathers had embraced the Christian religion.

A project is at present on foot in Spain, for extending commerce in the East Indies, and establishing an E. I. Company at Cadiz by charter.

All the soldiers of the first battalion of the second regiment of Waldeck, at Williamstadt, deserted. They forced the colours from the ensign by cutting off two of his fingers.

The defamatory sentence passed on Lieut. Vander Hoop, at the Hague, for having been the unfortunate bearer of the colours on which were painted the arms of Holland hanging to a gibbet (see p. 263), it has lately been discovered, was, in consequence of a plan formed to ruin that young officer for his attachment to the old constitution, the fact being committed by a servant, who, for the reward of 20 ducats, found means to get possession of the colours without the knowledge of his master.

They have lately received at Cadiz the disagreeable news, that the greater part of the city of Mexico has been destroyed by an earthquake; that the buildings presented one general heap of ruins, and that an incredible number of lives have been lost.

Notwithstanding the noble stand made by the Parliament of Paris, the King's declaration of the stamp-act, as also the edict for a land-tax, was published on the 15th instant; and on the 16th the Parliament was by his Majesty's order, ban-

nished to Troyes. The officers, appointed to execute this order received their instructions in the night; so that the whole business was over before the public was apprized of the order being issued.

His Excellency Count Murray, knight of the order of Maria Theresa, is appointed Governor of the Austrian Netherlands *ad interim*, in the absence of their Serene Highnesses the Archduchess and Duke of Saxe-Tescher, now at Vienna.

An embassy is preparing at Petersburg for the Persian Court, the most magnificent that has ever been remembered.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

July 6.

Col. Rogers was presented to his Majesty by Lord Oulow, and most graciously received. He headed the British troops when the general attack was made on the principal redoubt at Savannah in Georgia by the combined armies of France and America under Count d'Estaing, and by his gallant conduct gave them a total defeat.

July 10.

The Princess of Lambelle, with her suite, arrive at London. Her Highness is said to be of the illustrious House of Savoy, and daughter of Prince di Corigliano, first Prince of the blood in the reign of the late Charles Emanuel. She is besides first cousin to the present King of Sardinia, and was niece to the famous prince Eugene.

July 17.

On the trial of Sadi, Mr. Sullivan's Indian boy (see p.), it came out that William Morris, who had lived as butler to Lawrence Sullivan, Esq. the prosecutor's father, in great trust for some years, had been privy to the robbery, and had received two notes of 200l. each from Sadi, which, however, were returned by his wife to Mrs. Sullivan, who, on Sadi's confession, discovered the residence of Morris in Petticoat-lane, and, with a constable and a gentleman to attend her, went to the house, and found the occupier, who, on being asked, "If he had seen Sadi lately?" affected at first not to know him; but, after some little explanation, he seemed to recollect himself, and said he believed such a one had called there. Did he leave any thing with you?" his answer was, "No, what should he leave with me?" "Then, constable," said Mrs. Sullivan, "do your duty." Mr. Morris, who was in an adjoining apartment, on hearing this, came running out, and said, "Yes, yes, he left these two bank-notes," producing them, "and promised to call for them again." On this discovery, Mr. Addington was applied to, and both Sadi and Morris were apprehended, tried, and, after long consultation, were both found guilty; but, in the course of the trial, two exceptions were taken in favour of Morris; one, that he was not charged in the indictment with having received the

identical property which the principal was charged to have stolen; the other, that Book-nets were not in the meaning of the Act, which constitutes the receiving of goods and chattels, knowing them to be stolen, felony. These two points were reserved for the opinion of the twelve Judges.

July 20.

The Princess of Lamballe, with her suite, accompanied by the Dutchess of Devonshire, Lady Montagu, and other ladies of distinction, conducted by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the principal officers of artillery, and others of high rank; and attended by Sir Peter Baruch, and other gentlemen of fortune, known to her Highness abroad, visited the Royal Academy, and was present at a field-day of the royal artillery at Woolwich; and, after seeing all the manoeuvres with small arms, guns, mortars, &c. they viewed every thing in the Warren, and from thence went to the dock-yard, where the Prince man of war, a new ship of 90 guns, just ready to launch, was honoured with their company. Her Highness expressed the highest admiration at every thing she viewed in that magnificent ship.

July 21.

This day the Sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday the 11th, ended, when nineteen convicts received judgement of death. Thirty-eight received sentence of transportation; ten to be imprisoned and sent to hard labour in the House of Correction; five to be imprisoned in Newgate; five to be whipped; and 90 were discharged.

Ld. George Gordon arrived at Marwick, escorted on board the packet by a file of musketeers. The original orders of the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, delivered to him by a sheriff's order, were to this effect; "My Ld. George Gordon, by order of the High Esteemed Lords the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, you are to leave this city within the space of 24 hours. Signed TALLER, Sheriff's Officer."

July 23.

At a full assembly at the Stock Exchange, it was resolved, that all those Brokers who do not account for their deficiencies, or give up their principals, shall have their names publicly exhibited upon a black board, which the Committee have ordered to be prepared for the purpose. This order, like every other where the parties are left to act without a penalty, will be observed just as it may suit the times. Some of the defaulters are said to have already offered ten shillings in the pound to compound.

July 25.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 31st instant, was, by his Majesty's order, further prorogued to Tuesday the 16th; and that of Ireland to Tuesday September 25.

Wednesday, Aug. 1.

This day his R. H. the Duke of York

embarked on board a common packet-boat at Calais, and, with his suite, arrived at Dover the same afternoon, and slept on the road.

Thursday 2.

His R. H. arrived at St. James's a quarter before twelve, attended only by Col. Grenville in the same carriage; and Mr. Pascal, page to his R. H. in a post chaise. His R. H. was only five nights upon the road in his journey from Haverle to Calais.

At the assizes at Norwich, an action, brought by Mr. Henry Brittan against Col. Baker, for the recovery of 100 guineas, when Sir Harbord Harbord should be made a peer, was tried; and a verdict obtained for the money.

Friday 3.

His R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Carleton-house, where he was immediately visited by the Duke of York. An absence of four years, far from cooling, has increased the affection of the royal brothers.

Sunday 5.

Their Majesties, the Duke of York, and all the Princesses, attended divine service at Windsor cathedral, where Dr. Shepherd preached an excellent sermon from *It is better to obey than to sacrifice*.

His Majesty and the Duke of York, with their suite, appeared on the terrace in their Windsor uniforms.—The Queen, Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, Princess Elizabeth, in neat muslin dresses, on different coloured grounds; and the three youngest Princesses, at the window over the grand entrance from the terrace, in pale pink. It was computed that no less than 3000 persons were on the terrace on Sunday evening.

Monday 6.

Mr. Penn, from New York, arrived at his house in Queen Ann-street. He came in the Portland packet on special affairs.

Wednesday 8.

This day his R. H. the Duke of York was, by his Majesty's command, introduced into the Privy Council by the R. Hon. Ld. Camden, Ld. President, where his R. H. took his place at the upper end of the board on his Majesty's left hand.

Thursday 9.

There was a very splendid Drawing-room at St. James's yesterday, at which a prodigious concourse of nobility and gentry were present, on account of the appearance of the Prince of Wales for the first time since his illness, and the Duke of York since his arrival from Germany.

His Majesty was dressed in a coat of scarlet with diamond button, and a fancy waistcoat; the Queen in white satip and silver elegantly trimmed; the Princesses in muslin fancy spotted with white, laylock, or pale

The fibbons. The Prince of Wales was in sylvarpke, with the ensigns of the order of the Garter. The Duke of York in his regimentals, as colonel of the 2d regiment of guards, with the Garter. The rest of the nobility, the ladies in particular, in light frocks, or figured and some plain muslin, feathers or flowers in the hair.

Friday 10.

This morning the disagreeable news was received at the East India House of the ship *Hartwell*, Capt. Fiott, being totally lost on her outward-bound voyage the 24th of May off the island of Bona Vista belonging to the Portuguese. The unfortunate event appears to have happened through want of proper discipline on board the ship. The loss to the Company, the insurers, and those who had property in the *Hartwell*, is estimated at not less than 100,000 l.

The *Hartwell* was a new ship of upwards of 900 tons burthen, built for the Company, and let at an under-freight.

Capt. Fiott who commanded her, with the greater part of the crew, saved themselves on the rocks on which the ship split.

The Chief Mate and 23 men strived the longboat, and proceeded to the West Indies; arrived at St. Vincent's on the 23d of June; took their passage to England from thence in the *William*, Capt Young, who landed them at Portsmouth on the same day with Captain Fiott.

Capt. Fiott and the parser took their passage home in a Portuguese; but meeting an English cutter at sea, she landed them at Portsmouth on Friday the 10th instant.

The officers left at Bona Vista are—Mr. Oris, 3d mate; Mr. White, 6th ditto—Mr. Nicholas Fiott, Mr. P. Patriarche, Mr. C. Willimot, Mr. Boydel, Mr. Price, shipstewards.—Mr. Jones, captain's clerk; with fifty-two of the crew.

Whitehall, Saturday 11.

The King has been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect the province of Nova Scotia into a Bishop's see, and to name and appoint the Reverend Charles Inglis, Doctor in Divinity, to be Bishop of the said see.

Monday 13.

This day the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is now entered into the 26th year of his age, was publicly observed, for the first time since his Royal Highness came of age, at Windsor.

The entertainment, very different from the usual etiquette on a birth-day at St. James's, consisted of tea, a concert, and a supper. The tea was served in the Queen's Saloon, and the concert was performed in the apartments adjoining; at which the King and Prince's bands assisted.

About four in the afternoon the Royal Family made a slight dinner; and about eight tea was served to the nobility and most of the great officers of State, who were

At eleven o'clock at night, the company were introduced into St. George's Hall, which was most splendidly and beautifully illuminated on the occasion. Upon their entrance were discovered two tables; one on the throne at the upper end of the Hall, and immediately under the picture of King William, at which were seated the King and Queen at the head, in chairs; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, on the right of his Majesty; and the Princesses on the left of her Majesty.

In the middle of the Hall, below the table at which the Royal Family sat, was a long table, at which were seated the great officers of State, lords and ladies of the household, and other visitors according to their rank.

The supper, consisting of only one course, was made up of all the delicacies of the season; with a very superb desert, which was interspersed with several devices in pastry and confectionary.

A select band of musicians, placed in the gallery at the lower end of the hall, played the greater part of the time at supper. The attendants on their Majesties were, the pages, gentlemen in waiting, and the maids of honour. Those who attended on the guests were, the masters of the ceremonies, and other servants of the King, Queen, and Princess household.

The apartments in the castle were illuminated; and several batts of beer, by the King's express order, given to the soldiers of the 43d (or Monmouthshire) regiment on duty at Windsor, to drink his Highness's health.

Of the illuminations throughout Westminster and the city, no description can convey an adequate idea; let it suffice to say, that a more beautiful display of artificial light has not been exhibited in the metropolis and its vicinity for many years.

Tuesday 14.

Sir James Harris, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague, presented a memorial to the States General, offering their H. M. M. that, if it be decided that a foreign mediation is necessary for the re-establishment of the tranquillity of the Republic, and that his Majesty is desired, the King will be eager to employ all the care that may depend on his Majesty to bring the negotiation to a happy, solid, and permanent issue.

Wednesday 15.

The Right Hon. Lord Mount Edgoumont laid the first stone of a new church at Seaside-house, near Plymouth. His Lordship was attended by two Judges of Free Masons, a party of marines, and an elegant band of music.

Thursday 16.

This being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who then ent

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ceded into the 15th year of his age, the same was observed nearly in the same manner with that of his R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Their Majesties' supper was served in a rich service of gold; the Queen's head-dress was profusely ornamented with diamonds; and all the Princesses wore feathers in their caps.

The lighting-up of the hall was in the highest style of splendor and magnificence; it was illuminated with the new Bengal lamps, which stood on pedestals round the room; and the decorations were in the same grand and magnificent style as on the birthday of the Prince of Wales.

Tuesday 21.

Being the birthday of Prince William Henry, who then entered into the 23d year of his age, their Majesties received the usual compliments on the occasion at Windsor.

On account of his Highness's connection with naval affairs, the ordinaries of Deptford and Woolwich displayed their colours.

Wednesday 22.

A Special Court of Directors was held at the India House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Captain and Officers of the ship *Hartwell*; and after an examination into all the particulars, which lasted several hours, came to a resolution to dismiss the Captain and Chief Mate, and suspend the Second Mate from the service.

Thursday 23.

M. de Calonne, the late French Minister, dined with Sir Robert Herries, in Jefferson-square. There are as many articles of persecution exhibited in France against this once-popular Minister, as in England against Mr. Hastings.

Friday 24.

The Recorder made his report to his Majesty of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, convicted in last July session, when ten convicts were ordered for execution on Thursday the 30th instant. Nine were respited during his Majesty's pleasure; and one remains for the decision of the twelve Judges.

Saturday 25.

This day the hop-picking began in Kent, where in general the hop-plantations have suffered considerably by the rains.

Sunday 26.

A very strong report having prevailed on Friday evening and Saturday relative to some disturbances at the Hague, we learn that the case was literally as follows:

On the 14th inst. in the evening, Sir James Harris, after delivery of his memorial to the States General, had, in company with the Marquis de Thulemyer, a conference with the President (Count Welderen), and the Secretary of the States General, which lasted till eleven o'clock at night: what passed remains wholly a secret, but it

is conjectured to have been relative to the memorial. On the next and succeeding days, viz. Wednesday 15, and Thursday 16, the States General met for dispatch of business. At midnight the assembly adjourned, and on Friday the 17th they met again, where, as far as can be collected, there were such heats and animosities (the French party being against receiving the mediation of England or Prussia, and calling out for France as the only ally of the republic, and consequently the only power that could be interested in their disputes), that, in the midst of confusion and bustle, the President adjourned to the Monday following, August 20, on which it is supposed they met; but no accounts of their proceedings so late as that day are yet come over.

This day the Purser of the General Goddard East-Indiaman, Capt. Foxall, arrived at the East India-house, with the agreeable news of the above ship being safely arrived off the Isle of Wight from Coast and China. She sailed from St. Helena the 30th of June, and left there the Earl of Oxford, Capt. White, from Coast and Bay; the Earl of Middlesex, Capt. Rogers; and the *Pontborne*, Capt. Thomas, from Coast and China.

Thursday 30.

This morning in the Old Bailey the following convicts were executed, *John Williams*, *T. Collins*, *J. Jones*, *B. M'Cool*, *G. Brace*, *Ja. Mitchell*, *Dennis Harlem*, *Ja. Romain*, *T. Alger*, *J. Woodward*, alias *Gilbert Baggage*. They all behaved very penitent. *Williams* was the first that has been executed for carrying fire arms and attempting to rescue smuggled goods, made death by a late act of parliament.

Friday 31.

A circular letter has been sent, by order of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to the Chief Magistrates of the sea-ports, to take the sense of the merchants resident in their several districts on the following propositions:

1. Whether it would best answer the purposes of commerce, totally to abolish all fees paid to the officers of the Customs, and replace their emoluments by a duty of nine pence a ton on all vessels clearing outwards?

2. To abolish fees, except those on imports, and to replace their emoluments by a duty of five pence a ton on each vessel every voyage, with an exception to coasting vessels carrying lime, &c.?

3. Or whether it would be better to retain the fees, after having them regulated by act of Parliament, to prevent abuses and abuses of every kind?

4. What hours of attendance would best suit the purposes of commerce?

A bill framed according to the plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, attending as close as possible to the opinions of the merchants collectively, is intended to be

Immediately framed, and brought into Parliament at the commencement of the next session.

The Commissioners lately appointed for inspecting the Crown lands, and making a report thereof to Government, have, during the months of May, June, and July, made a complete survey of the Forest of Dean, so as to determine with great exactness the number of acres it contains.

By the latest letters from France, the odious edict of the new imposts is every where held in abhorrence. The banishment of the Parliament has increased to popular discontent. When the two Royal brothers came to compel the registering of the edict for the stamp-duty and land-tax, there was a great disturbance at the Palais Royal, or Court of Justice. A spy, attempting to secure a gentleman for some free language on the occasion, was literally trodden to death. The Guards were called to arms, and a general confusion took place, in which many were wounded, and, it is said, some killed. The general cry was, *Vive Monsieur!* (the King's next brother), and *A bas* (or down) *Arvis!* The former is the favourite of the people; the latter has incurred their displeasure by the high language he held in the Assembly of Notables.

MEMORABLE EVENTS.

During the months of May and June, the quantity of rain that fell in Sclavonia so swelled the Save, the Drave, and the Danube, as to render the inundation general for more than 100 miles. It is even said, that the noble bridge at Esbeck is carried away, by which the communication between Hungary and Sclavonia is in a great measure cut off.

About the beginning of June the eruption of Mount Vesuvius increased to such a degree, that the lava flowed towards the town of Annunciation in so great a quantity, as to cause great damage to the inhabitants, who are still under the most alarming apprehensions.

In Normandy the chaffers have eaten the leaves of the elms so bare, that the trees, instead of their wonted verdure at this season, appear as naked and brown as in November.

The Royal Society have lately been presented with a most remarkable curiosity, *viz.* a preservation in spirits of five children, produced, at one birth, by the wife of a poor man in this metropolis. Dr. Gerthaw, of Oxford, was the gentleman who had bottled up this remarkable deviation of nature.

The two sons of the present Lord Petre not long since married two sisters—of these there still remains a younger sister, whom Lord Petre himself is about to marry. To complete the perplexities of these intermarriages, these young ladies have a brother, who is engaged to marry a daughter of Lord GENT. MAG. August, 1786.

Petre's. It will be no easy matter to ascertain the precise degree of relationship which the issue of these marriages will bear to each other.

On the 5th of July in the night a bill near Willington quay, Newcastle, upon which a dwelling-house had been lately erected, slid away upwards of ten yards from its former site. The inhabitants, who were asleep, did not perceive this change; and what is remarkable, the furniture in the house was not deranged.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

"The Right Hon. Lord Euston and the Right Hon. William Pitt, having proposed, after the example of his Grace the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to give two prizes, of 15 guineas each, to two Senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two Middle Bachelors, who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin Prose; the subjects for this year were,

For the Senior Bachelors,

Utrum insularum in mari Pacifico super pastoralium incolae plus boni an mali ab Europaeis gratis accepturi sint?

For the Middle Bachelors,

Utrum in republica bene constituta debitorum in carcerem mittere expediat?

"The first was assigned to Mr. Heyrick, of Trinity College; the second to Mr. Wolleston, of St. John's College, and Mr. Roberts, of King's College.

Sir William Browne's medals were assigned to Mr. Wraugham, of Magdalen College, and Mr. Selwyn, of St. John's College."

The annual prizes, given to Winchester College by the Earl of Aylesbury and Lord Rivers, were respectively adjudged as follows: a gold medal to Mr. Rivers, for a Latin essay.—A silver medal to Mr. Moore, sen. for Latin elocution.—A silver medal to Mr. Blackstone, for English elocution.—A set of books to Mr. Vanhastart, for an English essay.—And a set of books to Mr. Penrose, for English verses. The company that attended these performances were numerous and respectable.

The Sieur Petzeli, an Hungarian ecclesiastic, a successful proficient in learning, especially poetry, is going to publish, at Comorn, a translation of Voltaire's *Henriade* in the Hungarian language. He has already sent a copy of this translation to Count Palffy, Chancellor of Hungary and Transylvania, which is greatly praised. This Nobleman has promised to shew the work to the Emperor when he returns.

It is asserted, as an undoubted fact, that an Academy of Polite Arts has been lately established at Mexico, in South America; of which Mr. Salma, well-known for his fine engravings for Don Quixote and other works, is appointed Director; and that they have already begun to print Gazettes in several towns of Spanish America.

P. 564, 5, for *Devil*, read *Devil*, the French word for mourning.

P. 638, col. 2, l. 56, r. 'Griffin Wilton, esq.'

P. 640. Sir Thomas Heathcote married, 1.

— Hinton, by whom he had Sir William, his successor, married to Miss Thorpe, dau. of Mr. T. wine merchant at Sarum, and has five sons and two daughters: Thomas, rector of Stone, near Northfleet, in Kent, who married a daughter of the late Chief Baron Parker; George, a commissioner of the land-tax;—2. Anne Tollet, who now survives him, by whom he had Anne; Samuel, married, and resident at Melksham; Gilbert, of New College, Oxon.—Sir Thomas's death is ascribed to a paralytic stroke on the kidneys, which, after ten days confinement to his bed, carried him off suddenly, while speaking to his lady, without a pain or groan. This fatal disorder is said to have been brought on by a too free use of the fashionable sulphur medicine, as a remedy for the attacks of the gout.

Ibid. Alderman Townsend, about a week before his last illness, in company with a few friends, declared his opinion, jocosely, that he should live to see as many years as he had already passed. He was then in much better health than he had been for some time. A few days afterward he took cold, which brought on a fever, that terminated his existence in about a fortnight. He died without a will, leaving one son and one daughter, the former of whom will of course inherit his estates, which have been much improved in value. The private manner of his funeral was agreeable to the mode in which he had buried his lady.—He spent, of late years, much of his time and attention on his manor of Walpole in Norfolk, which contained 300 acres, let at 10s. per acre, and laid out a very considerable sum in dividing and parceling out the same into moderate-sized farms (contrary to the too general modern custom), and in building houses for his tenants; and he had the satisfaction of living to see his endeavours prosper. This manor also he acquired by marriage, in the same way as the manor of Tottenham, for the possession of which the family is indebted to the bounty of his present Majesty, who restored both, which had fallen to the Crown by the daughter of Lord Coleraine being born abroad; but, by the parliamentary interest of Mr. F's father, her naturalization was obtained, and with it the restoration of her estates. The manor of Tottenham is also becoming more valuable by the falling-in of many considerable copyholds. His son is an accomplished young man, about 20 years of age, but, we are told, does not inherit the family estates until he is 25; in the mean time he has signified an intention of travelling. The late Mr. T. had been F. A. S. but resigned.

P. 645.—July 25, the Coroner's Jury, at the Bell, in Fleet-street, brought in their verdict, that Mr. Worboys was *Accidentally burnt by Fire*. It is conjectured that the melancholy

catastrophe proceeded from an apoplectic stroke; as, from the boy's relation (the only person then in the house with his master) it appears that they went up one pair of stairs—that he saw his master locking the dining-room door—that he afterwards saw no more of him.—Mr. W. had contended strenuously with the fire, his mouth being covered with the palm of one hand, and the other arm in a posture of defence over that. The cranium on the left side was burnt to a cinder, as were also his feet.—From the Bell his remains were removed to the house of his son in Bell's Buildings, and thence, on Friday evening, the 27th, to the place of interment, in St. Bride's church.

P. 646. Mr. Bridgen was nephew to the late alderman of Farringdon Within; of whom see vol. XLIX. p. 519.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the Lady of Edmund O'Callaghan, esq; a daughter.

Lady of ——— Young, esq; a daughter.

July 31. Queen of Naples, a princess.

Aug. 10. Lady of Jer. Miles, esq; a dau.

Lady of Tho. Velley, esq; a son.

14. Lady of ——— Fidell, esq; a dau.

Mrs. Duncan, of Wimborn-Minster, Dorset, of her 14th child (10 of which are living), and who died in a few hours after.

16. Rt. Hon. Viscountess Galway, a son.

17. Lady of John Ayton, esq; a son.

21. Lady of Nicolls Raynsford, esq; a son.

22. Lady of Lord Hawke, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Lancelot Lee, esq; of Cotan, co. Salop, to Miss Cox, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Oxford.

At Beatham in Craven, near Leeds, Mr. Wm. Huck, maltster in Barbon, aged 60, to Miss Jane Swainson, aged 21.

Mr. Mich. Humble, merch. at Liverpoole, to Miss Harriet Hird, daughter of the late Christopher H. esq; of Yeaddon, co. York.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the Excise-Office, to Mrs. Browne, of South Lambeth.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Mr. Hurst, of Basinghall-st. to Miss M^{rs}. White, of Ilfracombe.

By special licence, Sir Isaac Heard, knt. garter principal king at arms, to Alicia Felton, widow of Jn. Geo. F. esq; inspector general of customs for the Leeward Islands.

Nov. . . . At Bombay, Peter Roberts, esq; eldest son of the City Remembrancer, and nephew to the Governor, to Miss Torriano, sister to Major T.

June 21. At St. Kitts, Capt. Anth. Young, to Miss Rawling, dau. of Sidman R. esq.

July 10. At Dequac, in France, Mr. John Isaac Delamaine, merch. there, to Miss Eliz. Augier, dau. of Mr. Ph. Augier, of ditto.

18. Rev. W. Cooper, B. A. vicar of Chertsea, Surrey, and curate of Burbach, co. Leicester, to Miss Cooper, of Burbach, niece to Sir Joseph Mowbey, bart.

At Ogbourn St. George, Wilts, Mr. Geo. Hewett, of Marlborough, to Miss Morfe, of Ogbourn.—Also, Mr. Jas. Crowdy, attorney, of Swindon, to Miss Eliz. Henrietta Morfe, both daughters and co-heiresses of the late Wm. M. esq; of Ogbourn.

26. At Teignmouth, Rev. Jn. Shipton, to Miss Noble, dau. of the late Jn. N. esq; of Bristol.

28. Mr. Hendrick, of King-street, Covent-gard, to Miss Wood, of Henrietta-street.

29. At St. James's chu. Mr. Kirkup, jeweller, of St. James's Pla. to Miss Anne Stocker, dau. of Seymour S. esq; brewer, Limehouse.

31. At Porter's Lodge, co. Herts, Ashton Carzon, esq; to the Hon. Miss Howe, dau. of Lord Viscount H.

At Wanstead church, Châ. Palmer, esq; of Wanstead, Essex, to Miss A. Mudge, of ditto.

At Little Missenden, Bucks, Dr. Ferris, physician at that place, to Mrs. Reddall, of Great James str. Bedford-row, widow of the late John R. esq; commander of the Lord Camden East India-man.

Mr. Woods, of Winchester, linen-draper, to Miss Bryon, of Ely Place.

Aug. 1. At St. James's church, Thomas Fleishchell, esq; of Nutwell, co. Devon, to Mrs. Lee, of Lympston.

2. At Swalcliffe, co. Oxford, Jn. Halbell, esq; of Hatton-str. to Miss Anna Maria Caswall, dau. of the Rev. Mr. C. of Swalcliffe.

Mr. Rob. Ritherdon, of Aldgate, to Miss Stockwell, of Crutched Friars.

At St. Clement Danes, Mr. Oliver Toulmin, of Essex-str. Strand, navy agent, to Miss Toulmin, of Hackney.

At St. Mary-le-Bon church, Wm. Cleland Moore, esq; of Barbadoes, to Miss Stuart, of Castle-str. Cavendish-sq. sister to Ro. S. barr.

Rob. Knowles, esq; of Cuttarn, Yorksh. to Miss Ontram, of Kitham.

3. At Nottingham, Hon. Cha. Strangway, brother to the Earl of Ilchester, to Miss Jane Haines, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. H.

4. Jos. Green, esq; of Newington, Surrey, to Mrs. Faescl, of Devonshire-sq.

At Wanstead, Essex, Mr. Geo. Wilson, of Wapping-wall, to Miss Slater, daugh. of the late Geo. S. esq; of Stepney.

At Pocklington, Capt. Jn. Lake, of Hull, in the Cadiz trade, to Miss Byals, of Pocklington, co. York.

6. Mr. James Ware, surgeon in Walbrook, to Mrs. Polhill, only dau. of Rob. Maitland, esq; of King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, and widow of Nath. P. of Howbury, co. Bedford, esq; eldest son of the late member for the borough of Southwark.

7. Mr. Wm. Booth, cutler and gunsmith, of Chatham, to Miss Bengel, of Rochester.

At Fisherton church, near Salisbury, Rawlins Hillman, esq; to Miss Mary White.

8. At St. Bride's, Robert Smith Bird, esq; of the Temple, to Miss Hall, of Hatton-str. dau. of the late Rich. H. esq; an E. I. director. Sam. Unwin, esq; of Sutton, co. Nottingham.

9. Geo. Calvert, esq; of the Coldstream regiment, to Miss Haddock, niece to the Earl of Northampton.

At Greenwich, Mr. Rich. Fielder, of Friday-str. to Miss Wilkinson, of Greenwich.

11. At St. Andrew's, Holbarn, Mr. Bennet, of New Ormond-str. to Miss Spur, of ditto.

Ja. Hen. Baker, esq; of Ballam-hill, Surre. to Miss Maria Gibbon, of ditto.

Mr. Hudson, of Philpot-la. to Mrs. Miery, of Hackney.

At the Countess of Lanesborough's house, at Milan, in Lombardy, by dispensation from the Pope, the Marquis Lewis Mariscotti, to Lady Sophia Butler, daughter of the late E. of Lanesborough.

12. Jas. Ruffel, esq; of Lambeth, to Miss Phillips, dau. of Jn. P. esq; of Little Chelsea.

Mr. Tho. Orphan, musician at Bath, to Miss Alderwick, of Hatton-str.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Jonath. Atkinson, esq; physician, to Mrs. Anne Parker, relict of the late Tho. P. esq; of Malpas, Cheshire.

13. Edward Cary, esq; of Exeter, to Miss Bridget Farrell, of the island of St. Croix.

14. Mr. Stephen Ponder, of Houndsditch, to Miss Button, of Nayland, co. Suffolk.

At Layton church, Geo. Brydges, of Lawford, Elix. esq; to Miss Wilson, of Knott's-gr.

At Brighthelmstone, Jn. Bowles, esq; barrister at law, to Miss Folkett, of Moore-pla.

Mr. Jonathan Fox, of Cheap-side, to Miss Maria Evill, of Lambridge, near Bath.

15. At Eton College, Mr. Tho. Pote, book-feller, to Miss Maria Kendall, of ditto.

Capt. Wm. Dixon, to Miss Britannia Hill, dau. of the late Wm. H. esq; of Fore-str.

Rev. Jas. Johnson, of Langford, Berks, to Miss Davis, eldest daughter of Mr. Hen. D. banker at Bristol.

Mr. Ben. Mendes de Corte, of Devonshire-sq. to Miss Machetto, of Leadenhall-str.

At St. John's, Beverley, Rev. Jas. Hartley, rector of Staveley, near Boroughbridge, to Mrs. Charlotte Brooke, of the former place.

16. Mr. John Woods, of Chichester, to Miss Woods, daughter of Jos. W. esq; of Wotton.

At Manchester, Mr. Sam. Ogden Birch, third son of the late Josiah B. esq; to Miss Mary Owen, daughter of the Rev. Mr. O.

At Northampton, Mr. Wm. Payne to Miss Loggia, both of that place.

Rob. Trotter, esq; of Edinburgh, to Miss Trotter, of Soho-sq.

Mr. Moore to Miss S. Stallan, Richmond.

At Leicester, Rev. Matthew Babington, rector of Rhodley, co. Leicester, and fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. to Miss Drake, dau. of Mr. Alderman Drake, of Leicester.

18. By special licence, Lord Compton, son of the Earl of Northampton, to Miss Smith, eldest daugh. of Joshua S. esq; of Earl Stoke Park, co. Wilts.

20. At Knaresborough, co. York, Mr. Percival, of New Bond-str. to Miss Hodgkinson.

At Stonehouse, Mr. Samuel Jenner, book-seller in Strand, to Miss M. Painter, of Bath.

22. At Teldington, Middlesex, Mr. Reid, of Chelsea, to Miss Eliza Cozens, dau. of Dr. C. minister of that parish.

23. At Woodstock, co. Oxford, Rev. Dr. Horner, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Miss Medcalfe, only daughter of Mr. Alderman M. of Woodstock.

25. Norton Powlett, esq; of Hants, to Mrs. Peach, of Spun, Berks.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Atcheen, in the East Indies, Mr. Halifax, the resident there.

At the Cape of Good Hope, John Debonaire, esq; a British subject, formerly a merchant at Lisbon, and in the East Indies.

In Africa, Thomas Price, esq; governor in chief, &c. &c. of Cape Coast Castle.

At the castle of Saragossa, in Arragon, of which city and province he was governor, in his 93d year, Marcus Bagot, esq; lieutenant-general in the armies of his Catholic Majesty. His Excellency was a native of the county of Kildare, in Ireland, and is said to have been immensely rich.

In the South of France, the venerable Marquis d'Allanville. He was murdered by a man-servant, who had lived with him upwards of 26 years. Avarice prompted the wretch to the commission of the horrid deed, and the manner in which he did it is rather extraordinary. It was the custom of this old nobleman to retire to bed every evening at 9 o'clock; and on the morning of the day on which the murder was committed, he had sold an estate, and had the purchase-money in his bed-chamber. The wretch went to the bed-side, and asked his master if he had said his prayers. To which he replied, "Yes;" and, with great affection, added, "and I did not forget you, Ferdinand, in my prayers." This had such an effect on the fellow, that he laid aside his intention, and had recourse to brandy, as a stimulus to harden him. On being intoxicated, he again went to the bed-side, and, with a razor, cut off the Marquis's head; but such was his agitation when he recovered his senses, that he voluntarily confessed the fact, and gave himself up to justice.

At Stephen's-green, Dublin, Mr. Francis Gorman, an eminent attorney.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr. Rob. Dow, minister of Adroslan.

At his seat at the Hill, near Mitcheldean, Maynard Colchester, esq; in the commission of the peace for the county of Gloucester.

Hugh Lawson, esq; of Hull.

In Somersetshire, Mrs. Coxe, wife of Hen. Hippisley C. of Ston-Easton, in the said county, and sister of Reginald Pole Carew, esq.

At Rothwell, co. Northampton, aged 92, Mr. Tho. Shortland. If he had lived but a few weeks longer, he would have completed his seventieth year of churchwardenship for that parish, it being upwards of sixty-nine years and three quarters since he was first elected to that office.

At Southampton, Geo. Smkh, esq; an eminent timber-merchant at Lambeth.

Right Rev. Walter Cope, D. D. Bishop of Clonfert, in Ireland, from 1772 to 1782, when he was translated to Leighlin and Ferns.

At Gloucester, aged 85, Samuel Comma-line, esq.—"In every period of this long life, he has been an honour to his name and kindred. In the early part of it he, by his industry and application, fulfilled every duty incumbent on him as a lawyer; and was deservedly rewarded by the accumulation of a handsome fortune, which he obtained without the least impeachment of his integrity, which has frequently stood the test of very powerful temptations. On his retirement from business, he fixed his residence at Gloucester, to be near a brother he loved, and who died about 9 years ago. His active mind was still employed to promote the good of mankind. He ever stood forth the champion of the oppressed, and was the constant friend to the fatherless and widow. Many particular instances of his *really* active friendship has come to the knowledge of the writer of this article; but, as many of the objects of his charitable labours are still alive, it might not be agreeable to them to have the circumstances made public.—The Infirmary of Gloucester is much indebted to him for his great attention, as well as liberality to it, as he never omitted, while in health, to visit it once a day, to inspect the accounts, and prevent that waste which is so often the destruction of the noblest charities; and lately, when, by some mismanagement, and a larger admission of patients than the income could afford to maintain, the affairs were much out of order, and in debt, he introduced such an excellent plan of economy that, without any perceptible diminution of the number, or in any degree shortening the allowance either of the servants of the house, or the patients, he has put them in such a train that we may venture to say, there is not a better regulated or more flourishing Hospital, for its size, in this kingdom. It is supported by the voluntary contributions of the county, and other charitably-disposed persons.—Mr. C. died a bachelor, leaving his fortune equally divided between the three sons of his brother, to whom he has ever acted as a kind parent. P. E."

At Beaumaris, Anglesea, John Lloyd, esq; high sheriff for the county of Carnarvon.

At Bakewell, co. Derby, in his 92d year, Mr. Francis Roe, who was the youngest of four persons living in that town, whose ages together amount to near 390.

At Buxton, co. Derby, Rich. Raugh, esq; major of the 30th reg. of foot.

At Akeld, co. Northumberland, aged 111, Mrs. Kerr. She retained her mental faculties to the last.

At Tunbridge-wells, Mrs. Frances Blackman, sister to Mrs. Hannay, of Conduit-str. Hanover-square.

At Cork, in his 84th year, Rev. Robert Berkeley, D. D. vicar-general of Cloyne.

At Bolton, Lancash. Mrs. Holland, wife of the Rtv. Mr. H. of that place.

At Hammer-smith. ——— Smith, esq. He had lived many years there so privately, that he was known to very few people; but just before his death, he happened to fall into company with a man who said his name was Smith. The deceased told him, that he had no relations that he knew of, and therefore should consider him as one; and accordingly has left him the bulk of his fortune, which was 80,000*l*.

On Dorney Common, near Windsor, Mr. Archibald Mason, who, with his wife and 22 children, were shewn to the late King and Queen Caroline, at Hampton-court, in 1737.

At Preston, co. Lancaster, Thomas Grimshaw, esq; many years senior alderman and father of that corporation, and formerly an eminent attorney there.

In Broad-street, Ratcliff-highway, Lieut. Joseph Lash, of the royal navy, an old and experienced officer. On the 10th of April, 1746, he, with 50 men, boarded and took the old Solebay man of war, in St. Martin's Roads, with 120 men on board, and carried her into Bristol.

At Cheam-house, near Epsom, co. Surrey, Leonard Hammond, esq.

Mrs. Bradburne, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. of Wotton, near Gloucester.

Jan. 11. At Calcutta, Bengal, Mr. John Gardner, attorney at law.

Feb. 9. Suddenly, at the moment his wife was in labour, Mr. James Hatley, secretary to the presidency of Bombay.

March 22. On her passage from Bombay, Mrs. Beck, daughter of Sir Michael Bruce, of Stenhouse, bart.

May 16. At Sea, Mr. Gair, chief mate of the Fort William East India-man.

June 8. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in North America, aged 72, Daniel Fowles, esq; original proprietor and publisher of "The New Hampshire Gazette;" and on the 11th he was interred, attended by all the citizens, the brethren of the type walking as chief mourners. He was the oldest prin or in America, except the venerable Dr. Franklin.

28. At Mantua, in his 88th year, Baron Britsch, governor of that place.

July. At Mr. Mountford's, at East Barmington, Kent, the second son of Edward Hasted, esq; author of "The History of Kent."

11. At Vienna, of an apoplexy, in his 90th year, Charles Egon, of Furstenberg, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Landgrave of Baar and Stuhlingen, Count of Helgenberg and Werdenberg, Knight of the Golden Fleece, chamberlain and privy counsellor to his Imperial Majesty, chief president of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Prague, patron of the Societ, of Agriculture in Bohemia, &c. &c.

20. At Edinburgh, Jn. Macleod, esq; young son of the late Jn. M. esq; of Rafay.

24. At Port Lemon, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir J. Blaquiere, in Ireland, Mrs. Dobson, wife of Rob. D. esq; of the 10th reg. of foot.

At Honfleur, in Normandy, Maria Bosly, wife of Dr. B. of Bunhill-row, Moorfields.

26. Mrs. Gonetti, wife of Mr. G. of Charlotte-str. Portland Place.

At Elton, co. Limerick, Irela, Mrs. Grady, wife of Standish G. esq; sister to the Rt. Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle-Oliver, and sister-in-law to Lady Lichester.

27. At Clifton, near the Hotwells, Bristol, in her 28th year, Mrs. Tickell, wife of R. T. esq; and sister to Mrs. Sheridan. — A hectic fever, terminating in a rapid consumption, put a period to an exemplary life, brief, indeed, in its duration, but unceasingly employed in the exercise of every gentle virtue. Domestic from choice, she embellished the retired life, and the tender duties she delighted in, with the graces of peculiar talents and accomplishments. The native cheerfulness of conscious, though unassuming, worth, enlivened her manners and conversation; while a graceful simplicity and truth of mind engaged the good will, and interested the feelings, of all who shared her society. To these, her memory will be dear, and the regret for her loss, sincere and enduring. The sufferings of her nearer relations need not be alluded to. This is but the transient expression of a public feeling; for even the indifferent world repines at the unequal doom, when beauty, talents, and virtue, surrounded by all the fond attachments that claim and create affection, fade in the exercise of their lovely energies, and sink into an untimely grave!

At Southampton, John Smith, esq.

At Poplar, Mr. John Fithy.

Mr. Tho. Hurd, of John-str. Tottenham-court Road. This gentleman was formerly an eminent stock-broker, but had retired many years.

23. In Piccadilly, Mr. Bicknel, hatter and glover to his Majesty.

On his return from Lisbon, where he had been for the benefit of his health, Rev. Mr. Newcome, of Hobbets, co. Suffolk, son of the late Dean of Rochester.

At Dedham, co. Essex, Rich. Withaw, esq; formerly an eminent solicitor in London.

At Chichester, Rev. Th. Snelling, youngest son of Mr. S. of Godalming.

29. In Castle-str. Leicester-Fields, Mr. John Frogatt, attorney.

At Clapham, aged 61, Mrs. Brantier.

Mr. Johnson, a respectable farmer of Haughton parish, near Stafford. He fell from his seat while attending divine service at his parish church, and expired immediately.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Adam Corrie, son of Wm. C. esq; of Dunrod.

Mr. Joel Oseland, ironmonger, of Hermitage-bridge.

At Mitcham, Mr. Thomas Hatcher, calico-printer.

At Cologne, in his 109th year, Jean Patz. He had been thrice married, and by his third wife has left a son aged 20 years.

30. In Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, Wm. Romer, esq; who, at the close of the German war, was deputed agent, by several provinces in the Prussian dominions, to liquidate the demands on Government.

At his house in Bath, David Brodie, esq; one of the oldest captains in the royal navy. The services of this gallant officer were, in the last and preceding session of parliament, the subject of general eulogium in the House of Commons; nor were his private virtues less the subject of veneration and esteem.

31. Mrs. Birkett, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. of Greenwich. As she was sitting near the fire, on the Saturday evening preceding, she was suddenly seized with a fit, and falling upon the grate was so dreadfully burnt, that, notwithstanding the most immediate assistance, she lingered till Tuesday.

At her house in Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Field, a maiden lady, and one of the co-heiresses of the late Paul F. esq; M. P. for Hertford. By her death, 3000*l.* per annum devolves to Sir Jas. Wright, bart. of Essex, as also a very large sum of money in the funds. This lady's sister died a few months ago, and left a very considerable landed property, and 200,000*l.* in money.

At Ipswich, universally regretted by all who knew him, James Hartley, esq; descended from a very ancient family of that name in Bedfordshire. To a very fine natural understanding, highly cultivated by a very liberal education, he added a thorough knowledge of the polite arts, with great gentleness and elegance of manners.

Aug. 1. Henry Hanson, esq; of Miles's-lane, Cannon-street.

Mr. Wm. Cooke, of the South-sea-house.

At Kew-green, ——— Evans, esq.

At Aberdeen, Mrs. Alardyce, lady of Alex. A. esq; of Donatton, and daughter of Alex. Baxter, esq; consul-general of Russia.

Mr. Alexander White, in partnership with Messrs. Parsons and Govett, men's mercers at Aldgate.

Geo. Shergold, esq; of Iwer-house, Bucks, in the commission of the peace for that county, and high-sheriff in 1778.

2. In the Poultry, Mrs. Stanton, relict of the Rev. Dr. S. of Norfolk.

At Stockton, Mr. Geo. Wear, surgeon.

3. At Edinburgh, in the 85th year of his age, and 58th of his ministry, Rev. Mr. Jas. Chalmers, minister of Daviot, in the presbytery of Garinch.

In Upper Charlotte-str. Rathbone Place, Mrs. Sarah Mackay, widow of the late Geo. M. esq.

At Wanstead, Essex. Mr. Jn. Dickinson.

Of a paralytic stroke, at Hall Place, West-ton. Hampshire. Charles Rennet, esq; of the

4. At his chambers in Gray's Inn, of apoplectic fever, in his 30th year, John Baynes, esq. This gentleman was born in April 1758, and was the only child of Wm. B. esq; formerly of Middleham, but now of Embay-kirk, in Craven, Yorkshire. He was educated under the Rev. Anthony Temple, master of the grammar-school at Richmond in the same county, and afterwards removed, in 1773, at the early age of 15 years, to Trinity College, Cambridge. In January 1777, (before he was 19,) he took the degree of B. A. with great reputation, and was honoured with one of the two annual prizes left by the late Dr. Smith to the best proficient in philosophy, and also obtained the first of the two gold medals given for the encouragement of classical learning. He was a pupil of the late Dr. John Jebb, when that excellent person left the University. A short account of his tutor's general manner of lecturing, written by Mr. B. is published in the Memoirs of Dr. Jebb's Life, p. 13—16. Being intended for the profession of the law, he was admitted of Gray's Inn; but, in September or October 1778, was elected into a fellowship of his College, which he retained to the time of his death; and took the degree of M. A. in 1780.—He was an active and useful member of the Yorkshire Association, and of the Constitutional Society in London. His love of Liberty, civil and religious, was founded in philanthropy, in the most disinterested regard to the welfare of mankind.—Previous to the last general election, he was one of those who recommended Mr. Wilberforce as a proper person to represent the county of York in parliament; and, at the time of nomination, he supported that recommendation in a speech of considerable length, and of great ability, objecting to every plan for the then late and ever memorable coalition in the strongest terms.—On occasion of some late irregularities in the election of the fellows of Trinity College, which were considered by several persons to have been conducted contrary to the direction of the College Statutes, Mr. B. greatly promoted the Memorial which was signed by himself and nine other junior fellows, and presented to the master and eight senior fellows of that society, (which see in our vol. LVI. p. 1138.) In consequence of the presentation of this Memorial, instead of the grievance being removed, of which the junior fellows so respectfully complained, the memorialists were convened before the said master and eight senior fellows, and were reprimanded and admonished to behave with greater modesty and respect for the future. This reprimand and admonition were generally thought a very ungracious and undeserved return for the respectful and temperate language in which the Memorial was expressed; and Mr. Baynes, and another of the memorialists, not choosing to abide by the injustice, as they conceived, which had been

done to them by the master and eight senior fellows, presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying a review of the proceedings, and that the censure might be cancelled from the books of the College. The question was to have been heard in Lincoln's Inn Hall on Saturday the 21st of July, but was postponed till after the vacation, at the instance of a very respectable gentleman of the bar, who was of counsel for the master and eight senior fellows. What effect Mr. B's death will have on these proceedings, is not yet known. His practice, as a special pleader, was considerable; and it was the cool judgement of many discerning characters, that he would probably have risen to the first honours of his profession. His learning was extensive; his abilities great; his application unwearied; his integrity unimpeached. The whole circle of his friends unite in deeply lamenting their loss. In religious principles he was an Unitarian-Christian, and Protestant; in political principles, the friend of the civil liberties of mankind, and the genuine constitution of his country. He was buried in Bunhill-fields Burying-ground, near to the grave of Dr. Jebb, on Thursday Aug. 9.

At Turnham-green, in his 78th year, John Salter, esq; a major-general of his Majesty's forces, and lieutenant-colonel of the first regiment of foot. He was originally a private in the guards, and was taken from the ranks by the late Duke of Cumberland. His Highness caused him to be made a serjeant, and soon after was so pleased with his voice and manner of giving the word of command, that he gave him a commission in the same regiment. This promotion gave great offence to the other officers, who refused Mr. Salter their countenance. Thus circumstanced, he waited upon the Royal Duke, and stated the awkwardness of his situation. "Well, well," said the Duke, "meet me to-morrow on the Parade." The Duke came down earlier than usual, and going up to the colour-stand, his Highness saluted Lord Ligonier and the officers of the regiment, who were all in conversation together; but directing his eye around, as if by accident, he noticed poor Salter alone. "What," said his Highness, "has that officer done, that he is drummed out of your councils?" and going up to him, took him by the arm, and walked up and down the Parade with him, in the presence of the different battalions and their officers. Lord Ligonier at this time accosting the Duke, intreated his Highness's company to dinner;—"With all my heart," said the Duke, "and remember Salter comes with me." His Lordship, bowing, said, 'I hope so.' After this *o' deal*, Salter was well received by all the brethren of the blade, and by his merit raised himself to the rank he held at his death.—About 14 years since, he retired from public service, somewhat displeased, and certainly ill-treated.

Mr. Wm. Nelson, many years an oilman in the Strand.

Lady Hodges, relict of the late Sir Jas. H. At Shote-hill House, in Scotland, Miss Anna Pringle.

5. Jn. Davies, esq; of Palace-yard, Westminster.

6. At Kendal, in his 77th year, Mr. John Thompson.

7. In his chair, at Richmond co. York, in his 83d year, the reverend and very learned Francis Blackburne, M. A. rector of that parish, archdeacon of Cleveland, and prebendary of Bilton, in the cathedral church of York; eminently distinguished as a controversial writer in the present century by a variety of publications. His "Confessional" brought the attention of Europe and America to the great question of the right of Protestant churches to require subscription to systematical confessions of faith and doctrine. His other various publications have been directed to the investigation of truth, and the advancement of the rights of Christians and Protestants. His works are numerous, and have been greatly esteemed; and, so long as the human mind is capable of investigation, and undebased, it will find improvement and pleasure in perusing the very able vindications of its rights by the pen of this great man. [We hope to enumerate them hereafter.]—His constant residence in his parish, and ready attention to the best interests of his parishioners, have greatly endeared his memory to his people. Like other benefactors of mankind, he met with much ingratitude; but few places ever exhibited a more universal or deeper concern for the death of any man than of this venerable pastor. Full of years, and of honour, he left the world without a struggle or a sigh.—He was son of Francis B. of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, and alderman of Richmond. He was admitted of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1726, M. A. 1733, and married the widow of Joshua Elsworth, esq; of Richmond, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters, Francis, now vicar of Brignall, near Greta-bridge; Thomas, M. D. F. R. S. and late of Durham, who died, unmarried, June 16, 1782 (see vol. LII. p. 358); and William, M. D. at London, and F. S. A.; Jane, married to the Rev. Dr. Disney; Alice, who died an infant; and Sarah, married to the Rev. John Hall, lately presented to the living of Chew Magna, in Somersetshire. (see p. 646). He was buried in the parish church of Richmond on the 10th inst.

8. In his 75th year, after a few hours illness, at Buckden, Jn. Tuston, esq; lieutenant-colonel of marines, and one of the oldest officers in that corps.

9. At his house the corner of Chancery-lane, Hugh James, esq; of Enfield Chase, formerly an eminent grocer in Fleet-street. He was buried in his family vault, in Enfield churchyard, on the 15th inst.

At Northampton, Rob. Clavering, esq.

At Paris, in his 91st year, James (Conway) Couget Cortway, knight of St. Louis, ancient colonel

colonel in the service of France, and chief of the French branch of that Irish family.

10. Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. G. of Upper John-street, Golden-square.

At Farnham, Surrey, aged about 60, Mrs. Wilkinson. She ate a hearty supper, was in exceeding good spirits, and, about 10 o'clock, with her husband, retired to bed, where they had not lain more than an hour before she alarmed him with saying she was dying; on which he got out of bed to strike a light, which being done, she instantly expired.

11. At Clapham, Mrs. Wathen.

At Norton, near Stockton, co. Durham, Rob. Cookson, esq.

12. At Ramgate, Mrs. Nairne, wife of Mr. Edw. N. optician in Cornhill.

Suddenly, while walking on the Terrace at Windsor, Mr. Gerard, under writing-master of Eton-school.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. D. of the Baptist-head, St. John's-lane:

In Cold-Bath-square, Mr. Hen. Bath, formerly apothecary to the Small-pox Hospital.

Miss Eliz. Pigot, daughter of Tho. P. esq; of Cumberbach, co. Chester.

At Merris-town, co. Kildare, Ireland, aged 102, Mr. Farrell Cormick. He retained all his faculties to the last, and had lived a faithful servant for three generations in one family.

13. At Paris, Antoine-Rene de Voyer de Paulmy d'Argenson, Marquis of Paulmy, minister of state, commander of the King's orders, grand cross of the royal and military order of St. Louis, commander and knight of the royal, military, and hospitable orders of Mount Carmel and of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, honorary bailiff of the order of Malta, lieutenant-general of the province of Alsace, sword-bailiff of the artillery of France, powders and saltpetres of all the kingdom, governor of the arsenal of Paris, one of the Forty of the French Academy, and honorary of that of Sciences and Belles Lettres.

At his seat at Lilburn, co. Northumberland, John Collingwood, esq.

At Callort, in Lochabar, Mrs. Cameron.

14. At Kentish Town, Lady Boughton, relict of Sir Edward B, mother of Sir Theodosius B, who was some time ago poisoned by his sister's husband, Capt. Donnellan, for which the latter was executed in 1781. (See our vol. LI. p. 156.)

At Hull, Capt. Stork, of the Neptune London trader.

After a short illness, Mr. Yale, surgeon and apothecary in Chandos-street, Covent-garden. This is the first decease of the subscribers to Mr. Harris's Tontine.

At Islington, aged 32, Mrs. Crockett, wife of Mr. C. rallow-chandler, formerly of White-croft-street.

At Yeovil, Jn. Old Goodford, esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Somerset.

At the Hague, in his 72d year, Isaac de Pinto, esq; justly esteemed for his literary

abilities, and most sincerely lamented by those who had the happiness of being intimately acquainted with his amiable qualities. With his demise ceases a pension of 500l. per ann. which he richly merited and enjoyed from the English East India Company ever since the year 1767.

At Falkirk, James Hamilton, esq.

At his seat at Rose Castle, in Cumberland, in his 3d year, Right Rev. Edmund Law, D. D. lord bishop of Carlisle. — This venerable Prelate was born in the parish of Cartmel, in Lancashire, in 1702. His father was a clergyman, descended from a family which had been situated at Askham in Westmoreland. He received his education at the schools of Cartmel and Kendal, from the latter of which he went to St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1723 he took his degree of B. A.; and in 1727 M. A. and elected fellow of Christ College. In 1737 he was presented by the University to the rectory of Greyfiske in Cumberland, where, in 1739, he went to reside; and in 1743 was appointed archdeacon of Carlisle. In 1749 he took his degree of D. D.; and in 1754 was elected master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and served the office of vice-chancellor. In 1760 he was elected principal librarian; and in 1764, professor of casuistical divinity. In 1763 he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Staffordshire, and a prebend in the church of Lichfield, by his friend and former pupil, Dr. Cornwallis, the late archbishop of Canterbury, then bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. In 1764 a prebend of Lincoln, and in 1767 the 12th stall of the church of Durham, were conferred upon him by the interest of the late Duke of Newcastle; and in February 1769 he was promoted to the see of Carlisle, by the unsolicited recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, who had a short time before been elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge. — He was first known to the publick by a translation of Archbp. King's "Essay upon the Origin of Evil, with Notes," into which were introduced most of the important topics of natural religion. This work appeared in 1729. In 1734 he published, "An Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, Immenity, and Eternity;" and in 1746, "Considerations on the Theory of Religion;" to which were subjoined, "Reflections on

* This diocese contains the greatest part of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, in which are only 93 parishes; but these, as all the Northern ones, are exceedingly large; and out of them 18 are impropriations. There is one archdeacon. It is valued, in the King's Books, at 530l. 4s. 11d. but the annual computation is from 2800l. to 3000l. Usher, primate of Ireland, once held this see; and it has given to England a lord chancellor, two lord treasurers, and three chancellors to the University of Cambridge.

the Life and Character of Christ; a Discourse on the Nature and End of Death upon the Christian Covenant; and an Appendix concerning the Use of the Word *Soul* or *Spirit* in Holy Scripture, and the State of the *Dead* there described." Beside these his larger works, he published a tract upon the nature and end of catechising, several pieces in the controversy concerning an intermediate state, and in 1774 a pamphlet intitled, "Considerations on the Propriety of requiring a Subscription to Articles of Faith."—During the early part of his residence in the University, he enjoyed the friendship of the late eminent Dr. Jortin, and for many years carried on a correspondence with Dr. Hartley, upon the subject of that author's celebrated work. He preserved a long intimacy with the learned Archdeacon of Cleveland, whose death, at nearly the same age, our present monthly Obituary records. With these excellent persons he was united as well in an anxious and diligent search after moral and evangelic truth, as in a cordial love of civil and religious liberty.—He had the happiness of seeing two of his sons in stations of high respectability; one of them being the present Bishop of Clonfert; and the other of established reputation in the law, and ranking as king's counsel. A third son, George, M.A. is just collated to the vicarage of Torpenhow, in Cumberland.

Our old correspondent Eugenio has furnished us with the following character of this good Prelate, from the MSS. of the late John Jones: "Dr. Law, a gentleman of excellent parts, extensive learning, great integrity, and of a most sweet, benevolent, and Christian disposition; very modest, free and open in conversation, devoid of ceremony; an honour to his country, and to the University wherein he presides. His character is universally known, and approved by all wise and good men. I shall here minute down only a few particulars. The rest may be added afterwards. I heard him, with great pleasure, perform his exercise for his doctor's degree at the public schools in Cambridge, January, 1748-9. Dr. Parne, the moderator *pro tempore*, was his opponent, who (I believe) was foiled. The moderator soon after grew mad and died.—One great doctor (head of a great college) refused to sign his testimonial; saying, "he did not like either his person or his doctrine." Yet afterwards was reconciled, when Law became head of St. Peter's College, and made him frequent visits, &c. Dr. Garnet (brother to the Bishop of Ferns) dining, as I also did, with the former of these two, told him he was going to pay a visit that afternoon, to Dr. Law. 'You do very well,' said the entertainer; 'I respect him, although I cannot approve of his opinions in some things, and opposed his degree.' Dr. G. said, "Whatever his opinions be, this is very certain, and allowed by all, that he is a sweet tempered man, an excellent scholar, and a

true Christian." The other assented. I waited on Law that evening, and told him what had passed. "Yes," said he, "we begin now, though contrary to my expectation, and without my seeking, to be pretty thick; and I thank God, who reconciles me to my adversaries." A certain great author, who did not at all know him, nor his character, said (very uncharitably) that he must be a wicked man for prepossing such an opinion.—His wife an excellent woman; a Christian in disposition as well as name. They have sustained great afflictions with great resignation. Many children and great charge. Their income not even yet answerable.—On Sundays, in the afternoon, he intrusted the young men of his college, designed for orders, in the original language, sense, and design of the New Testament, and of the Old in the Hebrew, &c.; and has nothing more at heart than teaching the Christian religion in its native purity and simplicity, of which he was a complete master.—Archbp. Potter, he told me, disliked his doctrine about inspiration, and reproved him. Warburton told him, he disparaged the church, by which he got his bread.—Archbp. Herring, on hearing of his Thesis at Cambridge, said to him, "I neither justify nor condemn you. If your doctrine be right, I am no loser; if wrong, I am but as I was: I am in the hands of a just and merciful God, to whom I wholly commit myself. I believe his Gospels, and am persuaded you do so as much as I, though we may have different sentiments about some particulars. We shall both of us, I hope, meet in Heaven."—When, in going his rounds to the heads of houses, presently after his keeping this act, he came to Dr. Castle (the worthy master of Corpus Christi College), he said to him, in his blunt and honest manner, "I know that this is reckoned a Socinian tenet; but I believe you deserve the degree, and will readily sign your testimonial." In his return from London and Cambridge, after this bout, he kindly called upon me at Alconbury, related to me many particulars, stayed a night, and would put me to no expense. J. J.

15. Mrs. Brooks, widow of the late Mr. B. of the Theatre-royal, Bath.

In his 65th year, Mr. Jos. Reed, of Sun-Tavern Fields, rope-maker, author of "The Register-Office," and many other dramatic pieces.

In an advanced age, Miss G. Oates, of Rawmarsh, near Rotherham, a maiden lady, worth upwards of 3000*l*. She was sister to the late Edward, and aunt to the present William O. of Rawmarsh, esq.

At Sutton-hall, near Macclesfield, Miss Roe, daughter of the late Cha. R. esq.

16. On the third day of his indisposition, Right Hon. John Ponsonby. He was representative in the Irish parliament for the borough of Newtown, in the county of Down, which belongs to his family; a trustee of the

Iron manufacture, a member of the Dublin Society, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. He was one of the lords justices in 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, and until October 1767, when Lord Townshend, by taking the reins of government in his hands, as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, put an end to that species of government in this kingdom. He was Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland many years, and vacated the chair from motives of principle. Finding an address was proposed in the House to Lord Townshend, as chief governor, and thinking the House could not, consistent with its own conduct or honour, vote it, he would resign. A majority, however, persisting in it, he accordingly made a formal resignation. In this office he succeeded the Rt. Hon. Hen. Boyle, afterwards Earl of Shannon, whose son (the present E. of Shannon) is married to Mr. P's daughter. He was a younger brother of the present Earl of Beborough.

17. At Ponder's End, Enfield, Tho. Mayne, esq; formerly of Middle Temple-lane.

In Drury-lane, Mr. French, hosier.

In Grosvenor-place, Wm. Thorpe Holder, esq.

Suddenly, at Bolton, Lancashire, Rev. Rich. Godwin, dissenting minister at Gateacre near Liverpool. His death was supposed to have been occasioned by eating too large a quantity of plumbs the preceding day after dinner.

At Helmsley, co. York, Mr. Dan. Snowdon, of Yarum, many years an eminent Quaker speaker.

18. In James-str. Westminster, Rev. Hen. Peckwell, D. D. chaplain to the Most Hon. the Marchioness of Lothian, and rector of Eloxham, near Digby, co. Lincoln; (*of whom some authentic particulars in our next.*)

At Hinckley, Mr. John Sam. Parr, hosier. He was grandson to the Rev. Sam. P. vicar of Hinckley 1702—1720; brother to the Rev. Rob. P. of Norwich; and first cousin to the famous scholar of that name, to whom the public voice attributes the celebrated republication of "Bellendenus."

At Chelsea, Kingsford Venner, esq.

Mrs. Forbes, wife of Mr. F. of the Royal Coffee-house, Wellclose-square.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Townsend, wife of Mr. Benj. T. late of Goodman's Fields.

19. At Hillingdon, Miss Elizab. Stevenson, of Gloucester-street, Bloomsbury.

Of a mortification in his bowels, Jn. Barnwall Curzon, esq; of Waterperry, co. Oxford.

At Hammer-smith, Mr. Relletford.

20. At Liverpool, Mr. James Ratham.

In Wolstenholme-sq. Liverpool, in her 95th year, Mrs. Cooke.

At Lee, in Kent, Miss Catherine Courtenay, daughter of the Hon. Lady Catherine

21. At Rotherhithe, aged 94, Captain Cousins, upwards of 50 years commander of a ship in the Leghorn trade.

Mr. Legard, keeper of the Lord Cham-

At Mr. Draper's, in Great Bell alley, Coleman-street, Rev. Wm. Plucknett, rector of Torrington, near Colchester, Essex.

At Liverpool, Mr. Wm. Jamieson, liquor-merchant.

At Edmonton, Mr. John Naudin, one of the masters of the French Grammar-school in Well-street, Hackney.

22. In Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, Edward Gilbert, esq.

23. At Eastbourne, Sussex, Col. Harry Gordon, of the corps of Royal Engineers, and commander in chief of the engineers in the Leeward Islands. He landed on the 18th inst. at Eastbourne, having been very ill during his voyage from Grenada, and unable to proceed to London.

Mr. Bateman, distiller in the Old Bailey.

25. Mrs. Watkins, of Turnham-gr. house-keeper to the levee-rooms at Whitehall.

27. At Hampstead, Mr. Charles Sarant, house-keeper of Covent-garden Theatre.

28. Mr. Ward, master of the Cheshire Cheese, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July. GEN. Sir Fred. Haldimand, kn. app. 30. G. pointed governor in chief of Gibraltar, *vice* Lord Heathfield.—Gen. O'Hara, appointed lieutenant-governor of ditto, *vice* Gen. Boyd.

Aug. 4. Rt. Hon. Lord Hervey app. envoy extraordinary to the Great Duke of Tuscany.

11. Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D. consecrated bishop of Nova Scotia in N. America.

18. Rt. Hon. Wm. Eden appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the King of Spain.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

July. GEO. and Henry Dyson elected fellows of King's Coll. Camb.

Aug. . . . Rev. Wm. Williams, S. T. P. R. of Melbourn, co. Leicester, worth 40l. per annum.

Rev. Henry Archer, R. of Churchover, co. Warwick.

Rev. Mr. Holmes, R. of Carlton cum Sandhutton, co. York.

. . . Rev. Verney Lovett, A. M. of Trinity Coll. Camb. (brother to Sir Jn. L. bart.) appointed a chaplain in ord. to the P. of Wales.

Rev. Geo. Markham, A. M. prebendary of Bilton, in York cathedral, *vice* Dr. Blackburn.

15. Rev. Jn. Collinson, instit. Long Aston V. with the perpetual curacy of Filton, alias Whitchurch, both co. Somerset.

Rev. William Dowson, M. A. fellow of Queen's College, Oxf. app. principal of Edmund Hall, *vice* Dr. Dixon, dec. To this headship is annexed Bramley V. co. Hants; both in the gift of Queen's College.

DISPENSATION.

July. R. EV. John Parker, R. of Bilton, co. 30. Warwick, to hold Newbold upon Avon V. in the same county.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Aug. 19, to Aug. 12, 1787.

| Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans | | | | | | | | | COUNTIES upon the COAST. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------------|--------------|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | | | | | | | | | |
| London | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | Essex | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| COUNTIES INLAND. | | | | | | | | | Suffolk | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| Middlesex | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 0 | Norfolk | 5 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 | |
| Surrey | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 4 | Lincoln | 5 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Hertford | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | York | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Bedford | 5 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | Durham | 6 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cambridge | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Northumbesd. | 5 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Huntingdon | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | Cumberland | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Northampton | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Westmorland | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Rutland | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lancashire | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Leicester | 5 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Cheshire | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Nottingham | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | Monmouth | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Derby | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | Somerset | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| Stafford | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 4 | Devon | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Shrop | 5 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | Cornwall | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Hereford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dorset | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Worcester | 5 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | Hampshire | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Warwick | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | Suffex | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Gloucester | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | Kent | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Wilts | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Berks | 5 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Bucks | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| WALES, Aug. 6, to Aug. 11, 1875. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Wales | 5 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | |
| South Wales | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | |

WALES, Aug. 6, to Aug. 11, 1787.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| North Wales | 5 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 5 |
| South Wales | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 9 |

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

24. HAY-MARKET.

1. Seeing is Believing—Tit for Tat—Gol. Pip.
2. Two to One—The Son-in-Law.
3. Lionel and Clarissa—Beggars on Horseback.
4. Inkle and Yarico—The Guardian.
5. Ditto—Seeing is Believing.
6. Transformation—Span. Bar.—English Readings
7. Inkle and Yarico—A Mogul Tale.
8. Chapter of Accidents—Siege of Carzola.
9. The Young Quaker—Midas.
10. Inkle and Yarico—English Readings.
11. Ditto—Ditto.
12. Tit for Tat—Lairg. Chamberlin.—The Day
13. Inkle and Yarico—The Widow's Vow.
14. I'll tell You What!—Peeping Tom.
15. Much Ado about Nothing—Tess of Love.
16. Inkle and Yarico—The Widow's Vow.
17. English Merchant—Agreeable Surprise.
18. Follies of a Day—The Day.
19. Country Attorney—Eng. Read.—Son-in-Law
20. Agreeable Surprise—Ditto—Peeping Tom
21. Inkle and Yarico—The Widow's Vow.
22. Tit for Tat—Engl. Read.—Gretta Green.
23. Inkle and Yarico—A Mogul Tale.
24. Sir J. Cockle at Court—Village Lawyer—Shibb
25. Jane Shore—Peeping Tom.
26. Seeing is Believing—Tit for Tat—The Romp

31. Inkle and Yarico—

24. ROYALTY THEATRE.

1. A Tale from Baker's Chronicle—True Blue—The Triumph of Cupid—Collins's Ode on the Passions—The Catch Club—John Gilpin—Mobbler's Choice.
2. Ditto.
3. Ditto.
4. Ditto—with A Lecture on Heads.
5. Ditto—with Recruiting Serjeant.
6. Ditto.
7. Ditto.
8. Ditto.
9. Ditto—with Thomas and Susan.
10. Ditto—with The Birth-day and Don Juan
11. Ditto.
12. Ditto.
13. Ditto.
14. Ditto.
15. Ditto.
16. Ditto.
17. Ditto.
18. Ditto.
19. Ditto—with Recruiting Serjeant.
20. Ode to Friendship—Thomas and Susan—Triumph of Cupid—Hippesley's Drunken Man—Catch Club—Don Juan.
21. Triumph of Cupid—Thomas and Susan—Collins's Ode—Lecture on Heads—The Catch Club—Don Juan.
22. Ditto—with Hippesley's Drunken Man.
23. Ditto.
24. Ditto.
25. Ditto.
26. Ditto.
27. Ditto.
28. Ditto.
29. Ditto.
30. Ditto.
31. Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Aug. 7, to Aug. 23, 1787.

| Christened. | | Buried. | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|---------|-----|------------|-----|
| Males | 865 | Males | 641 | 2 and 5 | 148 |
| Females | 616 | Females | 675 | 5 and 10 | 78 |
| Whereof have died under two years old | | 439 | | 10 and 20 | 38 |
| | | | | 20 and 30 | 104 |
| | | | | 30 and 40 | 114 |
| | | | | 50 and 60 | 110 |
| | | | | 60 and 70 | 67 |
| | | | | 70 and 80 | 49 |
| | | | | 80 and 90 | 20 |
| | | | | 90 and 100 | 2 |

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1887.

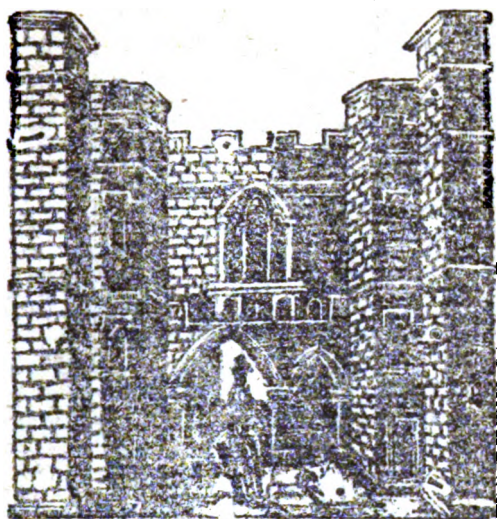
| Bank | per Ct. | 3 per Ct. | Ditto | per Ct. | 5 per Ct. | Long | Short | Ditto | India | India | India | S. Sea | Old | New | 1 per Ct. | New | 1 per Ct. | per Ct. | per Ct. | per Ct. |
|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Stock. | red. | con. | 1726 | Confol. | Ann. | 1777. | 1778. | Stock. | Ann. | Bonds. | Stock. | Ann. | Ann. | Ann. | 1751 | Navy. | Scrip. | Scrip. | Bills. | Tick |
| 149 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 67 | 70 | 71 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 | | | | 33 | 15 1/2 |
| Sunday | 72 1/2 | 70 1/2 | | 92 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 15 1/2 |
| 147 1/2 | 72 | 70 1/2 | | 92 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 159 1/2 | | 70 | | | | | | | | | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| 143 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 70 1/2 | | 92 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | | 70 | | | | | | | | | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Sunday | 72 | 70 1/2 | | 92 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| 150 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | | 93 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 159 1/2 | | 73 | | | | | | | | | 33 | 15 1/2 |
| Sunday | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | | 93 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | | 76 | | | | | | | | | 33 | 15 1/2 |
| 150 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | | 93 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 15 1/2 |
| Sunday | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | | 93 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 15 1/2 |
| 149 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | | 93 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 159 1/2 | | 77 | | | | | | | | | 33 | 15 1/2 |
| Sunday | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | | 93 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | | 77 | | | | | | | | | 33 | 15 1/2 |
| 151 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 71 1/2 | | 93 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 159 1/2 | | 79 | | | | | | | | | 33 | 15 1/2 |
| Sunday | 74 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | 94 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 161 1/2 | | 80 | | | | | | | | | 33 | 15 1/2 |
| 151 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 73 1/2 | | 95 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | | 81 | | | | | | | | | 34 | 15 1/2 |
| Sunday | 74 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | 94 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | | 80 | | | | | | | | | 34 | 15 1/2 |

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Confol. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
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London Evening.
Lloyd's Evening
London Packet
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
The World
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Gener. Advertiser
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Coventry
Cumberland

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Stamford
Winchester
Worcester
YORK. 3

For SEPTEMBER, 1787.

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Embellished with a beautiful original Portrait of a LEARNED OXFORD YOUTH; a View of TRINITY CHURCH in SHEFFIELD; MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS of ROTHWELL and CORSELLIS; a curious ancient SPUR and SEAL; and an original PAPER-MARK.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

London, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, at the SIGN OF SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1787.

| Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. | | | | | | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| D. of Month. | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Sept. 1787. | D. of Month. | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Sept. 1787. |
| Aug. | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | Sept. | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 27 | 55 | 63 | 55 | 29.9 | showery | 12 | 53 | 60 | 55 | 30.33 | fair |
| 28 | 55 | 63 | 57 | 30.08 | fair | 13 | 54 | 62 | 55 | 30.27 | cloudy |
| 29 | 59 | 64 | 59 | 30.1 | showery | 14 | 56 | 61 | 56 | 30.12 | fair |
| 30 | 58 | 66 | 57 | 30.23 | fair | 15 | 56 | 62 | 57 | 30.22 | fair |
| 31 | 59 | 66 | 59 | 30.37 | cloudy | 16 | 58 | 63 | 55 | 29.5 | rain |
| Sept. 1 | 58 | 62 | 57 | 30.41 | cloudy | 17 | 55 | 61 | 55 | 29.32 | showery |
| 2 | 55 | 61 | 57 | 30.41 | cloudy | 18 | 56 | 62 | 54 | 29.24 | fair |
| 3 | 57 | 62 | 56 | 30.47 | cloudy | 19 | 53 | 60 | 50 | 29.5 | showery |
| 4 | 59 | 61 | 57 | 30.44 | cloudy | 20 | 47 | 61 | 52 | 29.75 | fair |
| 5 | 60 | 69 | 59 | 30.34 | fair | 21 | 60 | 65 | 56 | 29.53 | showery |
| 6 | 58 | 67 | 58 | 30.16 | fair | 22 | 55 | 65 | 52 | 29.7 | showery |
| 7 | 59 | 67 | 6 | 30.06 | fair | 23 | 54 | 67 | 55 | 29.88 | fair |
| 8 | 58 | 65 | 57 | 30.15 | fair | 24 | 57 | 68 | 56 | 29.95 | fair |
| 9 | 57 | 62 | 54 | 30.23 | cloudy | 25 | 53 | 64 | 59 | 29.9 | cloudy |
| 10 | 52 | 62 | 53 | 30.27 | fair | 26 | 60 | 69 | 58 | 29.72 | fair |
| 11 | 55 | 61 | 53 | 30.33 | fair | | | | | | |

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

| October, Days. | Barometer. Inch. 20ths | Thermom. | Wind. | Rain 100ths in. | Weather in October, 1786. |
|----------------|------------------------|----------|-------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | 29 16 | 57 | NW | | sun, grey, and still. |
| 2 | 29 15 | 63 | W | | sun, soft, and mild ¹ . |
| 3 | 29 7 | 61 | S | 30 | mild, curled clouds, rain ² . |
| 4 | 29 2 | 57 | E | 100 | sun, dark, vast rain ³ . |
| 5 | 29 3 | 53 | W | | sun, brisk gale. |
| 6 | 29 1 | 57 | S | 57 | rain and wind, strong gales ⁴ . |
| 7 | 28 19 | 55 | S | | drowning rain, and violent wind. |
| 8 | 28 16 | 55 | S | 205 | vast rain. |
| 9 | 29 7 | 58 | S | 20 | soft air, pouring rain. |
| 10 | 29 6 | 57 | S | | sun and clouds ⁵ . |
| 11 | 29 | 54 | S | 31 | dark and mild, rain. |
| 12 | 29 8 | 51 | NW | 48 | rain ⁶ . |
| 13 | 29 15 | 48 | NW | | clouds and sun, red aurora. |
| 14 | 29 19 | 47 | NW | | white frost, ice, fair and pleasant ⁷ . |
| 15 | 29 18 | 49 | NW | | frost, ice, fair, |
| 16 | 29 16 | 50 | W | | dark and still. |
| 17 | 29 16 | 48 | N | | fair & still, deep red aurora. |
| 18 | 29 18 | 49 | NE | | deep fog, bright, still, pleasant ⁸ . |
| 19 | 29 19 | 47 | N | | white frost, ice, bright, pleasant. |
| 20 | 30 1 | 49 | NE | | dark and still, fog. |
| 21 | 29 18 | 48 | NE | | grey, mild, sweet autumnal weath. |
| 22 | 29 18 | 49 | NE | | grey and pleasant ⁹ . |
| 23 | 29 18 | 47 | NE | | deep, wet fog ¹⁰ . |
| 24 | 29 18 | 54 | E | | fog, bright, and still. |
| 25 | 30 | 53 | E | | white frost, sun, faint aurora ¹¹ . |
| 26 | 30 2 | 52 | E | | very white frost, sun, red even ¹² . |
| 27 | 30 | | E | | frost, fog, grey, cool. |
| 28 | 29 19 | | NE | | grey, sun, sharp wind, red even. |
| 29 | 29 17 | | NE | | frost, sun, sharp wind. |
| 30 | 29 14 | | NE | | sun and clouds, sharp wind. |
| 31 | 29 12 | | NE | | |

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Scarcely any hazel-nuts, a very plentiful bloom having been cut off by the severity of the Spring.—² A woodcock (*scelopax ruficollis*) seen in a coppice.—³ Tinge on the foliage of the beech deep ns every day.—⁴ A swallow.—⁵ Grapes rot very fast, and do not ripen.—⁶ Much damage hath been done by vast floods, high tides, and tempestuous winds.—⁷ Greens of potatoes and nasturtiums cut down by the frost.—⁸ Innumerable spiders ascend with balloons of gossamer.—⁹ Hanging woods do not shew their usual beautiful tints and colours, their foliage having been so much torn and shattered.—¹⁰ A flock of red-wings (*turdus iliacus*) seen. Red-wings are late; perhaps the vintage was also late in Germany; so that these birds were detained by the grapes, which they did not wish to exchange for our hips and haws.—¹¹ ¹²

T. H. E.

Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1787.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART II.

It is my wish, my plan,
To lose no drop of that immortal man.

Garrick ex relatione SIR JOHN
HAWKINS, 195.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 17.

HERE was an ancient
fame Philosopher, by name
Aristotle, whose soul has
since transmigrated into
Lord Monboddo. An
admirer of this same Arist-
totle said, that "he was
the scribe of Nature, dipping his pen into
the mind." The Greek, an Oxford scholar
of my acquaintance informs me, is the
motto to the Variorum Shakespeare.
THIS FORCIBLE AND JUST EXPRES-
SION is vastly like what Garrick says in
Sir John's excellent book, 443. *Shake-
speare, when he sat down to write, dip-
ped his pen into his own heart.* Might
we not say of the Knight with equal
force and justice, "that he is the clerk of
biography, dipping his pen into the *Sta-
tutes at large*?" Since I had the pleasure
of writing to you, Mr. Urban, I have
been listening to the opinions of your
readers on the subject of my letter, and
I find that the greater part of them treat
it with ridicule or neglect. *The super-
cilious lip of scorn protruded itself*, 564.
But I have at the same time received the
flattering news that Sir John himself
(satis est EQUITEM mihi plaudere) is
highly pleased with my well-meant,
though humble attempts, to illustrate
and vindicate his writings; attempts, let
me tell you, by no means needlets; for
in these licentious times, when

the very schoolboys take a pride to gird
at their elders and betters. I protest
what I am going to relate is an absolute
fact. Soon after the publication of Sir
John's book, a parcel of Eton boys, not
having the fear of God before their eyes,
&c. instead of playing truant, robbing
orchards, annoying poultry, or perform-
ing any other part of their school exer-
cise, fell foul in print * upon his Wor-
ship's censure of Addison's *middleling style*,
and even sneered at the story of the Qua-
ker, which I hold to be as good a thing
as any in the volume. But what can
you expect, as Lord Kaimes justly ob-
serves, from a school where boys are
taught to rob on the highway? In my
last, I promised you a collation of the
two editions of Sir John's work; but
this I shall at present defer, and only
give you my remarks on a variation of
which you have already taken notice in
your Magazine for June, p. 522.

In this age, which is so sharp-sighted
in detecting forgery, I may perhaps be
carried away by the prevailing rage; but
I cannot help thinking, that the whole
addition in pages 585—6 is spurious, and
did not proceed from the pen of Sir John
Hawkins. The Knight's style is clear
and elegant; this account, cloudy, in-
consistent, and embarrassed. But I shall
content myself with asking a few queries
upon this important paragraph.

QU. I. Would a writer, confessedly
so exact in his choice of words as the
Knight, talk in this manner: While he
was preparing—an accident happened—?
As if one should say of that unfortunate

The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum—

* See the Microcosm, N^o XXXVI. p. 407.
divine.

divine, Dr. Dodd, an accident proved fatal to him; he *happened* to write another man's name, &c.

Qu. II. Would not Sir John have told us the name of the person who is so darkly described in this narration? He is not usually backward in mentioning people's names at full length, where any thing is to be said to their credit.

Qu. III. Would he not have told us something more about the important paper of a public nature, which he missed after receiving a visit from Mr. Anonymous; or would he not rather have inserted it in the *Life*, as it probably would have filled a page or two?

Qu. IV. Where was this parchment-covered book, which Sir John *happened* to lay his fingers upon? was it lying carelessly about in the room, or *concealed in a desk*? In short, was it in such a place that a common acquaintance, as I suppose Mr. Anonymous is represented, could have easily carried it off?

Qu. V. How did Johnson learn (not surely from his eyesight), before the Knight could convey his prize away (*CONVEY the Wife it call*), that his friend was taking such kind care of his property? You see, Mr. Urban, how miserably this story hangs together.

Qu. VI. If the fact was exactly as it is here stated, how came Johnson to be so exceedingly provoked, that, as we are left to collect from the sequel, the Knight durst not approach him till he was appeased by a penitential letter?

Qu. VII. What is become of this penitential letter? and how happens it to be omitted, if such a letter was ever written? Sir John would certainly have *fed us with so nourishing a morsel* (46) in a genuine account of this *accident*, partly to swell the volume, and partly to furnish the world with a *perfect model of precatory eloquence*, &c.

Qu. VIII. Would not the Knight also have favoured us with Johnson's answer in detail, without apologizing for the omission, by saying, that it would render him suspected of inexcusable vanity? If the answer was, as the defenders of the authenticity of this paragraph, I am told, affirm it was, *melius est prænitiisse, quam nunquam peccasse*, it must be owned that it is enough to make any body vain. I shall attempt a translation for the benefit of your mere English readers: *There is more joy over a sinner that repenteth than over a just person that needeth no repentance*. And we know, from an authority not to be disputed, that *Johnson was a*

great lover of penitents. *Life*, p. 406.

God put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy [Johnson's] love,

Pleading so wisely in excuse of it. 2 Hen. IV.

Having, I flatter myself, fairly got rid of this interpolation, I shall venture to hint my sentiments upon a contrary fault, an omission. In the *Life*, p. 460, 461, we have an ample description of a watch that Johnson bought for seventeen guineas; but, just as we expect some important consequence from this solemn introduction, the history breaks off, and suddenly opens another subject. Now, Mr. Urban, some days ago I picked up a printed octavo leaf, seemingly canceled and rejected. It was so covered with mud and dirt, that I could only make out part of it, which I here send you, submitting it to better judgement, whether this did not originally fill the chasm that every reader of taste and feeling must at once perceive in the history of the watch. It is more difficult to find a reason why it was omitted. But I am persuaded that the person who is the object of Sir John's satire, was so hurt at the home truths contained in it, that he tampered with the printers to have it suppressed.

FRAGMENT.

***** "And here, touching this watch already by me mentioned, I insert a notable instance of the craft and selfishness of the Doctor's Negro servant. A few days after that whereon Dr. Johnson died, this artful fellow came to me, and surrendered the watch, saying at the same time, that his master had delivered it to him a day or two before his demise, with such demeanour and gestures, that he did verily believe that it was his intention that he, namely Frank, should keep the same. Myself knowing that no sort of credit was due to a black domestic and favourite servant, and withal considering that the wearing thereof would be more proper for myself, and that I had got nothing by my trust of executor save sundry old books, and coach-hire for journeys during the discharge of the said office; and further reflecting on what I have occasion elsewhere to mention, *viz.* that, since the abolishing general warrants, *temp. Geo. III.* no good articles in this branch can be had any longer in England, I took the watch from him, intending to have it appraised by my own jeweller, a very honest and expert artificer, and, in so doing, to have bought it as cheap as I could for myself, let it cost what it would. Upon my signifying this my intention to Frank, the impudent Negro said, 'he plainly saw there was no good intended for him,' and in anger

left me. He then posted to my colleagues the other executors; and there being in the people of this country a general propensity to humanity, notwithstanding all my exertions to counteract the same both in writing * and otherwise; this being the case, I say, he had found means to prepossess them so entirely in his favour, that they snubbed me, and insisted with me that I should make restitution. Finally, though perhaps I should not have been amenable to any known judicature by keeping the watch, I consented, being compelled thereto, to let this worthless fellow retain that testimony of his master's ill-directed benevolence *in extremis*." * * *

You perceive, Mr. Urban, that in these remarks I have been content humbly to imitate the Knight. He has, to the eternal honour of true criticism, thrown out some interpolations, and recovered some additional passages in his edition of Johnson's Works. Of the first sort is the concluding sentence of the Preface to Shakespeare, which Sir John, purely by his own judgement and sagacity, saw was spurious, and had been inserted, without Dr. Johnson's consent or knowledge, in order to pay one Stevens a compliment. This being, as doubtless it was, Sir John's opinion, I cannot see why his enemies should cry out so loudly upon this falsification, as they call it. They say that Sir John, in order to give some colour to this fraudulent omission, pretends to print from the first edition, which wants this paragraph; though at the same time he follows the last editions throughout the rest of the Preface. They say, besides, that personal quarrel and private spleen—but what signifies it what such fellows say? In the other part of criticism Sir John is equally eminent. He has restored to Johnson what a less acute critic never would have restored; the Apotheosis of Milton and the Review of Burke. And here again come those impudent wits, and tell us, with a sneer, that these were not written by Johnson, but one by Guthrie and the other by Mr. Murphy. I am told, indeed, that Mr. Murphy has owned the Review of Burke to be his. But I must beg his pardon for acquiescing in the decision of the Knight, rather than in Mr. Murphy's assertion. Dares he think his bare word so proper to decide as

The delicate taste of JUSTICE MIDAS † ?

* See Sir John's proofs, that every prisoner ought to be convicted, and every convict hanged, 521—3.

† You have read about Justice Midas, Mr. Urban. He was an excellent judge of music; and gold-headed canes as well as gold watches stuck to his fingers wherever he went.

A few more instances of Sir John's critical discernment I shall reserve for next month. SUNDAY WHEREOF.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

THOUGH the Extract, and even the Introduction, is long, yet the former as a composition being in every respect so interesting, and the latter, I hope, not unnecessarily prolix, you will oblige me by inserting both. C. L.

"Vespere hesternæ diei, quum ORATIONEM tandem nactus essem, litteris humanioribus, ut mihi quidem videtur, cum re tum exemplo, sospitandis natam, inter multa, jure admiranda, illud me arripuit de Foxio judicium: quo sane vix fieri posse arbitror ut vel elegantius, vel acutius, vel, ad summum, verius, quicquam excogitari queat; aut aprius, ornatiùs, magis efficaciter, dici. Hoc igitur, SATURAM vestram libantibus (sic enim veteres et optimis et diversissimis ferculis miscellam abundantem appellitarunt) ratus sum apponendum. Paucula tamen et ipse necesse habui præfari: et ea enimvero, ut verborum defectu, copiâ, ordine, talibus, certandi minime cupientia, ita neque a re universâ, neque a propofiti nostri ratione propriâ, neque a publicâ, ut speramus, utilitate, prorsus aliena.

"Burkium, Northium, Foxium, ut triæ Anglorum lumina, in propylæo statuit: iis profecto coloribus depictos qui nequaquam possint obsolescere. Et oportuit certe neminem, nisi in suo saltem genere perfectum, tali depictum manu, tali in honoris fastigio fuisse constitutum.

"Burkii, ut a doctrinâ cultissimi, ab ingenio undique felices viri, venustatem, nitorem, dulcedinem, acumen, vim varietatemque uberrime profluentem semper sum admiratus. In republicâ eundem, ut pacis, ab initio motuum istorum civilium, perpetuo auctorem; ut in immanibus impensis (quæ civitatem pariter et onerarent prope effictim, et corrumperent) reprimendis, perseveranter et animose, neque frustra, exercitatum; ut in potestate, non regiâ quidem eâ, quamquam ita dictâ, sed regnum praverit administrantium (neque legibus datâ, sed a pecuniâ, aliisque, et occultioribus, et adhuc magis noxiis, pendente largitionibus) in ordinem redigendâ sapienter diu, et fortiter, et feliciter causam civium agentem, omnino omnium bene sentientium, sum voris, quâ potui, ominibusque, et precibus faustis persecutus. Tam tandem, in accusatione omnium ferme gravissimâ, immen-

immensi laboris patientem; rerum promodum infinitarum etiamnum capacem; et neque adversis senatus studiis, neque partium quas sibi tuendas sumferat clade, neque ipsius certaminis, inter tot iniqua, magnitudine, periculo, invidia territum;—ea explicantem quæ vel didicisse mirum videatur, tot et tanta cum sint et tam undequaque involuta;—eam in iudicium causam, insigni, utcumque posteris exemplo, afferentem, quam neque in limine staturam affirmarunt plures, et, uti staret, veriti sunt boni:—hunc certe virum qui exintie laudaverit, meâ porro sententiâ non ultra placitum laudavisse ita merentem censetur.

“De *Northio* autem aliquid: non tam ipsius ratione quam ut consilium partesque in commune susceptas libere defendam. Sit ille, quam et pueri indoem *Etena* recordatur, comis, urbanus, facetus. Sit in eo acuminis, viro politico saltem, atque salium, satis. Sit facilis de suo; sit in re privatâ quantum libuerit, munificus. Tam vero rempublicam violat qui præter jus dare ausus est, ac qui accipere. Utraque, in omni bene constituta et morum retinente civitate, exitiosa consuetudo. Sux quidem exilimationi aliquatenus consulat qui non seipsum quoque spoliis civitatis daverit: si vero caput animumque reipublicæ, largitionibus et spe malâ irriterit; si honores summaque munia indignis propinaverit, operæ in eos navandæ pretium quorum rebus gestis vigilem impendi curam, et nulla in re impeditam censuram populus voluerit; si publicam corruptelæ famam aded non averfatus est ut etiam ambierit; tanquam non inhonestæ et enimvero, in republicâ gerendâ, necessariæ;—miramur, ubi isto fonte clades derivata in partes populumque, mole hæcenus inauditi fluxerit male? Neque statim improbi neque igitur insipientes perhibendi, qui, belli incendio Americani, sevo utcumque, extincto tamen, somitem ejus, cineri dolofo suppositum, latere noluerunt: neque iterum, idque protinus, reipublicæ ad gubernacula eum adhiberi quo, nimis diu, moderante, quum libero et secundo mari navigaret, in eas angustias, scopulos, syrtesque est deducta; quo neque progrediendi, neque se, nisi inimediacibili multatam damno, recipiendi (et vel sic ægerime) restare videretur copia. Qui nullas in republicâ partes esse patiebantur republicâ potentiores. Qui ex iustissimis, propter rem communem, inimicitiam

causis, amicitiam, universis profuturam, non arbitrati sunt illicet constari posse. Viros bonos et cordatos placabiles esse nunquam obliti fuerant: sed vel amicissimis obfistendum potius quam respublica detrimentum caperet.

“Illum vero qui nunc rerum potiri visus est, minime effusus studiis amplectabatur. Metuebant, immo pessima ominati sunt, de eo libertatis Anglicanæ discrimine, ubi non posset iis obfisti quibus necesse foret, nisi insignia alias reipublicæ decora et præidia ex intimis velut præcordiis simul evellerent; ei nempe tunc penitus implicatos pesti.

“Hæc tantum prolocutus de *Foxie* iudicium propono, publice spectandum: cui crisi vel ipsum *Quintilianum*, si ejus examen subire potuisset, non sine paterno quodam, et jucundissimo animi affectu immoraturum fuisse confido: et vix quod demeret, adderet, immutaret in dictionibus, in structurâ, in opere, hæc quidem partem quod attingat,—universo inventurum.”

[*The Extract must necessarily be deferred till a more convenient opportunity*].

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.
 I THINK myself exceedingly obliged to you for inserting in your useful Magazine my letter concerning the embankment of the Thames, and still more so to Mr. Whitaker for the very satisfactory answer he has given. His facts are well chosen, and his inferences clear and judicious. In that letter I hinted at another ancient work, the æra of which I wish to be cleared up: I mean the Maiden Castle near Dorchester.

In his “History of Manchester,” Mr. Whitaker has incontestably shewn that he is, or at least seems to be, more perfectly acquainted with the ancient state of this island than any other man in it. The clearness of his judgement, and his indefatigable pursuit of truth, appear also evident in his “Vindication of Queen Mary.” He has there traced the outline of the character of Queen Elizabeth much more than any of our historians have done, as well as the characters of her tools, in the persecution of one of the most amiable of her sex.

Many people give to the Romans the erection of the Maiden Castle; perhaps led to do so by some resemblance it bears to the remains of an amphitheatre near Dorchester, probably the work of the Romans. If the seats in the amphitheatre were stones, they are carried

is in order to assist in building the houses. There some Roman bricks and coins have been found, but none of these near the Maiden Castle. At the time the Romans were in possession of that country they were well acquainted with the preference of stone ramparts to mud walls: and I therefore think they would not have been at the inconceivable labour of erecting the latter, especially of so astonishing a magnitude. We are informed, in a late description of that county, that there are, in several parts of it, altars, the names of which declare them to be Celtic, and to be places of worship; for the names import the worshipers bending their bodies. Whether these may lead us to think that the Maiden Castle may claim the same builders, I submit to better judges. When in the Maiden Castle one looks around, the horizon appears every where abounding in tumuli or barrows, as indeed does the whole country. I do not recollect instances of the Romans raising barrows over the graves of their dead. The frequency of barrows on Salisbury plain seem to indicate that Stone Henge, and other such places of worship in this island, are the work of the same people. Let me here mention that, in the Highlands of Scotland, the kirk towns are called the place of stones, *clachan*, while the kirk itself retains the Greek appellation, *eglasth*.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Sept. 10.*
YOUR correspondent Euthetius, p. 690, seems to apprehend as if the body there mentioned, and said "to be turned into bone entirely," had been totally converted into bone, and that in consequence of a state of debauchery: but I wish to set him and the rest of your numerous readers right as to both of these particulars. The skeleton (for it is nothing more) preserved in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, is that of Daniel Clarke, a poor man, who lived and died in the family of the late Sir Edward Barry, while resident in Corke, and was a simple and abstemious person; nor was his body entirely ossified, as your correspondent seems to suppose, but only the articulations and ligaments of his joints converted into bone, and two external ossifications grew on the outside of the arms, from the bone above to the bone below the elbow, running over the joint of the elbow, in which case the skeleton may

now be seen in the Museum abovementioned, to which it was presented by Sir Edward Barry when he went to live at Bath.

JOHN PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 17.*
YOUR correspondent *Indagator*, in your last month, from his observations on the structures of our ancient churches, seems the only man in the world for a new edition, with full and proper improvements, of that meagre work, Staveley's "History of Churches," which was re-printed in a manner still more meagre.

On the South side of the chancel of Puckington church, in the county of Somerset, are three recesses in the wall, vulgarly called the *three tabernacles*; in the lowest of them is a coarse daubing of Elias, inscribed, UNVM ELIAE.

I wish to know how far the promise to the posterity of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, in reward for their adherence to their father's injunctions, that there "should never be wanting a man of that family to stand before the Lord," Jer. xxxv. 19, is fulfilled, and where the family or sect now subsists?

Yours, &c. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 18.*
IN p. 659 a correspondent asks, if there be any truth in the insinuation, "that the widow of the learned and pious Dr. Doddridge was in *absolute want*?" I sincerely wish that some other of your correspondents may be able to contradict this report, and to prove that it is without any foundation; or if, unfortunately, it should be true, then that some plan may be proposed for her immediate relief. Her excellent husband generously relieved the wants of others; and surely those who call themselves his friends (and who knew him, or have read his works, and are not his friends?) will imitate his example, by taking care that his aged relict shall not want the common necessaries of life. "The benevolence of this good man (says his biographer) was not shewn in word only, but in deed and in truth; his heart was touched with the miseries of others, and led him to devise liberal things. He often quoted that saying of his Master, as a true and precious monument of apostolic tradition,—it is more blessed to give than to receive. He enquired after, and relieved distressed objects; pleaded their cause in his sermons, and private discourses, and used all his interest with

his friends to induce them to do good and to communicate." The widow then of a man who thus generously dispersed and gave to the poor, and was so eminent an example in word, in conversation, in CHARITY, is an object of peculiar regard and attention. She has a sort of right to our benevolence; and we shall then exercise an important part of that pure religion and undefiled which we profess, when we visit her in affliction, remove the distresses she labours under, and cause her heart to sing for joy.

You, Mr. Urban, have always professed yourself a friend to humanity, and an advocate for the distressed. By means of your valuable Magazine many hints have been suggested, and plans formed, whereby merit has been rewarded, industry encouraged, and poverty relieved. You have lately had the honour of rousing a whole nation to testify their gratitude to the unequalled merit of a man whose name it is superfluous to mention. But statues and medals should all give way when Misery, sacred Misery, calls for relief. I know, Sir, you think so; and that you will also agree with me in believing, that, although the modesty of this truly illustrious man caused him to decline those tokens of respect which a grateful and admiring publick had decreed, yet he will cordially approve, and generously promote, every scheme which is intended to mitigate the sorrows of age and poverty.

Permit me then, Sir, to hope that you will afford room for this letter, and thereby assist in exciting the benevolence of your readers in favour of the aged widow of the amiable Dr. Doddridge. The Dissenters are peculiarly interested in this affair; and it will be a reproach upon them if they do not exert themselves. Some friend or pupil of the Doctor's is still alive, whose credit and responsibility would qualify him to collect subscriptions, and see that they were properly applied: or the professors and tutors of the academy at Daventry, which was founded by Dr. Doddridge, would surely undertake this business, as a proof of their veneration for his memory. Should you, Mr. Urban, give this a place, and be the means of setting forward so laudable a design, I will give five guineas towards it, and a second subscription, if necessary.

Yours, &c. A LAY DISSENTER.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 20.
H A V I N G occasion to use some balsam of Peru, I sent to a druggist for some, which, to external appearance, was genuine and good. It discovered, however, on smelling to it, a strong odour of the balsam of *Tolu*, and on tasting it I was surprised to find that it adhered to the gums and mouth, as that balsam usually does. Upon dropping some of it, and beating it for a short time with the finger, what was before perfectly a fluid became so solid as to be easily made into a *pill*, without any addition, which, on examination, proved to be balsam of *Tolu*, and the quantity produced was fully equal to the liquid dropped into the water.—I desired the gentleman to procure some that was genuine; but he informed me, that, on trial at different places, he was not able to get any that was better.—Thus, Sir, through the avarice of some, the community is deprived of the assistance of this valuable balsam, and the purchasers much defrauded, as the one is but little more than one third of the value of the other. Yours, &c. A SURGEON.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 22.
T H E word "heritable," p. 572, conveys a very different meaning from that which the writer intended. 'It should be "heriotable;" i. e. subject to the payment of heriots.

The vineyard at Dorking, p. 574, was hardly older than the last century. I have great doubt whether that a Cobham ever produced a hoghead of saleable wine, and should be glad to have the fact ascertained.—The late Gen. Oglethorpe planted a vineyard at Godalming, now destroyed.

I think I recollect the yew-tree growing amongst the rocks at Dovedale, in Derbyshire; and I do not subscribe to the opinion of those on the downs near Guildford having been planted there.

At Gibraltar, p. 593, a part of the rock is filled with bones, now grown over or incrusted with stone.

Would it have disgraced the inscription to the memory of Gen. Prevost, p. 660, if it had recorded the name of his fellow soldier, the gallant Moncrief, who formed the intrenchments *on the spur of the occasion*, and who, *not a little*, assisted in their defence? S.

* * H. observes, that the arches in Henlton Font, p. 565, are Saxon, not Gothic.

X. X. Q. shall have the answer he asks for.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF ZACHARY WILLIAMS;
Some of them corrected, and others written, by Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

I. *To the Earl of HALIFAX.*

MY LORD, [1751.]

PERMIT an old man, in the 82d year of his age, one who has long been the sport of fortune, to address your Lordship. Though distressed and mal-treated, he is extremely unwilling to carry with him, where it must be buried in eternal oblivion, the effects of more than thirty years study, as well as of very considerable expence. He flatters himself the long-wished for and desired discovery of the Longitude may be fully supplied by due observations of the variations of the magnetic needle. To this he has applied his care; and should esteem it the highest honour to have an opportunity of submitting his labours to your Lordship's consideration, a specimen whereof is with all submission inclosed.

How far these calculations may be rendered expedient to the trade and navigation of these kingdoms would not become him to say to a Nobleman of your Lordship's judgement and penetration. His only ambition is to be useful to his country; and, if he should be so happy as to obtain your Lordship's patronage, humbly hopes his grey hairs may descend into the silent grave with peace and satisfaction. From your Lordship's most dutiful and obedient servant,

Z. WILLIAMS.

II. *To the Lords of the Admiralty.*

MY LORDS, O^B. 9, 1751.

PERMIT me to signify to your Lordships, that I have a very useful secret, which is as yet unknown to the learned world, for perfecting the hitherto imperfect art of Navigation; and might have been long ere this time sufficiently experimented, and many disasters been happily prevented, which have since happened at sea for want of their having a better knowledge of the true longitude and variations of the compass-needle.

I have often, from time to time, proposed this useful secret to this Right Hon. Board for above these twenty years last past; but the true merit of the proposal has not hitherto been justly and fairly examined.

As therefore I do now confidently presume that, by the method which I am ready to propose, I have a just claim

GENT. MAG. September, 1787.

to the benefit and reward granted by act of parliament for discovering and determining the Longitude at sea; I humbly request that your Lordships will be pleased to appoint such of the Commissioners, or other such skilful and learned persons as you shall judge meet and able, to examine into, and judge of, the true merit thereof; and that your Lordships will please to fix a certain and convenient time and place at which the said persons and myself shall meet together, in the presence of your Board, for the examination thereof, to the end that they may there, without prejudice, declare their judgement concerning the same, being willing that this valuable secret, which so much tends to the advancement of navigation, be first promoted here in England, to the lasting fame and renown of our nation, rather than be received and first promoted by a foreign power.

I earnestly beg your Lordships' final determination and answer by a line from your Lordships' Board.

I remain, with all due regard, your Lordships' most obedient, humble servant,

Z. WILLIAMS.

III. *To Doctor BRADLEY.*

SIR, Admiralty-Office, O^B. 10, 1751:

THE bearer, Mr. Zachariah Williams, having represented to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that he has found out a very useful secret for perfecting the art of Navigation, and for the better coming at the knowledge of the Longitude, and variation of the compass-needle; I am commanded by their Lordships to recommend it to you, to examine into what he hath to offer, and to report your opinion thereupon to them. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

S. CLEVELAND.

IV. *To Doctor BRADLEY.*

SIR, O^B. 25, 1751.

I Troubled you lately with a letter, to acquaint you, that I have been favoured by the Lords of the Admiralty with a commission to be delivered by me to your own hand; and now write again, to entreat the favour of an interview either at Greenwich, or when your affairs call you to town. I have forbore to wait on you at Greenwich till I knew what time will suit you best,

best, lest you should either be not at home, or not at leisure, for my age makes me very fearful of any fruitless fatigue. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
ZACH. WILLIAMS.

V. *To the Right Hon. Lord ANSON.*

MY LORD, *Oct. 25, 1751.*

AS the benefit of a right knowledge of the Longitude, and variations of the compass-needle at sea, has been thought an object worthy of the public attention and encouragement, many have applied their studies and endeavours to discover that great and important secret.

Having acquired a competent skill in the grounds and principles that lead thereto, and humbly presuming that, through God's blessing on my long study and application, I have found out, by certain tables and calculations, such a method as may render it not only practicable, but intelligible to common understandings; I pray leave to lay the same before your Lordship.

And as your Lordship must be acknowledged the best judge of the justness as well as use of what I have to offer, I shall humbly presume to submit the same to your Lordship's examination; and to entreat your protection and patronage, if it shall appear to be deserving of that honour.

I am now in the last stage of life, being above 80 years of age; and can hardly expect to live long enough to see the success, should the scheme, through your Lordship's approbation, be carried into execution. But it is no small concern to me to think a secret of so general use should die with me, and be lost to my own country, or that, after my decease, it should be communicated to foreign nations, in case it meet not with a favourable reception here; and so all that labour and pains be lost which for so many years I have been taking, to promote the benefit and advantage both of his Majesty's navy, and the whole British navigation in general.

I pray leave to inclose the printed proposals; and humbly presume to hope I may be admitted to the honour of your Lordship's presence, in order to answer or explain such enquiries as your Lordship may think proper to make; and, in the mean time, I flatter myself with hopes, that your known candour and goodness will receive with favour the well-meant endeavours, as well as person, though al-

most worn out with age and the want of the necessaries and comforts of life, of, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant, Z. WILLIAMS.

VI. *To Mr. ZACH. WILLIAMS, at the Rainbow Coffee-house on Fleet-Bridge, London.*

SIR, *Greenwich Park, Nov. 5, 1751.*

DR. BRADLEY has ordered me to let you know that he will meet you at the Rainbow coffee-house on Fleet-Bridge, between eleven and one o'clock on Thursday next, if he is not prevented; but if you do not see him then, he will let you know further. I am your humble servant, JOHN BRADLEY.

VII. *To Dr. BRADLEY.*

REV. SIR, *Nov. 11, 1751.*

I HAD not the good fortune to receive Mr. Bradley's letter of the 5th instant till to-day, though I did not miss so enquire daily at the coffee-house; therefore hope you will pardon my not keeping the appointment, which gives me the more uneasiness, as I am informed that you took the trouble of calling upon me there. Let me then again beg the favour that you will appoint another meeting, either there or elsewhere, and you shall be duly waited upon by, Rev. Sir, &c.

You will oblige me very much, Sir, by sending me a line in answer by the bearer.

VIII. *To Mr. ZACHARY WILLIAMS.*

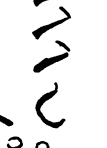
DR. BRADLEY intends to call at the Rainbow coffee-house about eleven o'clock on Thursday next, viz. Nov. 21.

IX. *To Dr. BRADLEY.*

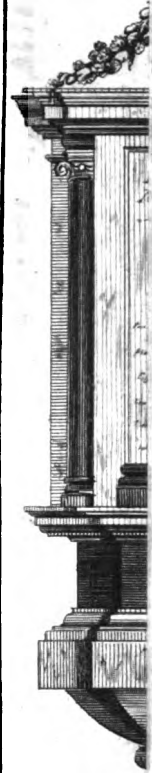
SIR, *[Nov. 26, 1751.]*

THE Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to refer my system of the variations to your examination; and you have now in your hands the final event of the study and labour of a long life, lost, without your candour, in a fruitless application. I am not soliciting you, by this warm address, to any favour inconsistent with honour, with science, or with truth; nor intreat any thing farther than such expedition as my age now makes necessary, and such a representation to their Lordships as may incline them to consider my scheme as worthy of their attention, and to favour me, like others who have laboured in the same design, with such encouragement, patronage, and assistance, as

*Epitaph from a Brass Plate at Rothwell, in Northamptonshire.
(see p. 759.)*

✠ Pur la meilliam de Rothwellle quoy et sequele.
ladis-archidaki de Est-prouendia de Croyppich
Ferryng & jalmurton auome Dux au Roy de glo
ur qe dui enuec pite En lounor de q. dauoute
meur dux. Dux noster. et Fur. 

p. 760



*Artem Typographi miratam, Belgicus Angliæ
H. 6. Corsellis docuit Regis prece Munere, victus.
N^o C^o Hic fuit extremis Mercator cognitus Indæ
Incola jam Calis: Virtus sua Famag; vivent.
Johēs Corsellis ejus Consanguineus
et Executor hoc Monumentum Posuit.*

Fig. 2.

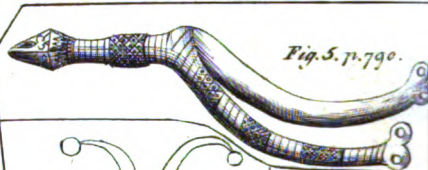
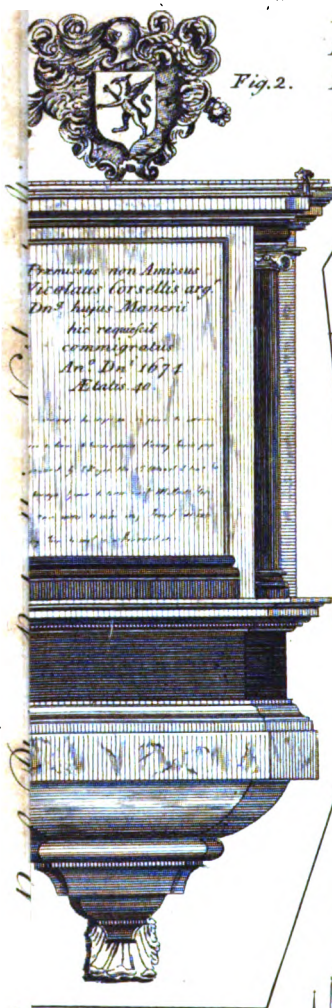


Fig. 3. p. 790.

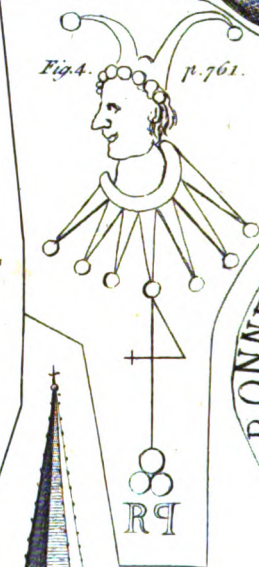
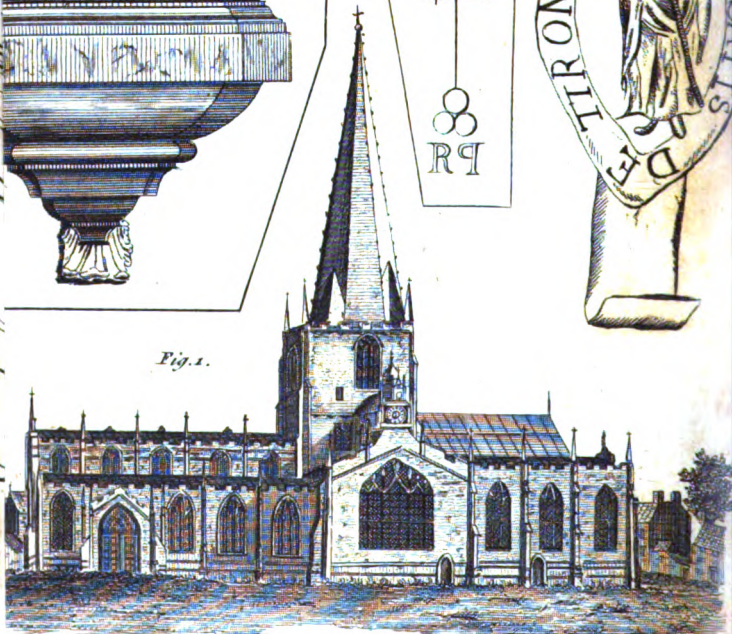


Fig. 4.

p. 761.



Fig. 1.



Trinity Church in Sheffield p. 739.

Portrait described in Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1787. p. 759.



may enable me to prosecute my experiments, and complete my tables. Z. W.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford. Aug. 5.*
WITH this I send you a drawing, which a friend of mine, who lives here, has obligingly suffered to be taken from a picture in his possession. It is on wood. At top is "Ano. 1623. æt. suæ 12." In the hands of the figure is a book with "Homer's Iliads" on the leaves. The hair is red. This drawing is very like, only perhaps, somewhat older than, the picture.

It has been supposed to be a picture of Milton, whose portraits it seems to resemble: but Milton was born 1608; consequently, in 1623, Milton was 15 years old. Perhaps, by means of your Magazine, the engraving may come into the hands of some one that can tell for whom it was designed. At any rate, your publication will not be disgraced by the portrait of a person whose classical hands turned over Homer at 12 years old. Z. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 27.*
THE inscription annexed is from a brass plate under the figure of a priest in the area of the chancel in *Rothwell* church, in the county of Northampton. It commemorates William de Rothwell, who was archdeacon of Essex, 1351, on the presentation of Edw. III. during the vacancy of the see of London. Newcourt (l. 72.) says, he was chaplain to that prince, who gave him the eighth prebend in St. Stephen's collegiate church at Westminster, 1351, and that of Croperdy, in the county of Oxford, in the church of Lincoln, the same year. Browne Willis confirms (Cath. II. 260, 262), Newcourt's account; and adds, that he died in the reign of Edw. III. and was buried at Rothwell, his native town, with this epitaph undated. Mr. Bridges, in his History of Northamptonshire, by a strange oversight, says, *William de Roswell* was chaplain and vicar of this church when the vicarage was first ordained 1220, and succeeded 1222 by another vicar (II. 62. Reg. Hug. Wells Ep: Linc.) But, not to mention that this is too early a date for brass plates, the above extracts clearly shew, that the person for whom the epitaph was intended lived above a century later.

Mr. Gough, in his Sepulchral Monuments, p. 103 (a work which, as well as Mr. Willet's Description of his

Library at Merley, seems to have escaped the notice of the Reviewers, both Monthly and Critical), has given this inscription; but whether he had not obtained the copy which he has engraved before he printed the copy from Mr. Bridges, we find a disagreement between his two copies: his engraved one, however, is right, and corresponds with this here exhibited, and has the addition of some precatory lines. J. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, July 14.*
YOU have herewith a South prospect of Trinity church, in Sheffield (see vol. XXXIV. p. 157), which may, perhaps, be deemed not unworthy of a place in your Magazine (see plate II. fig. 2). But my principal motive for sending it was, on account of some traditional information which I have lately received relative to the place of interment of William Walker, the executioner of King Charles I. See vol. XXXVII. p. 548. and vol. XXXVIII. p. 10.

Thomas Hunt, late a reputable inhabitant of this town, informed the present parish-clerk, Mr. J. Lee, "that W. Walker was interred near the chancel door of this church, where the letter W is in the draught; that he remembered a stone over his grave; and that (to use his phrase) it was written upon from top to bottom."

No relics of this stone, however, are now to be found, owing probably to the carelessness of the workmen when the church was in part new-fronted some years ago, and because W. Walker left no relations that might be solicitous for its preservation.

In a late conversation with John Bradley, an old inhabitant of Darnall, the place of W. Walker's birth and last residence, he informed me, that he had often heard his mother speak of W. Walker; that he was traditionally reported to have been the secretary of Oliver Cromwell; and that one of the persons who, after the Restoration, were sent to apprehend Walker, gave him intelligence of the design, and an opportunity of escape and concealment.

I have seen the site of his house; but there is now upon it a modern edifice: and his estate has passed, since his death, through several families, into the hands of the present possessor, who is no relation to him.

Perhaps the tradition of his having been secretary to Cromwell may help to explain

explain that passage in his epitaph;
"Muniis arduis sub *Mercurii* non Mar-
tis vexillo laudabiliter functus."

Yours, &c. EDW. GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 28.

THE name of CORSELLIS having been of singular note in the typographical art, I send you an exact delineation of the monument in Layer Marney church, on Nicholas Corcellis, Esq. who died in 1674, whose epitaph is quoted by Dr. Ducarel in his Letter to Mr. Meerman, preserved in "The Origin of Printing," p. 192. (See pl. II. fig. 2).

That this letter, however, may not be merely a matter of curiosity, I send you the distinguishing marks of many ancient printers; and am,

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

The Anchor is the mark of Rephe-
lengius at Leyden; and the same, with a
Dolphin twisted round it, of the Manutii
at Venice and Rome; the Arion denotes
a book printed by Oporinus at Basil; the
Caduceus, or Pegasus, by the Weche-
lius's at Paris and Francford; the
Cranes, by Eramois; the Compass, by
Plantin at Antwerp; the Fountain, by
Vascosan at Paris; the Sphere in a
Blance, by Janson or Blew at Amster-
dam; the Lily, by the Juntas at Venice;
Florence, Lyons, and Rome; the Mul-
berry-tree, by Morel at Paris; the
Olive-tree, by the Stephens's at Paris
and Geneva, and the Elzevirs at Am-
sterdam and Leyden; the Bird between
two Serpents, by the Frobenius's at Ba-
sil; the Truth, by the Commelins at
Heidelberg and Paris; the Saturn, by
Colinzeus; the Printing-press, by Ba-
dius Ascensius, &c.—Vid. Baill. Jugem.
des Sav. T. I. P. 2. p. 91, *fig.*

*A Release from Hugh, Abbot of Tironell
in Normandy, to Patrick de Cha-
worth*, of an annual Rent of Seven
Pounds, formerly granted by Pagan de
Chaworth, and issuing out of the Ma-
nor of Kynemerford, Co. Nott. Dated
at Paris, 1256.*

[*Ex Orig penes T. Ashle, Arm.*]

Universis Xpi fidelibz visur'
vel auditur' frater Hugo divi-
na miseratione Abbas de Ti-
ronello, et ejusdem loci co-

ventus salutem in Dño. No-
veritis nos relaxasse, &c. Dño
Patricio de Chaworcis et here-
dibus suis septem libr' sterlin-
gor' quas annuatim recipieba-
tur apud Kynemerford de dono
nobili viri dñi Pajani quon-
dam de Chaworcis—Pro hac
autem relaxatione dedit nobis
dictus patricius 50 libr' bonor'
sterlingor'.

In cujus rei testimonium li-
teras istas sigilli nostri muni-
mine roboravimus. Datum
in crastino Sancti Marci Evang'
apud Paris. Anno gfe 1256*.

Mr. URBAN, Kensington, Aug. 29.

FROBENIUS, a native of Hammel-
burg, in Franconia, settled himself
at Basil, in the character of printer, a
situation which he adorned, as he en-
gaged in it by an earnest disposition to
the advancement of letters, and from a
determined resolution to render them
subservient to the interests of society,
of which he was himself a most valuable
member†. The great Erasmus was
induced, by the uncommon merits of
this printer, to reside at Basil, from a
wish to make his press the passport of his
own compositions to the world. Fro-
benius and Erasmus possessed an unre-
mitted mutuality of attachment from
their first acquaintance to the death of
the former, in 1527. No wonder that
the loss of so constant a friend, and so
irreproachable a man, was affectionately
lamented by the latter, who consecrated
that memory by an epitaph which had
been before perpetuated by the virtues
of the deceased‡.

EPITAPH.

Ariola Joannis tegit hic lapis ossa Frobeni,
Orbe viret toto nescia fama mori.
Moribus hanc niveis meruit studiisque ju-
vandis,
Quæ nunc moesta jacent orba parente suo.
Retulit, ornavit veterum monumenta so-
phorum,
Arte, manu, curis, ære, favore, fide.

* See the Seal, plate II. fig. 3.

† He would never suffer libels to disgrace
his press. Biog. Dict.

‡ He was the first German printer who
brought the art to perfection. Ibid.

* The Chaworths were seated in Not-
tinghamshire at, or soon after, the Conquest.

Hinc vitam in coelis cedas, *Deus æque,
perennem,
Per hos in terris fama perennis erit.

TRANSLATION.

This tomb Frobenius' sapless bones conceals;
Fame through the world his sacred worth
reveals;

Of manners spotless, *Learning's* studious friend,
Best of whose soothing smile, *she* dreads her
end.

Wit's ancient monuments, recall'd to youth,
Attest in *brass* pride his skill and truth:
His name, just God, in heavenly joys survive!
On earth through us, while earth remains,
to live. E. B. G.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 4.
INCLOSED I send you half a sheet of
Footscap paper, whereby I presume
it's title is defined from the water-mark.
It may perhaps be worth while to note
this in your Magazine (*see plate II. fig.*
4.); and at the same time to ask whence
arises the water-mark of *three balls sus-*
pended from a triangle, for I have seen
exactly such at some pawnbrokers;
whence query, if there is not some cu-
rious historical anecdote upon which is
founded this water-mark?—*Pott* paper
is so called from originally bearing a
water-mark of a flower-pot.

Yours, &c. B. C.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 5.
TO your account of Gen. Prevost's
monument, p. 660. add: At the
West end are his arms—A. a hand hold-
ing a dagger, hilted, Or, issuing out of a
cloud proper; in chief, 2 mullets, Or;
impaling, G. a chevrons A. on a pale
A. the sun Or; crest, on a helmet the
hand and sword; over the shield, A P.;
under it, "Ob. May 4, 1786, aged 83."
The slab of the tomb rests on four clus-
tered columns, and covers the inscrip-
tion on a table on the North side, the
South side being plain. The whole
was executed by Mr. Bacon.

In East Barnet church-yard:

M. S.

of John Berry,
a faithfull servant
to Mr. Richardson's family
at Mount Pleasant.

He died Dec. 6, 1773;
aged 73 years.

Here lies old John, who in licentious days
Dar'd to be faithfull and to merit praise;
Chearfull in duty, obstinately just; [dust.
Stop, reader, then, and mark this servant's

* "Date numina justa" in the text. The
occasion of the change may justify it.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 4.
WHEN your correspondent O. O.
p. 659, who doubts the *fabula*
not to have belonged to a Roman, asks
the proof with that good manners with
which an inquisitive man should claim
information, he shall have proof positive
that it is a Roman coffin, and that it
buckled up the garment of a *Roman*
body. What! is the rock of Gibraltar
composed of petrified monkies? Mr.
Seguier's *fishes* are *fish*, not impressions;
one half of the split stones contains half
of each fish, at least they have that ap-
pearance. A. E. I. O. U.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 6.
PRAY accept my thanks for the in-
sertion of my former letters to Mr.
Paley in your valuable Miscellany. I
now send you the last of them; and am
sensible that nothing but the importance
of the subject could have recommended
them to your notice. Permit me to re-
peat, that I have not the least personal
animosity against that gentleman; and I
could wish to believe that he is not
himself aware of the destructive ten-
dency of his political doctrines.

I venerate the virtues of *Berkeley* (*see*
p. 478 of June Mag.), but solemnly de-
clare against trusting the cause of liberty
in the hands of so dangerous a dispu-
tant. No person will be surpris'd to
find that he, who denied the existence of
matter so plausibly as not to be refuted
by argument, should be able by sophis-
try to annihilate liberty. But plain men
will join me in rejecting these wild and
visionary refinements, spun in the scho-
lastic cells of the successors of *Duns*
Scotus and *Thomas Aquinas*, and appeal
to facts and experience. In answer to
such extravagancies, which prove no-
thing but the uncertainty and fallibility
of abstracted reasoning, we think it suf-
ficient to say of our liberty, the founda-
tion of which was laid by our intelli-
gent, though unlettered, Saxon ances-
tors, "*Nequeo monstrare, sed sentio tan-*
tum." PADILLA.

TO MR. PALEY.—LETTER IV.

"The single reign of Henry the Eighth will
serve to shew, that no tyranny can be
more severe than that which is exercised
by a concert with parliament; that arbi-
trary will may be made the sole rule of
government, even while the names and
forms of a free constitution are preserved;
that for a prince, or his minister, to be-
come our tyrant, there is no need to abolish
parliaments;

parliaments; there is no need that he who is master of one part of the legislature should endeavour to abolish the other two, when he can use, upon every occasion, the united strength of the whole; there is no need he should be a tyrant in the gross, when he can be so in detail, nor in name, when he can be so in effect; that for parliaments to establish tyranny, there is no need therefore to repeal Magna Charta, or any other of the great supports of our liberty. It is enough, if they put themselves corruptly and servilely under the INFLUENCE of such a prince, or such a minister. On the whole, I conclude that in the possible case here supposed, the first and principal object will be to destroy the constitution, under pretence of preserving the government, by corrupting our parliaments. There is surely but too much reason to suspect that the enemies of our constitution may attempt hereafter to govern by corruption, when it is pleaded for and recommended, as a necessary expedient of government, by men whose birth, education, and fortune, aggravate their crime, and their folly; by men whom honour, at least, should restrain from favouring so dishonourable a cause; and by men whose peculiar obligations to preach up MORALITY should restrain them, at least, from being the preachers of an immorality, above all others, abominable in its nature, and pernicious in its effects."

Bolingbroke's Dissert. on Parties, Let. X.

SIR,

AS I borrowed the motto to my last from *Locke*, I have taken the present from *Bolingbroke*, to shew you that the most eminent of both parties unite in detesting and reprobating your darling influence in parliament. Must it not astonish every reader to see that, in the *Principles of Moral Philosophy*, you should advance and defend doctrines which hurt even the moral feelings of a *Bolingbroke*?

If it were not for the pernicious consequences, it would be pleasant to observe how imperceptibly and plausibly mankind are deceived by names. Till of late, money was taken from us by the plain old word a *tax*; but now, as our language refines, our purses are emptied by a *commutation*; and, if our army continues to be increased, and our constitution undermined by revenue-laws, we may, like our forefathers, be again plundered by *benevolences*, and, like our neighbours, be beggared by *free gifts*. In the same manner, the coarse terms of *bribery* and *corruption*, of which our ancestors thought it a virtue to declare their abhorrence, have

lately, by the magic of sounds, cast off, all their malignity and offensive properties, and, as we are told by you, appear not only harmless, but even useful in the shape of influence.

"We protest, however, (say you) against any construction, by which what is here said shall be attempted to be applied to the justification of *bribery*, or of any clandestine reward or solicitation whatever. The very *secrecy* of such negotiations *confesses* or begets a consciousness of guilt.—Our apology relates solely to that influence which results from the acceptance or expectation of public preferments." p. 494. Your protest, Mr. *Paley*, against *bribery*, comes with a very bad grace, when you well know that your House of Commons, with only half of its members, as you acknowledge, chosen legally and constitutionally, is never filled without it. In our eyes, the person who receives a certain sum at once appears less dangerous to the constitution than he whose place depends upon his vote. What is a place with a salary but a standing bribe? Your distinction, which allows of bribing with lucrative preferments, and forbids the acceptance of sums of money, is permitting felony, but disapproving petit larceny. By your mode of reasoning it should seem that you are of opinion, that the wretched voter, "*whose poverty, but not his will, consents*" to take a bribe for his suffrage, towards the support of an indigent family, is more culpable than the worthless representative who, having at command all the necessaries and conveniences of life, vilely betrays his trust, and barters his venal voice in our senate for the emoluments of a place, to enable him to riot in luxury and extravagance.

You now observe, "In political, above all other subjects, the arguments, or rather the conjectures, on each side of a question, are often so equally poised, that the wisest judgements may be held in suspense. These I call subjects of *indifference*. But again, when the subject is not *indifferent* in itself, it will appear such to a great part of those to whom it is proposed, for want of information, or reflection, or experience, or capacity to collect and weigh the reasons by which either side is supported. These are subjects of *apparent indifference*." p. 495. I find myself totally at a loss to know what you intend by *political subjects of indifference*, and much wish that

you would strengthen your assertion by instances, as I cannot recollect a single vote, of a public nature, which can by any means be called *really* or even *apparently indifferent*. Was any vote, for example, which would have prevented the ruinous American war, *indifferent*? Was any vote, which would have stopped its progress, after fatal experience had shewn that the end proposed was impracticable, and that a continuance was only accumulating expence and disgrace, *indifferent*? Was any vote, Sir, which helped to add to our national debt, now increased to a sum that probably exceeds all the gold and silver in the hands of man, on the face of the whole earth, either *really* or *apparently indifferent*? I repeat my wish, that you would give us some instances of these political mysteries—these parliamentary enigmas which appear inexplicable to a great part of the assembly that you before assured us was composed of “*the most considerable landholders and merchants of the kingdom; the heads of the army, the navy, and the law; the occupiers of the great offices in the state; together with many private individuals, eminent by their knowledge, eloquence, or activity.*” p. 488. Are these the accomplished senators, Mr. Paley, whom you now think proper to degrade as “*wanting information, or reflection, or experience, or capacity, to collect and weigh the reasons by which either side is supported?*”—When you argue against a reform in parliament, you are hardly enough to ask, “*Does any new scheme promise to collect together more wisdom, or produce firmer integrity?*” p. 488. And you immediately afterward do not scruple to aver, that, “*Upon the whole, in the several plans which have been suggested, of an equal or a reformed representation, it will be difficult to discover any proposal that has a tendency to throw more of the business of the nation into the House of Commons, or to collect a set of men more fit to transact that business, or in general more interested in the national happiness and prosperity.*” Yet, when you are defending the influence of the crown, you affirm, that this greatest possible collection of the *wisdom and integrity* of the whole nation looks with *indifference* on the most important subjects, and is incapable of deciding on their merits, unless their eyes are previously brightened by the captivating glitter of *public preferments*. How will you reconcile such glaring inconsistencies?

You proceed, “According as the disposition of parliament is friendly or adverse to the recommendation of the crown, in matters which are really or apparently indifferent, as indifference hath been now explained, the business of empire will be transacted with *ease and conveniency*, or embarrassed with endless contention and difficulties.” p. 495. You should not have been contented with bare assertions, unsupported by examples. I call on you, Sir, to shew when, *the business of the empire was so embarrassed with contention and difficulty* in parliament as to be prejudicial to the nation? A person unacquainted with our history would have imagined, from the gloomy picture which you draw of *embarrassments, endless contentions, and difficulties*, that there had been frequent mention of fleets and armies lost—of trade annihilated—of cultivation blasted and famine produced, from *the adverse disposition of parliament to the recommendation of the crown*. An independent representative, who is solicitous for the general welfare, and inherits that sacred jealousy of the executive power, to which we are indebted for all that is dear to us, will not have your tenderness for the *ease and conveniency* of the servants of the publick, when set in competition with the inquiries and objections he feels it his bounden duty to make. He will think that the end of government is the good of the people, not the *ease and conveniency* of the officers of the crown. In despotic countries, indeed, the *ease and conveniency* of the minister is, we all know, principally studied. Surely you would not have us imagine that you prefer the profound silence and slavish acquiescence of a Turkish Divan to the free and open debates of an English Parliament. You forget what the Poet well remarks on the loud language of liberty:

Among ourselves, with too much heat,
We sometimes wrangle when we should
debate;

A consequential ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause.

“Nor is it (you add) a conclusion founded in *justice or experience*, that, because men are induced, by *views of interest*, to yield their support to measures, concerning which their judgement decides nothing, they may be brought, by *the same influence*, to act in *deliberate opposition to knowledge and duty.*” p.

* Compare this passage with the following: “If a father, or a master, any great
bene, &c.,

496. Your favourite scheme of preserving the constitution, and surrounding the throne with a regulated conflux of influence, reminds me of the experiment by which *Canute* reprov'd the fulsome flattery of his courtiers; and full as vain is your attempt to stop, at a certain height, the irresistible tide of venality. Can you suppose that men, whom you describe as so lost to all sense of shame, that having so little regard for the national welfare, they would, unless influenced by interested motives, "at least obstruct the conduct of public affairs by a wanton and perverse opposition?" p. 493. Can you seriously suppose, I say, that men so abandoned would feel remorse, and shrink from any measures they were directed to support?

You cannot but recollect, Sir, that in the summary directions given by *Moses* to the "judges and officers" of the Israelites, his principal injunction is against the "taking of a gift," for, directly contrary to your opinion, "a gift (says the inspired legislator) doth BLIND the eyes of the wise, and pervert the words of the righteous." *Exod. xxiii. 8, and Deut. xvi. 19.* Let it be remembered, that this restraint was thought necessary on rulers elected by the people, even under a theocracy.

To recur, however, to the melancholy experience of present times, in opposition to your impracticable distinctions. Mark how plainly Mr. *Dunning* puts you down. He observed, that "Nothing less than the most alarming and corrupt influence could induce a number of gentlemen in that House to support the Minister by their votes in those measures within doors, which they condemned and reprobated without." That this was the case, and within his own knowledge, he declared upon his honour; and added, that though he was not himself very squeamish, nor over-delicate in giving his opinion upon the measures of administration, he had never indulged himself in throwing upon them such severe epithets as bad fallen in his presence from the mouths of members abroad, who, notwithstanding, supported

benefactor, or one on whom my fortune depends, require my vote, I give it him of course, and my answer to all who ask me why I voted so and so is, that my father or my master obliged me; that I had received so many favours from, or had so great a dependence upon, such a one, that I was obliged to vote as he directed me." *B. II. ch. II. p. 50.*

them within those walls. Nor was the number small, for, but that the task would be too invidious, he could mention no less than fifty members of that House who had held that language and conduct." See *Parliamentary Debates*, April 6, 1780.

We are at last arrived at your courtly corollary, which, by the perplexity and peculiarity of its style, I may fairly conclude, insinuates more than you dare openly avow. "When we reflect upon the power of the House of Commons to exert a compliance with its resolutions from the other parts of the legislature, or to put to death the constitution by a refusal of the annual grants of money, to the support of the necessary functions of government — when we reflect, also, what motives there are, which, in the vicissitudes of political interests and passions, may one day arm and point this power against the executive magistrate — when we attend to these considerations, we shall be led perhaps to acknowledge, that there is not more of paradox than of probability in that important but much-decried apophthegm, THAT AN INDEPENDENT PARLIAMENT IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE EXISTENCE OF THE MONARCHY." p. 496. Is this, Sir, the same House of Commons which, when it suited you, you represented as fallen into so humble and weak a condition, that it was prudent for them to submit quietly to the interference of the peers in their elections, to "help to keep the government of the country" in their hands; in which, you were pleased to say, "it would not perhaps long continue to reside, if so powerful and wealthy a part of the nation as the peerage compose were excluded from all share and interest in its constitution."

Had you, Mr. *Paley*, spoken out boldly, and declared, that to entrust any powers to the Commons beyond those necessary to regulate an inclosure-bill, or a road-act, were highly dangerous to the constitution — that our ancestors were egregiously mistaken when they invested them with the right of granting money, and of impeaching state-delinquents — and that it would be for the public safety to have these privileges transferred to the Crown; you might then, however the doctrine would have outraged the minds of men, have claimed the merit of publishing sentiments of which you were not ashamed. But to contend, that when half of the House of Commons are unconstitutionally chosen,

It is an improvement on the original plan; to assert, that if men with specious qualifications be returned, "*it signifies little who return them*;" to say, exultingly, "*Does any new scheme promise to collect more wisdom or produce firmer integrity*;" to ask, "*where would be the inconvenience if the King should nominate a limited number of his servants to seats*;" to doubt whether any endeavour to diminish the influence of the Crown "*be good or even innocent*;" to suppose the Commons absurd enough, unless restrained by views of interest, "*to obstruct the conduct of public affairs by a wanton opposition*;" to declare, that the national business is so obscure that it is indifferent to members on which side of a question they vote; to divide influence (I will not offend you with the synonymous term *bribery*) into useful and pernicious; and to produce this string of libels on our form of government, the peculiar pride of our own nation, and the envy and admiration of foreigners, merely to raise suspicions and difficulties concerning its excellency, on no better ground than the wild surmise which you call a "*probability*" of what "*may perhaps one day*" happen, that the representatives of the people may "*put to death the constitution*;" is surely a disingenuous and blameable duplicity. It must be apparent to every reader, that your real intention is, to enlarge the powers of the Crown by encroaching on the rights of the subject.

To your speculative arguments, drawn from what *may* happen by the abuse of power by the people, but of which you do not give us a single symptom or precedent, I will now oppose plain matter of fact, and the uniform experience of ages. Let Englishmen weigh well in their memory, that the Romans were deprived of their freedom by the venality of their senate—that the parliaments of France were sunk into their present insignificance by the influence which the bribery of a tyrant gained over them—that the political profligacy of the Swedish diets debased a limited elective monarchy into Asiatic despotism—that the Cortes of Spain were the most independent and most respectable body of representatives in Europe, till the treasures of Peru and Mexico tempted them to betray their country—and that, by the same baleful influence over their Cortes and States, fell the liberties of Portugal, Bohemia, and Hungary—Let it also be remembered, that each of

these kingdoms, when humbled by slavery, lost as much of their national importance as they did of their freedom—To pass over the rest, Spain, formerly the scourge and terror of Europe, though so blessed with every advantage of situation and climate, and regularly supplied with sterling millions from America, hath, since that fatal change, gradually dwindled into a feeble opponent, not able to prevent the insults and depredations of the rovers of Barbary. What public calamities, arising from the people exercising their inherent rights, can you bring to place against this monitory catalogue of enslaved nations, where the legislative power, corrupted by the executive, with the assistance indeed, in several cases, of prostitute ecclesiastics, hath surrendered into the hands of a tyrant the liberties it was chosen to preserve? Not but that the form of Senate, Parliament, Diet, Cortes, and States, was studiously kept up, and perverted into a formidable instrument of oppression. Even the Sicilians, groaning under the arbitrary sway of Spain, still retain the name and shadow of a parliament, founded on the same principles as our own, by their Norman ancestors. But we need not go so far from home for instances, while your own Houses of Convocation, Sir, are, after the idle formality of elections to represent the clergy, hung out, at the renewal of every parliament, to let Englishmen see how long the lifeless corpse of an institution will remain entire after its spirit is departed.

Till you are able then, Mr. Paley, to produce such a list, every uninfluenced person must invert your servile apothegm, and affirm, that it appears manifest, from the infallible evidence of practice and experience, that a dependent parliament is incompatible with the existence of a free constitution. PADILLA.

MR. URBAN, Manchester, June 22.
THE erection of a new gaol for the division of Ipswich, and of a house of correction for that of St. Edmond's-bury, having engaged the attention of the inhabitants of Suffolk, Capel Loft, esq. an able and active magistrate of that county, consulted Dr. John Jebb concerning their polity and construction. The answer returned by him was printed in 1785; and I was honoured by Mr. Loft with a copy of the tract, which is now inserted in the 2d vol. of the Doctor's works. It is written in the true spirit

spirit of philanthropy, and contains many judicious and important observations. But differing in opinion from the amiable and respectable author on one essential point, I availed myself of the privilege granted me, and transmitted my sentiments to Mr. Loft without reserve, trusting they would be communicated to Dr. Jebb, whose friendly correspondence I sometimes enjoyed. But the melancholy event of his death occurred about the time when my letter arrived; and it was delivered to Lord Chedworth, as chairman, for the consideration of the justices at the quarter-session. If you think such a mite towards the general stock of public information, on a subject which now happily interests the physician, the philosopher, and the statesman, in almost every country of Europe, will be an acceptable contribution, the publication of it in your Repository will oblige your constant reader,

T. P.

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Percival to Capel Loft, Esq. of Tresson Hall, near Bury, in Suffolk, on the Subject of Prisons.

SIR, *Manchester, Jan. 26, 1786.*

PERMIT me to return my grateful acknowledgements for your very obliging letter; which, though dated Sept. 22, 1785, arrived only three weeks ago, together with an interesting tract on the construction and polity of prisons. I admire the ability, and honour the patriotic zeal, which this little work displays; and perhaps I shall but evince my respect for the Editor, by offering to him such comments or remarks as the perusal of it has suggested to my mind.

Though under the form of a query, it seems to be laid down as a *postulatum*, that, when infection has once taken place in a prison inclosed by high walls, it will continue to exert its baneful powers with various degrees of malignity, notwithstanding all the cautions which may be employed to counteract its influence: and it is therefore recommended, as *essential* to salubrity, that a dry moat, with shelving sides, like a line of circumvallation, should surround, at a proper distance, the place of confinement; that from the bottom of this moat a wall should be raised, 25 feet in height; but that the top of it should not exceed the level of the soil. I apprehend that this mode of inclosure is unpracticable in large towns, where an extent of land adequate to it, with a

proper drainage, can seldom be obtained; that it would diminish the terrors of imprisonment to the spectators without, and to the malefactors within; that it might afford means of dangerous communication between them; that it is in no situation indispensably necessary; and that the forcible manner in which it is urged, by such respectable authorities, may render the visitation of most gaols, on their present unalterable construction, too alarming to be undertaken by any honorary inspectors, whether delegated in rotation from the magistracy, as Mr. Howard recommends, or appointed by authority of parliament. I shall not trespass either on your time or my own, by engaging in the discussion of each of these topics: but I feel it incumbent on me to submit to your candid consideration the reasons which lead me to controvert the opinion, "that walls above the level of the inhabited surface are incompatible with the necessary ventilation of a prison."

Ever since the receipt of your letter, I have paid particular attention to the action of the wind in the court-yard at the back of my dwelling-house, which is a quadrangular area of about 3240 square feet, in the center of which are planted a few trees and shrubs. On the North side it is screened by the house, which is three stories high, and 18 yards in length. The South side is occupied by a stable, coach-house, &c. On each of the other sides, lower offices are erected; but behind these, considerable buildings rise, the property of my neighbours. This area, therefore, is as much secluded from ventilation as the court-yards in many of our prisons; yet I have uniformly observed, that a very gentle wind suffices to give motion to the shrubs, and even to blow about the straw and other light bodies on the flagged pavement, with which it is environed. The sunshine also, on the calmest day, cannot fail, by the heat which it communicates, to dissipate the noxious vapours, and renovate the air. And every shower of rain performs the same salutary office.

The means of obviating contagion, or the antidotes to it, where it subsists, seem to be three-fold. 1st, Such as weaken its energy by *dilution*, or by a minute division of its particles. 2dly, Such as operate solely on the human body, by counteracting its susceptibility of infection. 3dly, Such as affect the poison itself, rendering it innoxious, by producing

producing some chemical or other change in its nature. A familiar analogy may at once illustrate and confirm this proposition. It is well known, that a grain of tartar emetic will excite vomiting. But if this antimonial preparation be dissolved in a very large portion of water, the emetic power which it possessed will be destroyed. The same loss of power will ensue if a dose of opium be administered either previously or in conjunction with it, by which the stomach will become insensible to its action. And lastly, if an alkaline salt be added to it, the decomposition thus produced will render it inert. A knowledge of these several correctives of contagion is interesting to the magistrate as well as to the physician. But the most important of them, and what is now chiefly to be considered, is *dilation*, which may, I trust, be accomplished, so as to obviate the communication of infection, by smaller supplies of fresh air, than you seem to apprehend.

Contagion, like all other poisons, must subsist in some definite quantity, or degree of concentration, to be capable of producing its deleterious effects. And though the *minimum*, or least point of activity, under which, when reduced by diffusion, it becomes innoxious, hath not, and perhaps cannot, be precisely ascertained, yet we have sufficient evidence to satisfy us that this subsists at no great distance from its source. Dr. Mackenzie, who practised physic 30 years in the cities of Smyrna and Constantinople, assures us, that he was never afraid to go into a large house wherein a person lay under the plague, provided the patient was confined to one room. And the Rev. Thomas Dawes, chaplain to the British factory at Aleppo, in his account of a dreadful pestilence which raged with such violence in that place in the years 1761 and 1762, that from two to three hundred persons were buried daily, relates that the plague twice broke out in two houses adjoining to that in which the British Consul lived: but although, according to the custom of the East, they constantly slept during the months of July and August in the open air on the house top, and a Franciscan friar, whose bed was only six yards distant from that of Mr. Dawes (both being placed near a wall eight feet high, by which the terraces of the two houses were separated), died of the disease after two days illness, yet he and all the family escaped infection.

I shall recite a more remarkable fact from the authority of my late honoured friend, Sir John Pringle, which still further illustrates what has been advanced. In the year 1750, on the 7th of May, the sessions commenced at the Old Bailey, and continued several days, during which time more criminals were tried, and a greater multitude was present, than usual. This court is only 30 feet square; and the corruption of the air was aggravated by the foul steams of the bail-dock, and of two rooms opening into it, in which the prisoners were the whole day crowded together, till they were brought forth to take their trial. The bench consisted of six persons, four of whom died of the gaol distemper, together with two or three of the counsel, one of the undersheriffs, several of the Middlesex jury, and above 40 other persons. It is to be noted, that the Chief Justice, who sat on the Lord Mayor's right-hand, escaped; whilst his Lordship, with the rest of the bench on his left, was seized with the infection; that the Middlesex jury, on the same side of the court, lost many, whilst the London jury, opposite to them, received no injury; and that, of the multitude present, but one or two, or at most a small number, of those that were on the side of the court to the Lord Mayor's right-hand, were taken ill. Sir John Pringle ascribes this partial action of contagion to the opening of a window at the end of the court most distant from the bench, by which he deems it probable that the poisonous miasms were directed to, and accumulated in, that part of the hall where the fatality so remarkably occurred. And I think we are equally warranted to conclude, from his narrative, that the air of the whole court must have been contaminated, and that a moderate degree of dilution sufficed to render the contagious particles innoxious.

Thus far I had written more than a month ago, as you will perceive by the date of my letter. Successive and very urgent engagements have dissipated my thoughts on this interesting subject, and still continue to engross my time. I hope you will not infer from the observations, which I have with much freedom suggested to you, that I regard the ventilation of gaols as an object of little importance; for it appears to me to claim the most serious attention, so far as it can be rendered compatible with the essential purposes of confinement.

And I rejoice to find that Mr. Blackburne, an ingenious architect now employed in this county, and in various other parts of England, in the erection of new prisons, proposes to surround them with a wall of no great height, but covered at the top with *chevaux de frise*, which will afford perfect security, at the same time that it is pervious to the wind.

I meant to have offered to you some hints concerning the accommodation, cloathing, diet, indulgences, and medical treatment of the prisoners, as they relate to the prevention or cure of the gaol-distemper. But I have at present no leisure to digest my thoughts; and it is probable they would convey little information to one who has so fully considered these subjects. When you see Dr. Jebb, be pleased to present my best respects, to him: he has a claim to the warm esteem of every lover of his country.

This letter will be conveyed to you by Mr. Blackburne. I am called to a meeting of our magistrates, which is to be held to-day for the purpose of conferring with him on the erection of a new prison here.

I have the honour to be, with very cordial respect, Sir, your most faithful, humble servant, THO. PERCIVAL.

REMARKABLE OLD YEW TREES.

SPELMAN, in his *Antiquities of England and Ireland**, I am told, mentions the famous Yews at Gawsforth, in Cheshire, the seat of Lord Harrington, which was the jointure estate of his mother the late countess. Any of your readers, Mr. Urban, that has his book, would do me a favour by looking into the truth of this; for it will appear evident to every visitor (as it did to me), that two of them, at least, must have been replaced since his time †.

Francis Noel Clarke Munday, Esq; the worthy proprietor of a villa at Allestry near Derby, would likewise oblige us very highly by informing us, through your channel, the age of his very old Yew.

There is another old Yew in Mapleton church yard, Derbyshire.

Another in Little Missenden, near Amerham, Bucks.

One seemingly older, and more remarkable, being split in two by a thunder-bolt, and so widely separated, as to have the appearance of two trees, is in Rickmansworth church-yard, Herts.

Yours, &c.

T. O.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

THE observation made by your correspondent B. B. p. 592, upon the use of the ancient Scottish adverb (for such I esteem it to be) *Umquiblie*, brought to my mind a certificate, which is in my possession, of the baptism of *my great-grandfather*; an *exact* copy of which I herewith transmit to you, imagining that it may not be unacceptable to some of your readers, as it will serve to confirm the justice of your correspondent's observation, and, like his extract, to display the ancient custom of writing *d* instead of *th*: at the same time that it will exhibit a mode of writing the numeral M for a thousand in a way which I never remember seeing elsewhere, and upon which I should be glad of the thoughts of any of your antiquarian, especially Scottish, correspondents, if they think it deserving their attention. Yours, &c. E.

"James Bouden, laifull sone to *umquiblie* Richard Bouden and Agnes Mader*, was baptised the nineteenth day of Februarie, jaj vjc and thirtie-eight years in the church of the parish of Kelfo †. The witnesses of his batisme wer Robert Allan and William Yett. These presents ar extracted out of the Church-Register of the said parish, June 10, jaj vjc and threescore sixteen years by M. GEO. ADAM, Cl.^r

Indorsed, "Extract of James Bouden his age."

Mr. URBAN,

April 17.

EVERY man, who lays before the publick a new fact, relative to any of the three kingdoms of nature, offers an acceptable present to all lovers of natural history, and contributes something to the improvement of a science of which, though a good deal is already known, much yet remains to be discovered.

The communication of your correspondent who signs himself A, inserted in your Magazine for November last †, relative to the effect of *buckwheat* upon swine, may be considered as a valuable present of this sort. And it is the more valuable as, notwithstanding that this plant has so long been in common use, in many parts of this and other naions of Europe, as an article of food both for men and cattle, and, as such, has been very generally cultivated, little notice

* This name I apprehend to have been written in more modern times *Mather*, as that of the husband was afterward written *Bowden*.

† In the shire of Roxburgh, in Scotland.

‡ Vol. LVI. p. 957.

* Qu. what work is this? EDITOR

† See Gent. Mag. Jan. 1781.

has

has hitherto been taken of the properties of any part of it, excepting the seed. I have indeed no where, as I recollect, met with the smallest mention relative to the use or effects of the leaves, excepting by Ray and Bœclerus; both of whom, the former in his *Historia Plantarum**, and the latter in his *Cynosura Materia Medica Continuata*†, say, from Dodonæus, "Herba viridi, priusquam semen maturuerit, boves & jumenta pascuntur:" and by Crantz, who, in his *Materia Medica & Cbirurgica*‡, tells us, that "Succum ex recenti planta pressum illachrymantibus oculis mederi CRATO habet."

But though the fact appears to be new, and is certainly curious, yet, if duly considered, it will not, I imagine, be found to militate against what is said by Dr. Withering, concerning this plant, in his *Botanical Arrangement*. He asserts, it is true, that "swine refuse to eat it." But this assertion relates, I presume, to the herb, or unripe plant, and not to the plant in a state of maturity, and full of ripe seeds; since it is not only well known that they are fond of the seeds of buckwheat, but he informs us, in his Preface §, that "when horses, cows, &c. are said to eat the plant, it means, that they eat the *leaves* of it."

Single observations or experiments must ever afford a very feeble and unsatisfactory evidence. Even such as have been frequently repeated, and of which the results are, or appear to be, perfectly similar, may lead into erroneous conclusions, unless they be made with that scrupulous exactness and nice discrimination which alone can render their testimony clear, specific, and decisive. Hence it is, that, amidst so many observations, and such a variety of experiments, we meet with so little useful truth. The former are easily multiplied, but they are not easily made with that accuracy and precision which are necessary to the discovery of the latter.

In our enquiries, in particular, with a view to find out the different vegetables best adapted for the nourishment of the several sorts of domestic animals, a frequent repetition of the experiments, and great care in conducting them, are indispensably requisite, because there is a variety of circumstances which may alter the results, and give occasion to erroneous deductions. To be complete, they should be made with the roots,

stalks, leaves, flowers, and seeds, of each plant separately, and in their several states of maturity; for there are instances in which the same animal will not only feed upon one part of a plant, and reject another, but will feed upon, or reject, the same plant, in the different stages of its growth. The plants should be newly gathered, and quite fresh; great care should be taken not to bruise them; and they should not lie near, or be touched by, any thing which can give them a taste, or smell, which does not belong to them. The animals on which the trials are made should neither be so hungry as to devour almost every vegetable that is offered to them, nor so full as to refuse food altogether. Nor should the experiments be made upon animals which have been long kept up, and in a state of abstinence, from fresh vegetable food; nor on the first appearance of fresh grass, in the beginning of Spring; as, under such circumstances, they will not only devour such plants as they would otherwise refuse, but will even eat greedily of such as are poisonous to them. Nor should several plants be given them mixed together; since they will eat of many, when combined with others that they are fond of, which they would refuse if offered to them alone; a fact which may be daily observed among cattle at pasture, where, among the numberless plants which spring up promiscuously, they are often under the necessity of cropping, with their favourites, others which they dislike. The same may be remarked of vegetables in a dry state. It is obvious that there is a necessity of such promiscuous eating in feeding upon hay; in which, if the bulk of the plants which it contains be such as they like, they will pay no regard to a few of a less grateful sort. Indeed, some plants, which they dislike when green, become less disgusting, and even grateful, when dry. Most persons may have an opportunity of observing, that cows will eat young nettles, and thistles, when cut down and withered, which they would not touch while fresh, and growing. And, besides the most exact attention to every circumstance of this kind, to avoid error, the same experiment should not only be frequently repeated, but be made with many animals of the same species at the same time.

That the different parts of the same plant are sometimes possessed of very different

* Tom. I. p. 182.

† Tom. I. p. 3.

‡ P. 250.

§ P. 14.

different properties, either in kind or degree, I need only instance in the common *benbane*, and the large garden *poppy*; of which the seeds of the former are much milder than the leaves, stalks, or roots; and those of the latter are mild, wholesome, and nutritious, while the rest of the plant is highly narcotic.

The sagacity of animals in distinguishing those plants, or parts of plants, which afford them wholesome and nourishing food, from such as would be less nourishing, or perfectly pernicious, is the effect of an instinct kindly given to them for a variety of useful purposes, by an enumeration of which now, Mr. Urban, I should engross too much room in your valuable repository. But, though powerful in its operation, this instinct is not infallible, and will often give way to the strong impulse of an impatient appetite: and, as swine are by nature nasty, incurious, and voracious feeders, they are the more likely to eat, without scruple, what they would refuse when alone and unmixed, if they happen to meet with it intermixed with other food of which they are remarkably fond. Now this seems to have been the case with regard to their devouring the growing *buckwheat*, as mentioned by your correspondent. It is said to have been *ripe*. They are known to be fond of the seed of *buckwheat*; and it is a practice in some parts of this country, as well as abroad, to feed them upon it, as a food which they devour greedily, and which is found to fatten them remarkably soon. But I can no where learn that it is apt to intoxicate them; an effect which could not but have been noticed, had it been the natural one of a seed so much in use. The intoxication, therefore, in the instance in question was, most probably, the noxious effect of the herb and stalk; both of which, it is likely, they would have refused, had not their natural antipathy to them been overcome by the too powerful allurements of the favourite food with which the inebriating poison was united. THEOPHRASTUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

IN a conversation that lately passed upon the subject of saltpetre, and the advantages which the French and other nations derive from the manufactory of this important article, the reasons that are commonly assigned for our neglect of this branch of business were taken in-

to consideration, and their futility exposed; which, being made public, I flatter myself may induce our countrymen to renew their attempts this way. In the first place, it was observed, that this business was carried on abroad by many of the meanest and most illiterate persons in France, &c. that the materials were of the most trifling nature, and easily procured, which particularly recommended this employment to those of small fortune, and to the poor and industrious in general; from whence it was that the saltpetre-makers in large towns were so numerous, that in appearance there was no difficulty in this practice, so that no fears could well be entertained of our succeeding in it; that many of our countrymen had failed in their attempts to make saltpetre was allowed, but that this could never justly discourage others whilst we are able to shew, that this may have been owing to some errors they have been guilty of in the practical part; for, plain as this practice is, it does not follow that no errors can be committed in it, particularly in the choice of materials.

The materials employed in common upon this occasion are, the rubbish of old houses, the bottoms of stinking pits and ditches, and the like. But the rubbish of every old house will not answer this purpose: it must be selected from the ruins of those that have been occupied by the filthiest inhabitants, or have otherwise been impregnated with the most putrid vapours. Nor will the bottoms of stinking ditches answer this end till they have been taken out and have lain for a considerable time mixed up with fallen lime, or other absorbent earths; circumstances which we have reason to think have not always been attended to.

The scarcity of wood-ashes in this kingdom has commonly been urged as an insuperable objection to our attempting to make saltpetre in England; which must lose much of its weight, when it is considered that pot-ash is made in many of our counties with good advantage; a proof that, in these parts of the kingdom, wood-ashes can be neither scarce nor dear; and must entirely vanish when it is known that a solution of foreign pot-ash will answer the same end; a discovery lately made by the French, who, in many of their provinces, have laboured under as great a defect of wood-ashes as the English.

Other discouragements have been thrown in our way. We have been told, that,

that, in case we should ever succeed in this business, our India Company would most certainly reduce the price of this article so low as to render it not worth following; a most idle suggestion; as if, in such a case, our Government would not lay such a duty upon all saltpetre imported, as amply to encourage our own manufactory of it.

We have next the fears and cares of some considerate persons, that, if the business of saltpetre-making was once encouraged in England, our fields would soon be robbed of their manure, and we might in a short time want bread. But these persons, surely, do not consider the large quantity of filth and dirt in our populous towns that is every day suffered to be washed away by the rain, and which, being collected, might be applied to this use, and thus convert a nuisance into a benefit, at the same time that it might find employment for a number of our poor. Moreover, that if the richest dung, for which there is no need, was here employed, after it had supplied the saltpetre-maker's use, it would furnish the farmer with a larger quantity of manure of the same kind and nature with that which is called *soap-muck*. But who, it may be asked, can afford to wait the tedious time that is required to bring the materials to maturity? The answer is ready; very plainly the French, the Germans, the Swedes, &c. and why not the English, were they fairly initiated in this business?

If, after all, the state and condition of the saltpetre-makers abroad afford us no very pleasing prospect; their toil and labour to obtain a bare livelihood, &c.; the true cause should be taken into consideration; that these artificers, if they may be so called, are obliged to sell the product of their labour to the respective governments under which they live, who affix so low a price upon it, as to afford them the most trifling profit. Were the French permitted to carry their saltpetre to an English market, the superior price they might obtain for it would soon make an alteration in their condition.

Being firmly persuaded that the objections above enumerated have chiefly prevented us from turning our attention to this object, I have thought proper, in the first place, to use my best endeavours to remove them; and, in some future letter, shall give a minute description of the practice of making saltpetre abroad, if you shall judge the present worth publication.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN.

Sept. 9.

I N reply to a letter in your Magazine for last month, in which I am charged "with being much more inaccurate and imperfect than your Old Correspondent, who had his information from the best authorities," give me leave to say, that what I communicated to you was written from no other motives than a regard for truth, and the respect I entertain for your valuable Miscellany. The note you have added to that letter is alone a sufficient proof of the erroneous account your Old Correspondent had before sent you; for almost all the institutions there enumerated had been mentioned by him as having been visited by the Commissioners before they set out on their visit to the Naval Hospitals. The dates I gave you were certainly accurate; for those concerning which I had any doubt were supplied by the kindness of M. Tenon.—The Commissioners left London with a design of going to no other places than those they actually visited; and, as a proof of this, I may observe that they took with them letters of introduction only to those places. The Marquis d'Herbonville (notwithstanding your Old Correspondent's assertion to the contrary) accompanied them through the whole of their tour, and of course was with them both at Plymouth and Portsmouth, though he did not visit the Naval Hospitals at those places, the orders of Government having extended only to the two Commissioners. The Marquis came back with them to London, and, after accompanying them in their visit to the Charter-house, and several other public institutions here, set out with them for Paris. Since their return, their report, which is said to be very flattering to this country, has been read at the Academy of Sciences.

T.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

I SEND you a short, but authentic, abstract of the very excellent new code of criminal laws, published by the Grand Duke of Tuscany on Nov. 30, 1786, of which a very inadequate, and, in some respects, erroneous account, has been given in the news-papers, and in your Mag. for January last, p. 72, with the addition of a tale of capricious cruelty, which, I am well informed, is absolutely false.

From the following outlines of so noble a system of criminal jurisprudence

(which does the greatest honour both to the head and heart of the princely legislator), your readers will be enabled to form some idea of the liberal and humane spirit which pervades the whole. Of the sanguinary nature of our own penal laws complaints are daily made with but too much justice; while the frequency of capital punishments in this country proves at once their inefficacy towards the prevention of crimes, and the consequent necessity of a material reform in our penal laws. This subject has been repeatedly brought forward in parliament, though nothing effectual has hitherto resulted from their deliberations upon it. From the small extent of the Tuscan dominions, the nature of the government, and other local circumstances, it would be absurd to suppose that a code, compiled for their immediate use, can be adopted here, in any part, without much alteration and modification. But I am of opinion that many useful hints might be collected by an attentive considerer of the Tuscan code, towards the improvement of our own. It would, therefore, give me much pleasure to hear that this foreign system of legislation (of which there are a few copies in England) has sufficiently engaged the attention of some active member of parliament, to induce him to take a leading part in the introduction of a body of criminal laws, more humane towards the unhappy objects of them, and more beneficial to the community, than that which at present prevails. Such an undertaking, prosecuted with vigour and perseverance, would entitle the promoter of it to every reward which a grateful people could bestow, and would immortalize his name among the best benefactors of his country.

In the preamble of the edict it is set forth, that the legislator does not publish it without due experience; but that having, by his sovereign authority, mitigated all punishments for the 20 years he has reigned, he has found that crimes, instead of increasing, have remarkably diminished; the less very rarely happening, the greater being totally unheard of. It proceeds to abolish all capital punishments; branding, strappado, and all punishments that mutilate; torture; confiscation of goods, and forfeiture of estates; and, finally, treasons of every kind, equalling them to crimes against individuals. It then proportions the following punishments

to the nature of the crimes; trifling fines, in no case exceeding 300 crowns; private whipping; imprisonment, never to exceed a twelvemonth; banishment to a less or greater distance; pillory without banishment; pillory with banishment; public whipping; public whipping on an ass: for the women, confinement in the house of correction from one year upwards; if for life, the substitute for death, the criminal to have a different dress, on which are to be sewed the words *ultimo supplizio*: for the men, condemnation to the public works, as in the mines in the isle of Elbo, the scoop-boats of Leghorn, &c. from three years upwards; if for life, a different dress like that for the women, and, besides a ring to the leg, a double chain, naked feet, and the employment of the most fatiguing kind. Besides, the trials are simplified; the prisoner has many advantages he had not before; the frequency of oaths is diminished, all evidence being to be given without, except on the prisoner's requiring an oath to be administered to any suspected witness, when it is to be performed in a very solemn manner. And even the few fines that are to be levied are not to go to the treasury, but to make a fund for the indemnification of those who have suffered by insolvent or fugitive criminals.

Such are the principal heads of this excellent edict! I subjoin to it a translation of a genuine letter, written by the special command of the Grand Duke himself, in answer to an address presented to him on the part of a numerous body of his subjects, wherein they requested his permission to erect an equestrian statue to his honour, in testimony of their grateful sense of his new code of criminal law; for which purpose 12,000 crowns were subscribed in three days.

“His Royal Highness the Grand Duke has seen the address, subscribed by several persons, wherein they request his permission to erect a statue of bronze; and he has also been informed of the eagerness with which this work is desired, and with which, without any preconceived plan, and without any special promoter, they are unanimously forming a fund to effect it. His Royal Highness, who considers the love and gratitude of his subjects as the most flattering reward of his constant attention to the public good, has received, with the most heart-felt delight, this

new and unequivocal proof of their affection; which, from the manner in which it has been offered, does equal honour to the character of the nation, and to their sovereign. He does not object entirely to some public token, which may perpetuate the memory of his paternal solicitude for the happiness of his people, and of the grateful and sincere affection borne to him by his people in return; but he thinks that a plain inscription on a marble tablet, affixed to some public building, will suffice for this purpose. If, however, the subscribers are desirous of employing, in an undertaking of a public nature, the sum they have offered for the statue, of which he totally disapproves, it will be much more agreeable to him, that so a work of ostentation and luxury they prefer some work of public use: and, towards an undertaking of this sort, his Royal Highness desires to be considered as a subscriber of whatever sum may be wanting to complete it."

Among many proposed inscriptions, the following is the best:

"PETRO LEOPOLDO, P. R. A.

Quod omni in reos, vel suspectos, sciendi atrocitate remoti, novam de criminibus tumidissimam legem ediderit: questionis sæpe invidiosæ cruciatus, et semper injustos, adversas infontibus tantum bonorum publicationes, et capitalem poenam nemini unquam debitam divinâ sanctione abrogaverit: perduellionis criminationem (maxime sui et subditorum læsæ) sublatam voluerit: principi optimo, patri indulgentissimo gratulatur Hetruria."

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

IN continuation of Extracts from the FERECULUM LITERARIUM of JENSIIUS, and of Observations thereon, let us turn to St. Matthew, chap. xiv. ver.

6. The acceptance of Γενεσις to signify a "birth-day" is defended against the opinion of those critics whom AMMONIUS has misled by making the following distinction: "Γενέθλια and Γενεσις differ from each other; for Γενέθλια is applied to signify the birth-day of persons still living; but Γενεσις the day on which any one died." (See the article Γενέθλια in AMMONIUS's treatise Περὶ ὁμοίων καὶ διαφορῶν λέξεων, at the end of SCAPULA's Lexicon.)—"In what sense," says JENSIIUS, "can the day of death be called Γενεσις, when the whole word has nothing in it which can signify death, but is entirely

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appropriated to express the beginning of birth, and the commemoration of the natal day? The celebration of the day on which a person died were more properly called the Νεκυσις. SUIDAS has with more judgement defined Γενεσις, "The commemoration of a person's being born, which returns after a year's interval." Ἡ δὲ ἐκείνου ἐπιφοίτουσας του τεχθῆτος μνημη, almost the same words in which he defines Γενέθλια. The mistake of AMMONIUS is farther shewn by citations from DIOGENES LAERTIUS and PLUTARCH; which prove, that Γενέθλια was not appropriated barely to signify the commemoration of persons still living, and those only, but was also used to imply commemorating the natal day of those who were dead. "The whole distinction, therefore, and definition of AMMONIUS is futile and false; as indeed are many others made by those grammarians, who often fall into such mistakes; so that, in order to learn the Greek language, WE MUST HAVE RECOURSE TO ORIGINALS THEMSELVES, RATHER THAN TO GRAMMARIANS AND COMMENTATORS; since,

"From the high source more pure the waters flow,
Than the mix'd turbid stream that runs below."

MATTHEW and MARK, in calling the commemoration of the birth-day Γενεσις, do indeed use a word less common, but yet one that was taken to express a "birth-day," and which, in its own nature, denotes the natal day, whether that day be held in honour of the living or dead."

[OBS. The propriety of JENSIIUS's remark on γενεσις, and the futility of AMMONIUS's distinction, will be more evident, if we examine the passage referred to by the excellent and learned PARKHURST, in confirmation of the interpretation he gives of the word: Πας δὲ πατρι τούτῳ ποιῶν, καὶ λαπρὶ οἱ Ἕλληες τα Γενεσις. Herodot. IV. 26. The historian is here speaking of an extraordinary custom among the ISSÉDONES: "When the father of any person dies, all the relations bring cattle: when they have offered sacrifice, and cut the flesh of the cattle to pieces, they cut to pieces also the dead father of the person, who entertains them; and, mixing all the flesh together, they make a feast. Then,

Then, stripping off the hair from the head, and making the skull clean, they adorn it with gold, and afterwards use it as a sacred vessel, with which they perform annual religious rites of sacrifice and libation. Every son observes this custom in honour of his father, just as the Greeks observe the (γενεσις) birth-day feasts when a son is born."—The historian undoubtedly meant to point out, that the ISSEDONES acted directly contrary to the Greeks, by instituting savage rites of festivity at the time of a father's death; whereas the Greeks bewailed that event, but rejoiced at the birth of children.

Among the Scholia GREGORIANA is one to this effect: "The word γενεσις signifies not only the birth-day, but, when mention is made of kings, it implies also the day on which kings elect began first to undertake their government. This day, therefore, in HOSEA, is called the "day of the king," (see Hof. vii. 5); and from this, as from the birth-day, they numbered his years: so that kings were said to live as long time as they reigned. Thus SAUL is called "the son of a year," when he had reigned only one year, (1 Sam. xiii. 1.)

DODDRIDGE, after ELSNER, remarks, that GROTIUS, HEINSIUS, and RELAND, interpreted the γενεσις to be the day of HEROD's accession, rather than of his birth; but surely neither St. Matthew nor St. Mark means any thing more than his "birth-day:" for though γενεσις occurs but twice in the New Testament, yet Παλιγγενεσις is used in St. Matthew, xix. 28, St. Paul's Ep. Tit. iii. 5; and the sense in which that word is taken clearly ascertains the acception in which the Evangelists used γενεσις.]

St. MATT. xvi. 18. Πύλαι Ἀδου.

"Πύλαι Ἀδου is an old expression, often used by HOMER; as in Il. v. 646, Il. ix. 312:

Ἐχθρὸς γὰρ μοι κείνος ὅμως Αἰδάο Πύλῃσι

Ὅς γ' ἔτιρσι μαι κευθῖσι ἐν Φρίσι, ἄλλο δὲ βασιῖ.

And Odyss. xiv. 156. In like manner, mention is made by VIRGIL of the "Janua Ditis." Without doubt, the ancients meant the entrance to the shades below, which entrance was always open to those who were entering, but shut to them when once they had

entered, as VIRGIL intimates; wherefore HOMER, in Il. viii. 15, calls the gates Σιδερίαι; and HESIOD, in his Theogony, says, that Neptune fixed them to Tartarus, and calls them Χαλκίαις, v. 732. And Ἀδης himself, or Pluto, is called Πύλαρτος in Il. viii. 367, and Odyss. iv. 276. It appears, then, that this expression is ancient, and HOMER seems to have borrowed it from the East, whence the Greek language also had its origin; for the expression does not elsewhere occur in common; and HOMER has many modes of speaking familiar to the sacred writings."

[OBS. 1. The sense in which Πύλαι Ἀδου, as used by St. Matthew, should be taken, seems to be this: "The Grave and Death." In the same sense are the words used by HOMER, Il. ix. 312, "ὅμως Αἰδάο πυλῃσι;" i. e. ὡς ὁ Ἀδης καὶ Θανάτος: nam δια τῆς εισόδου δηλοῦνται τὰ ἔντος. DAMM.

2. The lines in Virgil, to which the critic alludes,

Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis:
Sed revocare gradum, superaque evadere
ad auras,

Hoc opus, hoc [for so it should be read]
labor est —

bring to our recollection the inconsistent explanation of the grammarians, the fantastical conceit of WARBURTON, and the ill-grounded suspicion of JORTIN, on the manner in which Æneas and the Sibyl make their exit from the lower regions through the ivory gate. Much more to the purpose does HEYNE, that most learned and judicious of all commentators on Virgil, say, "Ipsa res deduxit eum in talem locum, unde pedem referre non tam facile erat. Educendus erat Æneas ex ipsis locis inferis per aliam portam, quam quâ subierat. Incidit Poeta in portas Somni. Jam ex duplices sunt, altera, per quam Veris Umbra exitus datur; per hanc Æneas et Sibylla, quæ non erant vera umbra, emitti nequibant: restabat itaque ut per alteram portam dimitterentur. Atque hoc poeta posuit, aut parum memor, quid inde sequeretur, si eadem illi portâ cum Somniis vanis et falsis educerentur; aut fuit hoc inter ea, quæ Maro emendaturus erat, si licuisset." Heyne's Excurs. ad Lib. vi. Æn. Virg.

3. With respect to the origin of the Greek language, whether it were indigenous, or derived from the East, the right conclusion seems to be, that although Greece and all the world were

peopled originally from the East, and to all received the elements of Oriental language, yet the Aborigines, whom Cadmus and other leaders of colonies found settled in Greece, had a language of their own, with which the Phœnicians incorporated their more immediately Eastern tongue. MONBODDO finds a similarity between Homer and the Sanscrit: and WEBB, in Notes on FOURMONT'S GRAMMATICA SINICA, assigns some reasons for thinking the Greek language borrowed from the Chinese. Since all men have the same natural passions and wants, and all proceeded from the same original father, it is not to be wondered at if, in all languages, there are words and even idioms the same. But suppose either that the Greek Aborigines had no peculiar language, or that, after the arrival of Cadmus, or Cecrops, or Danaus, they did not intermix much of the foreign tongue, were alike absurd.

4. The Πύλαι Ἁγίου of Holy Scripture probably suggested to MILTON the infernal doors:

—Thrice threefold the gates; three folds
were brass,
Three iron, three of adamantin rock,
Impenetrable, impal'd with circling fire,
Yet unconsum'd. *Par. Lost, b. ii. 645.*
Yours, &c. O. S. T.

Some Account of WILLIAM EMERSON,
the Mathematician.

"WILLIAM EMERSON" (one of the greatest mathematicians that this or any other age has produced) "was born, Wednesday, May 14, at one o'clock in the morning, and 40 minutes. Baptized June 10, 1701." The above was extracted from a vacant page of an old Prayer-book, wherein Dudley Emerson (the father of William) has registered his marriage, and the births of his several children.

Mr. Emerson once, in conversation with our correspondent, told him, that his father was a tolerable mathematician; and, without his books and instructions, perhaps his own genius (most eminently fitted for mathematical disquisitions!) would have never been unfolded. He was instructed, he added, in the learned languages by a young clergyman, then curate of Hurworth, who was boarded at his father's house. After this, being requested (by letter) to give some further account of himself, he writes, "I never knew you were commenced biographer before; they

will have little to do, I think, that set about writing my life. I am sure of this, half of it will be lies: therefore I chuse to die in the same obscurity. I have lived." Satisfied with a moderate competence, left him by his parents, he preferred a studious retirement to the most splendid circumstances in life. Supremely happy in such a situation are those who, like Boyle and Newton, attentively listen to

The still small voice that points the certain
To peace, to piety, to bliss, to God! [road

Mr. Emerson, with much persuasion (about a year before his decease), was prevailed upon by his friend, Dr. Cloudfley, of Darlington, to sit for his picture, which was taken by Sykes, and is now in the Doctor's possession. Towards the close of the year 1781 (being sensible of his approaching dissolution), he disposed of the whole of his mathematical library to a bookseller at York; and on Monday, May 20, 1782, he died of a lingering and painful disorder, at Hurworth, near Darlington (where from his infancy he had resided), and was there interred the 23d, aged near 81 years.

Hurworth (by the side of the Tees, about three miles south of Darlington), one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the north of England, was long ornamented by a venerable elm, which still "looks green in song," its verdure being preserved in an ingenious poem that appeared in our Magazine for May, 1756. In one part of this poem, our mathematician is celebrated under the character of Merones (the anagram of his name), which, in his earlier days, was frequently his signature in the Ladies Diary, and other periodical publications.

His native elm (to sapience still a friend)
Merones loves, and meditates beneath
The verdure of thy shady leaves: see there
How silently he sits! and, lost in thought,
Weighs in his mind some great design! Re-
volves

He now his subtle fluxions? or displays
By truest signs the sphere's projection wide?
Wide as the sphere, Merones, be thy fame.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

IT was not till very lately that I read the letter of your correspondent X. Y. vol. LVI. p. 830, wherein the

* Qu. Was he born at Hurworth, or at or near Stanhope, in Weardale (where his parents lived before they came to settle at Hurworth), or where?

letter-writer seems to mistake the design of the late editor of Dr. Watts's *Hymns and moral Songs for Children*, published by Marshall and Co.; and, upon the presumption that Dr. Watts died an Athanasian, he proposes an enquiry into this great and good man's last faith.

The revision and alteration of these Hymns by no means appear to have been undertaken, as your letter-writer asserts, "*because, forsooth, if the Doctor had lived, he most probably would have done the same.*" The Editor's preface mentions this supposed change in Dr. Watts's sentiments to have been "very credibly reported, and generally believed;" but she mentions that circumstance incidentally, and not as the *leading motive* of her publication, or as any way materially concerned in it.

But the subject of your correspondent's enquiry has more immediate respect to Dr. Watts's change of religious sentiments, than the conduct of the editor.

And it is presumed, that your usual impartiality will admit such arguments as may be offered, for the present, in that enquiry which is instituted in your Miscellany.

Dr. Watts was vindicated in this change from the Trinitarian to the Unitarian scheme, very soon after his death, in opposition to the contrary opinion much insisted on by the orthodox Mr. T. Bradbury. And your correspondent need only to turn to Mr. Lindsey's apology, p. 83, where he will meet with an extract much to his purpose.

If this should fail to satisfy the enquirer, he is referred to the Monthly Review, vol. LXVI. p. 170. He will there find that Mr. Benjamin Williams asserts, "that Dr. Watts wished for nothing more ardently than sufficient health and time to revise both his Psalms and Hymns, in order to render them wholly unexceptionable to every Christian professor." And, in confirmation of this account, he says, "it was received from Dr. Watts himself, a few years before his death, by the late Dr. Amory, and by him given to one of his pupils, who communicated it to him." And he says further, that he "has also good authority to add, that the *revision*, so frequently wished for, was undertaken and finished, and would most certainly have been *published*, had not the author's death unhappily prevented it."

In justification of these observations

of Mr. Williams's, it is remarked by the Reviewer, who appears to be possessed of a very competent knowledge of this matter from most unquestionable testimony, "that the Doctor had altered his opinion with respect to some points, of what is called orthodoxy, is undeniable. This is a subject that some of his encomiasts shrink from with concealed mortification, and would, if possible, consign to oblivion, as it cannot be remembered, without bringing some reflection either on the Dr. himself, or their own darling cause. But it would be in vain to deny a fact known to many, who were interested in making it public. It was known to Dr. Lardner, and by him communicated to the late excellent Mr. Merivale of Exeter, from whose mouth the writer of the present article immediately received it. Dr. Watts's papers (many of which contained the most explicit renunciations of some of his former sentiments with respect to the doctrine of the Trinity) were mutilated, and published in a very imperfect manner. Some were wholly suppressed; and it was with difficulty that Dr. Doddridge could rescue from destruction a certain curious paper respecting the Trinitarian controversy, published among his posthumous works, intitled, *A solemn Address to the Deity*, &c. The conduct of some of Dr. Watts's friends in this affair was so disingenuous, that it called forth very loud complaints from those who were acquainted with the secret: and it was but a short time before Dr. Doddridge embarked for Lisbon, that he complained to Mr. Merivale of unfair conduct both with respect to Dr. Watts and himself, to whose charge, in conjunction with the late Dr. David Jennings, his papers were entrusted for publication."

Yours, &c. PROBUS.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

I BEG leave to trouble you with a few remarks that occurred to me upon a cursory perusal of the notes to Mr. Warton's edition of Milton's Poems.

Preface, p. 22. Mr. W. says, he intended to have enriched his publication with a copy of Milton's will, but that he has been disappointed; *that it was not to be found in the Prerogative Office*, where it had been long ago sought in vain by the industrious Oldis, and the late Mr. Hollis. But there (in the Prerogative Court), as Milton died

mutilated

possessed only of a small fortune in Middlesex, it never could have been properly lodged. If any where, it was to be discovered among the records of the Bishoprick of London; but that it does not appear in the episcopal books, nor in the archives of the chapter-house of St. Paul's, nor in any registry belonging to the diocese.

After this laborious search, what will Mr. W. say, when he is assured that Milton did not make a written will, but that administration to his personal estate was granted by the Prerogative Court; the entry of which in their books is as follows: "Mense Februarii 1674-5, Johannes Milton, vicesimo quinto die emanavit Com^o Elizabethæ Milton, relicte Johannis Milton nuper parocce Sancti Egidii Cripplegate in com^o Midd^x defuncti heritis, &c. ad administrand^{um} bona jura et cred^{ita} dicti defuncti debene &c. jurat testamento nuncupativo dicti def^{uncti} al^{iter} per antedictam Elizabetham Milton allegato nondum probato."

—And in the margin is added, "verbo (ab intestato) decedeh^{it} in adcone omissio."—And the authenticity of this anecdote may be proved by any one who chuses to bestow a shilling and a walk to Doctor's Commons.

P. 123. In the postscript of Sir Henry Wootton's letter, prefixed to Comus, he laments "their friendship, too soon interrupted in the cradle"—"that is (says Mr. W.) when you was but a child." This is a palpable mistake in the commentator; as Sir Henry Wootton's meaning is, clearly, that their friendship is broken off in its infancy by Milton's design of going abroad.

142. The first spirit says:

I hear the tread
Of hateful steps, I must be *viewless* now.

W. says, the epithet *viewless* is almost peculiar to Milton.

The Commentator seems to have forgot Claudio's speech in "Measure for Measure," where he says,

Or to be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds.

151. The Lady says,

The sound

Of riot, and ill-manag'd merriment,
Such as the jocund flute, and gameful pipe,
Scurs up among the loose unletter'd hinds,
When for their teeming flocks, and granges
full,

In wanton dance they praise the bounteous
And thank the gods amiss."

In this passage Mr. W. discovers an early symptom of Milton's propensity to puritanism, and of his rigid reforming principles; and pronounces it an indirect satire on the festivals established by custom, or by the authority of the church. Mr. W. seems to smell Calvinism in every thing. But I appeal to every impartial reader, whether every circumstance in the lines above cited will not strictly apply to a mere harvest-home; and whether every truly serious mind has not often occasion to lament that the common people "thank the gods amiss."

Mr. W. finishes his note by shewing, that by means of the Puritans, ever since Cromwell's time, Sunday has been made, in England, a day of *gravity* and severity; and that many a *staunch* observant of the rites of the church of England little suspects that he is conforming to the Calvinism of an English Sunday.

These observations are at *least* curious, as coming from a clergyman. Does he, Mr. Urban, feel so little of the importance of religion, as to wish the Sunday not to be observed as a day of gravity? If he does, let him meditate upon an event which *must* take place; and whether he thinks he shall be able, as a faithful shepherd of his flock, to deliver up his account with joy. No man, of a truly pious mind, will endure the thought of endeavouring to instil into the minds of the people at large (especially youth), the idea that they are righteous over-much.

P. 154. Mr. W. remarks, that "poetry is of all religions: and Popery is a very poetical one." Whence we may perhaps account for the predilection many poets have shewn to that religion, their imaginations being generally strong, and their judgements weak.

185. Milton says,

By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid
shades.

And, in his "Il Penseroso,"
There held in holy marble still,
Forgot thyself to marble.

These lines Pope has thus imitated in his "Eloisa:"

"Yet grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid
"thorn."

"I have not yet forgot myself to stone."

Mr. W. says, Pope appears to have *adverted* to them; which is certainly a very modest epithet for downright steal-

ing. But Pope was such an *advertiser*, that to call him a *poetical thief* is no scandal. You can scarcely look into any book of his time, descriptive of life or manners, but what he borrowed largely from, especially from French authors; and of these, particularly from Bruyere.

How differently, Mr. Urban, the same facts strike different minds! Mr. W. observes, that Milton naturally loved pompous shews, cathedral ailes, pealing organs, masks, and stage exhibitions.—Hence (p. 95), Mr. W. takes an opportunity to reflect upon his political and religious principles. Persons of more impartial and enlarged minds will, I conceive, draw very different conclusions; and consider, that, if he loved these objects so much, and yet sacrificed them, he offered the strongest proof in his power of the sincerity of his intentions, and of his willingness to sacrifice every thing which, in his judgement, operated as obstacles to the welfare of the state, the happiness of his country, and the true liberty of the people.

184. Mr. W. justly observes, that “criticks must shew their reading in quoting books.” His book is a striking proof of the truth of this remark, and gives the strongest ground to remark, that if, because an earlier writer has used the same epithet, Milton is, therefore, to be presumed to have imitated him. From the many verbal similarities that Mr. W. has cited, Milton would scarcely be allowed to rank as the author of one original thought.

P. 224. Comus concludes his highly poetical speech, advising the lady to drink of his cup, by saying,

— be advis'd, you are but young yet.

“This,” says Mr. W. “was too *personal*. Particularities, where no compliment was implied, should have been avoided.”—I believe the acutest critic that ever read Milton never before passed this censure. The words in *Italic* seem not to have even the remotest reference to the young lady’s age or situation off the stage, but is merely an argument used by Comus to caution her against too hastily abiding by her own judgement.

Mr. W. conceives that Milton’s will was refused to be registered by the Ecclesiastical Court on account of his political principles; to support which supposition, the fundamental laws of the

realm must have been violated, and that, for so poor a purpose, as to take revenge against one who was no longer in a situation to feel their resentment, but which would, in that case, fall upon his innocent family. On the contrary, it might with much more probability have been supposed, that Milton would have been refused interment in his parish church. But, so far were both church and state from entertaining any malice against his remains, that they were interred in the chancel of Cripplegate church, in which parish he died.

Perhaps it may not be disagreeable to many admirers of Milton, to be told the following anecdote:

On the 24th of December, 1777, Mr. George Baskerville, of Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street (an eminent attorney), died. Having all his life-time been an enthusiastic admirer of Milton, he requested, on his death-bed, that his executors would bury him close by Milton. On this occasion the proper enquiries were made; and it was found that Milton was buried near the pulpit, on the right-hand side, at the upper end of the middle aisle. Mr. Baskerville’s coffin was placed by the side of Milton’s, which was of lead, and appeared to be in good preservation. Mr. B. was buried on the 30th of January, 1778; the intervening period between his death and burial being a very hard frost, and Mr. B. dying of an internal decay, the state of the weather prevented any outward appearances of putrefaction.

Probably, Mr. Urban, you, and the greater part of your readers, were strangers to Mr. Baskerville and his character. But there are many yet living who will be gratified by this faint memorial of him, and who will join with me in assuring you, that he was a man of great ability and integrity in his profession, of an enlarged and liberal mind, of great benevolence, a man of letters, a lover of the Muses, and, in a word, one who was loved most by those who knew him best, in whose remembrance he will long be had in tender and respectful estimation.

I will close this letter with exact copies of Milton’s baptismal and burial registers, and of the burial register of his mother.

From the register book of Allhallows, Bread-street, fol. 42. “The twentieth day of Dec. 1608, was baptized John, the son of John Mylton, scrivener.”

“L. John

"L. John Milton, gentleman, buried Nov. 12, 1674, Consumption
 ancelst." [N. B. The letter L denotes the liberty].

Extracted from a large folio vellum or parchment book of registers from
 72 to 1679, intituled, "A Register Booke of Christnings, Weddings, and
 73." belonging to the Parish of St. Giles without Criplegate, London,

Milton's mother is buried in the chancel of Horton church, near Coln-

John Milton, a Papist, ranger of Shotover Forest, near Halton, Oxfordshire.

in, a scrivener in Bread Street, married Sarah Bradshaw, or Cafton, a woman of incomparable virtue and goodnefs. He retired to his estate at Horton, near Colnbrook,
 Bucks, and afterwards lived with his youngest son at Reading.

HN (the Poet), born in Bread Street, Dec. 9, 1608, between 6 and 7 in the morning, married,
 Mary, eldest daughter of Rich. Powell, 2. Catherine, daughter of 3. Elizabeth Minthull,
 at Shotover, a justice of the peace. Capt. Woodcock, of Hack-
 ney, died in child-bed. of Dr. Puget, ob. about
 1729, at Nantwich, in
 Cheshire.

son, Anne, Mary, Deborah*, A daughter, who died
 died married she married when about a month
 infant. a master died Abraham old.
 builder. single. Clark.

A child †.

They had ten children, 7 sons and 3 daughters,
 all of whom, except two, died S. P. viz.

Caleb † Elizabeth,
 married
 Thomas
 Forster.

Abraham Isaac

Seven children, all dead.

brook, with a flat stone over the grave, thus inscribed: "Heare lyeth the
 body of Sara Milton, the wife of John Milton, who died the 3d of April,
 1637." Yours, &c. B. S.

P. S. The following is Milton's pedigree (deduced from his great grand-
 father), which is founded partly on the facts stated by Phillips, Dr. Newton,
 and Dr. Birch, in their several Lives of the Poet, and partly on private in-
 formation.

Christopher,
 made a judge, and
 knighted by James
 the Second.

Thomas Mary Catherine
 Died maidens at
 Highgate.

Anne, married
 1. Edward Phillips 2. Agar
 Edward. John. Mary. Anne.

* Deborah Clarke died in August 1727, aged 76.

† N. B. Anne died in child-bed, and the infant died in the month.

‡ Caleb went to Fort St. George in the East Indies.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

I HAVE seen frequent mistakes regarding the family which had the honour of producing James Hammond, the elegiac poet (and particularly in many parts of Mr. Noble's "History of the Family of Cromwell"). I have seen them confounded with a family of Acrife and Bradsted, in their own county of Kent, who bore for their arms, Az. 3 demi lions passant guardant, Or. I have seen them confounded with the family of Chertsey, in Surrey, which had the singular honour of producing that eminent divine, Dr. Henry Hammond, and the great dishonour of producing his well-known relation, the

Governor of Carisbrooke castle, during the unfortunate Charles's confinement there. This family bore, Or, 5 crescents in cross, Az. on a capron of the last an ostrich's feather in pale, Arg. I have also seen them confounded with a Norfolk family, of which was Anthony Hammond, of Wotton, in that county, who married Susan, sister of Sir Robert Walpole. The following table (which I make as short as possible) I know to be true.

The arms of this family are, Arg. a chevron, Sable, charged with 3 escallops, Or, between 3 ogresses, each charged with a martlet of the field, all within a bordure engrailed, Vert.

Anthony Hammond, Esq. of St. Albans, in Nonington, Kent, (great grandson of Edward Hammond, of that place, who purchased it about 1555.) Died at Wilberton, in the Isle of Ely, September 24, 1661.

Anne, daughter of Sir Dudley Digges, of Chilham Castle, Kent, Master of the Rolls temp. Car. I. &c.

William Hammond, Esq. of St. Albans, in Nonington, = daughter of Sir John Marsham, of Horn-place, in Caxton.

Anthony Hammond, Esq. of Somersham-place, co. Huntingdon, = Amy, dau. of Brown, Esq. of Gloucestershire, who died 1693. He died 1680.

William Hammond, Esq. of St. Albans, ancestor to the present W. H. Esq. of that place.

Anne, = Dr. Wootton, of Melton, near Newport Pagnell, co. Bucks, well known in the literary world.

Elizabeth, = Oliver St. John, Esq. son of the Chief Justice.

Anthony Hammond, Esq. of Somersham-place, baptised Sept. 15, 1668; M. P. for Shoreham, in Suffex; vacated his seat Dec. 7, 1708, upon being made a commissioner of the Navy. He died about 1728.

Thomas Hammond, married, 1742, Eliz. Adams, of Somersham. He died about 1758. She died about 1759, at Stoney-Stratford.

James Hammond, Esq. the Elegiac Poet. Died unmarried June 7, 1742, being then M. P. for Truro, and equerry to the Prince, as appears by your Mag. vol. XII. p. 330.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

NORTHUN for Northun is certainly a mistake that might be easily made by a delineator or engraver; and, supposing this to have happened, and an hospital of the appellation of Norton to have been entitled to the seal in question; there would not be the difficulty which *Observer* (p. 483) seems to suspect in appropriating it, on account of the number of hospitals so denominated, because only one hospital under that name occurs in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*. This was the hospital of Norton, in the East riding of Yorkshire, founded pretty early in the reign of Henry II. by Roger de Flamvill, and put under the government of the canons of Malton (edit. by Nasmith, Yorkshire XC). But there is an objection that cannot readily be removed. The hospital of Norton was dedicated to

St. Nicholas; and it appears, from the legend of the seal, that the Virgin Mary was the protectress of the unknown hospital.

In decyphering the inscription on the seal Plate II. No 7, in your Magazine for June, has not the same ingenious and learned correspondent adopted an erroneous, though common, opinion, that I. H. S. signifies *Iesus Hominum Salvator* (see p. 577)? This is a character often to be met with; but is it not to be considered as an abbreviation of the Greek word ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, and not as denoting the initial letters of three words in another language, which mean "Jesus the Saviour of Mankind?" Jesus, taken in its proper sense for the Saviour, is very emphatically repeated at the conclusion of a short collect inserted in an illuminated Manual of Prayers I am possessed of, and

which, I am apt to believe, might be written soon after the middle of the sixteenth century. The passage referred to is as follows: "Jesús, Jesús, Jesús, Estó Michi Jesús. Amen." W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *Burbach, Sept. 12.*
TO oblige *A Constant Reader*, who inquires (p. 463) concerning real petrifications of parts of the human body, I will inform him, that the generality of experienced oryctologists assure us of their being sometimes found. They are called *Anthropolites*, not *Zoolithes*; which last more properly belong to quadrupeds. Now, as it is universally admitted, that the *Zoolithes* are frequently seen, what negative argument therefore can be brought against the existence of the others? Are not the component parts of the human body nearly similar to those of the brute creation? Consequently, correspondent matter may be subject to, and acquire, the like accidental changes, wherever the same power or causes concur to act upon either object. If the former are not so common, it may be accounted for, in some measure, by reflecting that human bodies are generally deposited in select and appropriated places; whereas the bones of animals are dispersed every where, and falling into various beds of earth, at a greater or less depth, there is more probability of their encountering the petrifying agent. Could we credit some authors who have treated on this subject, they will tell us of entire bodies and skeletons that were found petrified. One, in particular, discovered at Aix en Provence, anno 1583, in a rocky cliff, the *cerebrum* whereof, when struck against a piece of steel, produced sparks, the bones being at the same time friable.—The reports of *Happel* and *Kircher** are too absurd for belief. *Van Helmont's*† strange relations, together with those of *Jean à Costa*, must also be rejected as fabulous. *Scheubner* has published an engraved figure, which he calls The Antediluvian Man: how far it is authentic, I cannot say. Not intending to lay any stress on such doubtful and weak authorities, I shall proceed with better securities, or argue from rational principles. It is then asserted, by many respectable writers‡ on Natural History,

that whole skeletons, petrified, have been brought to light from certain old mines, which remained closed up and disused for several centuries. These indeed are acknowledged to be very rare. Yet it is a known fact, that detached parts, *Osteolithi*, are sometimes found, especially in situations where either the water, the soil, or both, have been observed to possess a strong petrescent quality. The human *Vertebra*, fragments or portions of the *Tibia*, and even the whole *Cranium* itself, have been seen in an absolute state of petrification. Some of these are said to appear vitriolated, or mineralised. As to the petrified bones of pretended giants, I rather suppose them (real *Zoolithes*) the bones of the larger animals. All these bones are found in various states, and under different appearances. Some are only indurated; others calcined, vitriolated, or mineralised: some, again, are simply incrustated, whilst others have been proved completely petrified. Of the last-mentioned kind, I can assure your curious inquirer that I have in my possession two specimens, in the *fragmenta tibiarum*, which were picked up in a ploughed common field, close by the road-side. At first I viewed them as the casual productions of mere plastic nature; but, on shewing them to a skilful anatomist, he declared their exact correspondence with the human shin-bone; and the cavity, the seat of the *medulla*, is also filled up with a petrified substance, much whiter than the external part, which resembles the colour of an inhumed bone: respecting quality, they both seem of that class called *Pyrites*. Some time after, and near the same spot, I discovered several animal teeth, apparently petrified, their weight exceeding about one-third of the natural. But this is not at all surprising, when we read of so much fossil ivory that is found not only in Africa, but likewise particular parts of Muscovy. Notwithstanding what is here advanced, it shall be granted that a positive *lusus nature*, in some hands, is repeatedly mistaken for a real petrification: but I am of opinion they are distinguishable at all times by an experienced naturalist; and for this end I shall propose the two following

Repetto, cum fig. 1722; Nova Litteraria Societas An. 1712, p. 250; Thom. Scherley, De Causis Probabil. lapidum in microcosmo & macrocosmo, Hamb. 1675. Vide etiam Gesner, De Petrificatis, cap. XXII. p. 73, Lugd. Bat. 1759; cum multis aliis, to whom Gesner refers.

* Kircher, Mund. Subter. tom. II. p. 50.

† De Lithiis, § xviii.

‡ D'Argenville, Oryctographie, p. 329, & suiv.; Adam Leyel, Narratio accurata de quodam humano in Fodina Cumrimontana

roles: First, We may determine that fossil *a lusus nature* which, on a strict examination, is observed to deviate, in any material degree, from the true *res analogica existens*. Secondly, By the same parity of reasoning, those fossil shells are to be esteemed certain petrifications, and genuine antediluvian *reliquiæ*, in which, on a comparison with their *analogues*, collected from the sea, there appears an exact conformity in size and figure. This comparative observation will hold good for all fossils: I mean such as present themselves either under the animal or vegetable form. It is, nevertheless, worthy of notice, that all testaceous fossils are not petrified; since I have found some kinds of them in beds of sand, which retained their original perfect shape and quality; but at the same time they proved very brittle, indeed scarcely bearing the most gentle touch. Shells of this description are always dissoluble by acids, in contradistinction to the petrified or calcareous fossil shells, whose property it is to resist the action of such like *menstrua*. The mines, and some particular pits in my neighbourhood, have furnished me with many objects for amusing experiments, whereof I have preserved a tolerable collection. These repositories of *mirabilia* are now more than ever accessible and exposed to the eye of the curious; for in this our exploring age we search deeper into the bowels of the earth than heretofore; in the performance whereof, self-interest prepares the way, and curiosity follows.

Before I conclude this subject, I shall entreat your permission, Mr. Urban, to hazard the subsequent short remarks, with some important advice, humbly submitted to those naturalists who make the study of fossils a part of their recreation: To be careful how they establish systems purely their own, or adopt an hypothesis, which similitudes in figure, resulting more from a fond imagination than a grounded experience, may render fallacious. Not to view things with the eye of self-supposition only, but confine themselves to facts; which facts ought to be verified by good authorities. Nor servilely to yield to a particular opinion in any known instance, unless that opinion coincides with private observation. Finally, not to limit their attention to the productions of any one country, since the Philosopher may look upon the whole earth as his domain.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 22.

IT is with pleasure I observe that you so often give encouragement to criticisms, and other elucidations of Scripture. The study of the Bible is, indeed, of the most serious and important nature. In the reading of the Epistle to the Hebrews, it is generally allowed many difficulties occur. Perhaps the following hint may throw some light on the beginning of it. In the first verse of the first chapter, the Apostle Paul (if he be the author of this epistle) considers Jesus Christ under the idea of a prophet. But, having mentioned a person to whom we are all under such unspeakable obligations, he very naturally passes from the office and character to the nature and dignity of this person. This digression takes place in the middle of the second verse, and is continued to the end of the chapter. What I propose therefore is, that, from the second verse, the whole of this chapter be considered and read as a parenthesis; and the second verse of the first chapter connected with the first verse of the second. Any body may easily see such a connection is requisite to the sense. In this manner I read this difficult part of Scripture with much greater satisfaction, and would recommend it to your readers. R. S. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

AS there is nothing in Philaethes's last letter which needs any reply, or any other notice than a reference to that which he has attempted to answer (p. 198), I shall not alter my resolution of having done both with him and his subject. But I beg leave to solicit him through you, or rather, I beg you, or some of your correspondents, who may have more influence with him than myself, to request the favour of that satisfaction which he is too angry with me to afford, on a subject of some importance to the order to which the author of *The Plan of Coalition and Alliance* belongs, i. e. what authority he has for "the important fact," that "the sentiments of a very large body of the ablest and wisest among the clergy are at variance in the extreme with the established forms, and that the number is every day increasing." Yours, &c. J. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

I HAVE taken the liberty to inclose a few remarks on the invention of card, the history of which I should be very

very glad to see farther elucidated by you or any of your correspondents. The inclosed paper will only furnish you with a few hints, and refers you to Menestrier's work. There is at present no copy of it in the Bodleian library, and I have not now leisure to search the British Museum.

I have also inclosed you the titles of some books which you have mentioned in one of your Magazines. My residence in the country prevents my being able to give you any farther account of them. Perhaps I shall hereafter take the liberty of troubling you with some remarks, which you may insert either in your Miscellany, or in any future edition of Bowyer's "Critical Conjectures on the New Testament." If they do not appear worthy your attention, they shall at least only cost you the trouble of looking over them. But as some of these last were written in consequence of frequent conversations with the late learned Dr. Salter, you may perhaps wish to see them. Your late edition of Bowyer's "Remarks," &c. was published before I knew you had such a work in hand, else I believe I should have troubled you with a frequent correspondence.

Yours, &c. IGNOTUS AMICUS.

P. S. I have never seen Menestrier's work, nor can I tell what the size of it is.—See art. *Cartes* in the Fr. Encyclop.

. Our acknowledgements are due to this unknown friend, who will find further information on the subject of *CARDS*, both in England and on the Continent, in the VIIIth vol. of *Archæol.* just published.—On the subject of Mr. Bowyer in particular, or on any other, we shall be ever glad to hear from him. EDIT.

On the Game of QUADRILLE.

THE French are said to have invented the game of Quadrille by playing the game of Ombre with four persons. This last game was the invention of the Spaniards; it was originally played by three persons, and was called Hombre, which, in Spanish, signifies *man*: and as they said, "*who is the man?*" so we say, "*who is the ombre?*" meaning the person who plays. We, as well as the French, pronounce the Spanish word wrongly, and write it so too.

Quadrille is a French word, signifying *a set of four*. In playing this game, we make use both of French and Spanish words. The word *beast* is used in this game when but five *tricks* are gotten, whereas the proper number is six; in

this case, the stake which was played for is left on the table, and the player is obliged to pay as much as would have been received: from this forfeit, the person is said to be *beasted*; a term borrowed from a Spanish word, which signifies *to make a beast of*, *to treat as a beast*, that is *to beat*, or *make a joke of*; and the *beast* meant is that animal which is so remarkable for its patience, which has been construed into native stupidity. When the player wins but four *tricks*, the opposite party wins the stake, and we say, *it is off the table*; to express which, we make use of a French word sometimes, and say, *it is codille*. This last word seems to be borrowed from the Spanish word *codillo*, a *small elbow*. Perhaps the idea was, that the opposite party gave the unsuccessful player a *little jog with the elbow*, by way of laughing at *the beast*, by giving him a *little elbow*. The word *ace* is derived from the Spanish *az*. *Deuce* is from the French *deux*, two; or the Spanish *dós*. *Trey*, from *trois*, French; or Spanish, *trés*. The *ace of spades* is called *spadille*, from the Spanish word *espadilla*, a *short sword*. The *ace of clubs* is called *basfo*, from a Spanish word *baston*, a *great club*. The *ace of diamonds*, or of *hearts*, is called *punto*, from the word's signifying *a spot* (or *point*) in Spanish. The *deuce* in the black suit, or the seven in the red suit, when trump, is called *manille*. I suppose it is from a Spanish word, but what it means I cannot guess; at least I cannot find what allusion it can have to any Spanish word. The word *trump* is derived from the French word *trionse*, which signifies *triumph*. We call those counters, with which we play at Quadrille, *sibs*. I believe the proper way to write this word is *sicbe*, which means, a counter to reckon with at cards. It has been said that the French word is derived from ours; but, as all the rest of the words are foreign, it is probable this is so too. Perhaps both the words, in the two languages (*sib* and *sicbe*) are derived from the Spanish word *sear*, *to play*, *to down stake*: however, from the idea of *sib*, we call the little wish, in which we put the counters at this game, a *pool*; but the French never make the counters like *sib*, as we do. We have adopted the word *tenace* in playing at several games: it is generally pronounced *ten ace*; but perhaps wrongly, for it has no allusion to the word *ten*. I have *ten ace*, is generally said; perhaps it would be more correct to say, I have you *tenace*.

nace, that is, fast, or sure. For example: At Quadrille, if I have *spadille* and *basto*, and you have *manille* and *punto*; if you are to play first, you will lose both. So at Whist: if I have *ace* and *queen*, and you have *king* and *knave*, if you play first, you will lose both. It has been supposed the expression, *I have ten ace*, is a corruption of *queen ace*; perhaps it is borrowed from the Spanish words *ten az*, *bald*, or *keep in the ace*, the article being dropped through haste.

The game of *Whist* is supposed to have been invented by the English, and has its name from the silence which it requires. The word *whist* is used for, *silent* in old English writers.

Some of the suits of cards, representing different things in different countries, are expressed differently. Thus, what we call *clubs*, the Spaniards call by a word which signifies the same thing. The French call this suit *trèfle*, and the Dutch call it *klaver*, because the suit represents to them trefoil, or clover-grass. I suppose this suit represents the peasants.

The Spaniards call the suit of diamonds *oro*, because to them it represents pieces of gold. The French call the suit *carreaux*, that is, *squares*. This suit represents the merchants and traders.

The suit of spades in French is called *piques*, meaning pikes or halberds. In Spanish the suit is called *espadas*, which mean short swords. This suit represents the military and nobility.

The suit of hearts in Spanish was once called *copas*, *cupps*, because it represented a sacred *chalice*, on which was engraven *a heart*. It alluded to the sacramental cup, and represented the ecclesiastical order. In French the word conveys the same idea as with us.

Mencstrier, in his "Bibliothèque curieuse & instructive," says, *Lahire* was the inventor of cards about the year 1392; and that the name of *Lahire* is found at the bottom of some old French cards; that *Hector*, a Dane, a hero of some of the old romances, is represented; and *Oger*, the Dane. (V. *Oger* in *Collier's Dictionary*, Supplement, who is called *Ogier* in the French *Encyclopedie*, art. *Cartes*). There are two valets, which

* This I doubt—where I have seen this remarked I forget. The four suits are supposed to represent the four great empires. The King of Hearts, the Emperor of —; the King of Diamonds, the Emperor of —; the King of Clubs, the Emperor of —; the King of Spades, the Emperor of —. The four Queens—

we call a knave, a word which formerly meant a *servant*, or slave. See *Barbeyrac Traité des Jeux*, Amst. 1709.

One Rowley printed some cards with a printed account full of mistakes.

In the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Mercurius Publicus, 1660.

———— *Aulicus* begins 1642; there are several volumes, 1643, 4, 5.

———— *Academicus*, 1645.

———— *Antibritannicus*, 1645.

———— *aquaticus*, 1643; written against one of the above titles of *Antibritannicus*.

———— *Democritus*, 1653.

———— *Politicus*, 1659.

———— *Menippus*, 1682.

There is no such book as *Mercurius Rusticus*, which I have seen quoted as being in the library; at least it is not to be found there now.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 13.

I TAKE my pen to satisfy the inquiry of your correspondent Z, p. 353, about Bishop Blase, and can only inform him, that, if the legend may be depended on, he lived in the time of that martyr-making prince, Diocletian. Among his good deeds, it is said of him, that he saved from death a poor woman's son, who had like to have been choked by a fish-bone; and to another he made a wolf return a pig which he had stolen from her, upon her earnestly asking this favour at his hands. That he had any thing to do with wool-combing, does not appear from the legend; what may have entitled him to this patronage may probably have been the story of his death, as there related. "Praefes iussit eum in ligno suspendi & carnem ejus cum ferreis pectinibus laniari;" which Mayster Caxton thus rendereth: "The ryght cruel pryncce made him to be hangyd on a gybet, and *this body to be torne with combes of yren*."

I give the Abbé MANN implicit belief of every thing he has advanced of Lord Montague's death at Brussels; but must observe, that were I a member of his church, and that it was allowable to judge of his conduct on this occasion, I should think him blameable on this account: he has told a truth, very necessary on his side of the water, but which must put every sincere Protestant upon his guard against one of the most pernicious tenets of the Church of Rome, and which as he has rather inadvertently revived, cannot be too much laid open, and exposed

exposed to view. I mean that of men's openly living in the profession of a religion, for perhaps the far greater part of their lives, which they have themselves seemingly embraced, and, as far as it is in the power of man, have given apparent evidences of by oaths, the most solemn acts of religion, and evincing their hypocrisy at last by returning to that which they have solemnly renounced and abjured. Of the great truths of the doctrine of Christianity, I firmly trust, I am abundantly certain; and am not so much from the accidents of birth and education a Protestant, as from knowledge and conviction. Experience has taught me this lesson, that the great drift and design of Popery is gradually to promote ignorance, and to check the progress of knowledge; a glaring instance of which once occurred to me in conversation with a priest, who absolutely withheld his assent to a fact which a bishop of that church admitted without hesitation. Is there any principle of Protestantism that directs any of its members not to peruse what is said against it by its opponents? I fairly own my ignorance of this, and shall avail myself of what I have read in some of the writings of its open and avowed enemies. I do not know a better book in this line of controversy than Dr. James's "Manuduction, or Introduction to Divinitie;" "A Confutation of Papiſts by Papiſts," Oxf. 1625, 4to. I shall not avail myself of it in the present business, but confine myself to a few extracts from some writers of theirs, which will furnish farther proofs, that Papiſts put on the disguise of Protestants, which is the subject of Dr. Douglas's 25th chapter in his "Complete and Final Detection of Archibald Bower." They will also serve as an answer to a challenge, or wager-like argument of that writer: "I appeal," says he, "to all the divines of the *Romish* church, to every Papiſt, priest, or layman in the world; and if any be found, who will say that a Papiſt may be allowed, upon any consideration whatever, to join in *communion* with a *Protestant* church, &c. I will acquiesce in being called a Papiſt even at this time." Bower's Reply to a scurrilous Libel, intitled, A Full Confutation, &c. Lond. 1757, 8vo. p. 20.—"It is to be observed," said Bower, in his Answer to the Six Letters, Part I. p. 81, "that a Jesuit, let his good qualities in other respects be ever so many, will, in spite of them all, be still a JESUIT, and stuck at nothing when the honour of his church

or his order are concerned." If any thing here advanced may serve his cause, or vindicate his character, let his advocates make use of it. Proceed we now to the matter proposed. Ribadeneyra, speaking of the English Papiſts in the time of Edward VI, says, "No faltavan algunos que secretamente dezian milla, o la oian, mas no por esso dexavan de ir a los templos, y tomar los sacramentos como lo usan los hereges." *Hist. Eccl. l. II. c. iv. 534. i. e.* There were not wanting some who secretly said mass, or heard it, but they did not for this cease to go to the churches, and taking the sacraments as the Heretics use. Again, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, "Y aunque en sus corazones eran Catolicos, no dexavan de obedecer a los mandatos reales, o parlamentales: y por una parte tomavan los sacramentos secretamente como Catolicos, y por otra en publico como hereges." *ib. c. xxv. 565.* And though in their hearts they were Catholics, they did not cease to obey the mandates of the queen or parliament; and on one hand took the sacraments secretly as Catholics, and on the other in public as Hereticks. Need we any further, plainer evidence than is here set forth from this priest of the *Romish* church? I gladly embrace this opportunity to shew, from another work of this writer, that this tenet is warranted: "Quando to do el regno," says he, "o la mayor parte es de Hereges, la prudencia Christiana ensena a disimular." *El Principe Christiano, Auvers. 1597. 8vo, p. 153.* When the whole kingdom, or the greater part of it, belongs to Hereticks, Christian prudence teaches to dissemble. Does it so? This cannot be admitted by such as know that God is true; and all should admit without hesitation this truth, which Archbp. Wake has advanced in his "Exposition of our Catechism;" that equivocation is as bad as lying, to all intents and purposes. Actuated by this bad principle, Camden tells us "*Campianus* Protestantium religionem Diaconus factus simulavit, donec ex Anglia subduxerit." *Elizab. ad an. 1580.*—The conduct of the noble Lord was very similar to that of the Jesuits, but of the two the more blameable. That of Philip Howard, the first Earl of Arundel of that house, was the same. "Il partito ch' ei prese, fu di continuare pagando nell' essrinfeco Protestante, essendo eutroai cuore veramente Cattolico." *Barstoli. Istoria della Compagnia di Gesu. L'Inghilterra. Roma, 1667, fol. 307.*

• The part he took was to continue in appearance *outwardly* a Protestant, being in his heart entirely a Catholic.—But what a character is Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton! He had been bred a Papist, and though he seems to have acted Protestantism, he openly reverted to Popery in the reign of James I, which, at the King's request, he again abandoned, and yet at his death avowed himself a Catholic. Mr. *Walpole*.—More instances might be produced. But I shall close the account with the testimony, to this purpose, of a noted zealot of their church: "Circa hæc tempora [1519] quidem etiam ex doctis claudicare ceperunt in utramque partem, & *Catholicam fidem*, quam *mentis tenebant*, factis *proferri timebant*, imò libris scriptis aperte negabant." *Pisens*. 693. Thus have I shewn, in answer to Bower's appeal to the testimony of Popish writers, that *Papists may be allowed*, nay, which is more, that it was a practice with them, and that they actually *did join in communion with a Protestant church*. To know the heart of man is an uncommunicable attribute of the Deity: to him alone it is certainly known in what communion Bower died. Thus much is certain, that it is no way inconsistent with Christian charity to suppose he died a member of that church of which he had been originally a member. The fetters of education are sometimes, perhaps generally, so firmly riveted, that they can hardly be cast off. When placed on one of a false, morose, angry turn of mind, they exclude all hopes of conviction, or alteration of sentiment. How commendably different was the conduct of *Pere Courayer*! Duly sensible of many errors and corruptions of his church, he, notwithstanding, did *not dissemble*, and, as far as we may be allowed to judge, went as far as his conscience would permit him, and never left its communion. Unless we admit the Jesuits' notion of dissimulation as justifiable, it will be difficult to reconcile such duplicity to the principles of Christianity. Let not the Abbe exult in the event, and know this truth, that no man can be *capable of acting according to the dictates of probity and veracity* who lives in a state of dissimulation and falsehood, which every one does who openly professes to be a member of a church which, in his heart, he disapproves and detests. Were a Protestant to put on the appearance of conversion to the church of Rome, from the suggestions of any priest et c., were he to give every proof of his sincerely

embracing its tenets, by his going to mass, confession, and sacraments, and continue this for a long course of years, and at his last moments should tell his confessor that he had falsely dissembled, that he inwardly detested that church, of which he had been outwardly a member, that he spurned at her communion, and rejected all her injunctions as wicked and impious, and was determined to go out of her, what would be his treatment here? Would he not be consigned to the Devil and his angels, and the everlasting fire of Hell? And is dissimulation excusable in a Papist, and criminal in a Protestant? God is no respecter of persons: what is iniquity in one man, can never be righteousness in another. The noble Lord's faith at his death was no secret, before we had it from the Abbe; but the latter's engagement with our late prime minister might have remained a secret, had he not been so kind as to acquaint us. I utterly abhor all double dealing, and humbly hope for you to continue *A Lover of Truth*, J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 13.*
WILLIAM BELLENDEN, of Ballantine, author of a work lately republished*, was, in 1602, Professor of *Humanity*, or Belles-lettres, at Edinburgh, and Master of the Requests to James I. who had so high an esteem for him, that he enabled him to live in easy circumstances at Paris, where he wrote these three books; the first intituled, *De Statu prisici Orbis in Religione, Re politica, et Literis*; or, the State of Religion, Politicks, and Literature, in the old World, both before and after the Flood. The second and third contain the opinions of Cicero on matters of the highest importance, delivered in his own words. These books were by their author dedicated to Charles, Prince of Scotland and Wales, afterwards King Charles I. and to his brother Henry. The present editor has thought proper to inscribe them to Mr. Burke, Ld North, and Mr. Fox, whose respective portraits are prefixed to each dedication, and whose talents and virtues he celebrates and defends in a preface of 76 pages, containing a very free and bold discussion of our public men and measures in very classical language, and a strong and satirical representation, under borrowed names of antiquity, of the chiefs of the other party, or the present ministry.

* Of which we may (without vanity) say, see a good Review in our last, p. 721. EDIT.

Bellenden wrote another work, published after his death, *De tribus Luminibus Romanorum*," whom he conceives to be Cicero, Seneca, and the elder Pliny. The Editor gives an account of this work, from whence he took the idea of drawing his characters of the three luminaries of Great-Britain. He marks the proficiency in Greek and Roman literature which once distinguished the Scotch, before the civil dissensions drove their brightest geniuses abroad, and celebrates the ardour for philosophy and literature so prevalent in North-Britain at present. Dr. Middleton has been charged with borrowing not only the matter, but the arrangement, of his "Life of Cicero," from Bellenden, without the least acknowledgement, and the Editor confesses himself of this opinion. Certain it is, that Dr. M's reputation as a writer among his contemporaries made them more partial to him than the cooler reflection of posterity has been, and the plagiarism was overlooked in the fine writer. Yet we believe it is a well-known fact, that all the translations of the extracts from Cicero's letters and speeches, interwoven in that Life, were executed by another hand, and betray their inferiority to the body of the work as well as to the succeeding translation of Mr. Melmoth.

It is surprising how little is known of Bellenden or his writings. The Editor of this work is said to be the very learned author of "A Discourse on Education," reviewed in your vol. LV. p. 983, and vol. LVI. p. 55, lately master of the free-school at Norwich, and now settled on a benefice in Warwickshire. D. H.

MR. URBAN,
June 10.
SEEING in your Magazine, of which I am a constant reader, three letters of different correspondents, dated Dec. 5, Dec. 6, and Dec. 31, who are desirous of more certain information of the Monathron, vulgarly called the Solitary Sparrow, expressing a doubt whether the note in the first letter of the 5th is not erroneous; for their satisfaction, I request the favour of you to assure them, through the same channel of your universal Repository, that, four or five years since, a bird, which answers every description given in the letter of the 6th, was seen perched upon the vane on the tower of St. Philip's church, Birmingham, by your humble servant, J. W.

P. S. At the distance I surveyed it, it seemed to be of the shape and size of a

large swallow, and sang, almost incessantly, the most dulcet and harmonious notes I ever heard; inasmuch, that it arrested the ears and eyes of every passenger that had the least ear to musick, for the space of about two or three months. But whether it is a native of this island, or of passage, I cannot say; but have not the least doubt in the authenticity of the note in the letter of the 5th.

MR. URBAN, Kensington, Aug. 15.
YOUR Critical Repository for July contained an explanation of the word *Ormesla*, alleged to be the title of Orosius's History*. Conjectures from MSS. in the Cottonian Library may demand unequivocal respect. This MS. however, ascertains the title of the work abovementioned to be *Ormisla*, while a portion of the account which it communicates is composed of tags of Hexameter verses, such as,

Mappam distinxerat aptam;

and,

Monstrorum formatur honestè—
a peculiarity always to be avoided in prose compositions.

"Liber Pigeus," expressed in the MS. is the Grecian *Εἰρηνος*; and the title of Orosius may seem from that MS. to have been *Ormislarum*, an elliptical name, implying, *orbis mislarum rerum*. An alluring frontispiece has, in all ages, been employed as a gewgaw to invite customers into the shop. Add to this, that titles of books were not in those days accurately limited, as in æras more refined, to any particular case. If the genitive is, in the present instance, adopted; so is the accusative in the work of our learned antiquary of law, "*Regiam Majestatem*."

Another explanation occurs. Orosius† relates in pure Latinity, with the spirit of

* Orosius was a Spaniard, and existed in the days of Augustin, century 5. "He undertook his work of the City of God about 413." Dupin. Eccl. Hist. vol. III. p. 197.

† This father also described the frequent invasions of Rome by Alaric. The origin of security to those who fled for refuge to Christian churches, so criminally indulged to murderers in after-ages, and a remnant of papistical enormity extending in some Christian countries to the present times, appears (lib 7, cap. 39) to have been derived from the humane mandate of Alaric on this occasion: "Ut si qui in sancta loca, præcipueque in sanctorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli basilicas confugerint, hos inprimis inviolatos, securosque faveant." Alaric had consigned this

of Tacitus, and without the smallest predilection for intermixtures of Greek expression, the capture of Rome by Alaric. His work was comprized of seven historical books to the disparagement of Paganism, and was called, faith the elaborate and judicious Lardner, *Hormisla*, or *Mundi Chronicon*. Our excellent advocate for Christianity declares, that "he never saw a good account of this word, though some good critics have attempted it."

This remark from a writer, so distinguished for his critical abilities, may seem to defy additional enquiries, and to baffle all hopes of fathoming the obscurity of the term, particularly as the learned Ecclesiastick has himself hazarded a conjecture which may not be *literally* supported by the word. "I have long been of opinion," says he, "that *Hormisla* is a corruption of *orbis gesta* *." A corruption indeed! though "a very proper title," as he concludes, "for Orosius's work †." May not this demon of a difficulty be duly exorcised by recurring to its derivation, less violent surely than any already submitted, from *bora misla*; and equally adapted to "a Chronicle of the world ‡?" E. B. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Clare, Aug. 8.*

FEW counties in the kingdom are less obliged to the labours of the antiquary than Suffolk, or at least fewer

this degenerated city and its inhabitants to the unlimited *pillage* of his ferocious soldiery; who would, no doubt, have thus rewarded themselves, if the authority had been denied by their chief; but here also humanity interposed in the elict of Alaric to his wolves: "Ue, in quantum possent, prædæ inhiantes a sanguine temperant."

* So explained, the word should rather be *Ormesla*.

† Dr. Lardner's Collections, vol. IV. 433.

‡ "Many reflections were cast by the Gentiles upon the Christians," as Dr. Lardner remarks, on account of this event, *the capture of Rome*. "The Gentiles imputing the disaster to the progress of the Christian religion, and the neglect of the ancient rites" of heathenism. Those reflections were the occasion of Augustin's writing his work of the City of God; they were also the occasion of Orosius's books against the Pagans. "Quos usitato nomine," faith Augustin, "Paganos vocamus;" for this was a term first applied to heathens in the later ages of the empire. The corruptions of pure religion by the profane worship of "Gods many, and of Lords many," are deduced in their works from the earliest ages of the world.

anecdotes of its many venerable remains of antiquity have been committed to the press than of any other county; and, I believe, except the notices of it extant in Camden's *Britannia*, and in Kirby's *Sussex Traveller*, a publication which first appeared about fifty years ago, there is no printed account either of its antiquities or natural history collectively, although some of its most remarkable antiquities may have separately appeared in print. Le Neve made large collections for the purpose of giving a detail of the possessors of lands in every parish throughout the county, from Doomsday Book to his time; and also visited the churches, and collected the epitaphs worthy of notice. Many of his papers came into my hands some years ago, at an auction of the library of Mr. Martin, of Thetford. I once had thoughts of forming, from those papers and other notices, a History of Suffolk, somewhat on the plan, but less voluminous than Morant's Essex; but the great labour attending such a design, together with a diffidence of my own abilities, patience, and industry, determined me to desist. However, these notices still serve me for an amusement, and will enable me to give some account of the parish from whence I date this letter, which can boast of some picturesque remains of former grandeur.—These, together with the amenity of its situation, in a beautiful valley on the banks of the Stour, are inducements to my belief that an account of its antiquities and natural history may be acceptable to some of your numerous readers.

CLARE, a market town in the county of Suffolk, within the hundred of Rishbridge, is situated on the banks of the river Stour, which separates in its course, for many miles, the counties of Essex and Suffolk; the etymology of its name I cannot with any certainty discover, unless from the Latin, *Clarus*, or the French, *Clair*, as having respect to the beauty of its situation, or the clearness of the stream on which it stands, which, in times anterior to the Conquest, and even so lately as in the map of Suffolk in one of the first editions of Camden, was called *Clare Flumen*; and what strengthens this idea is, that an adjoining parish, on the Essex side of the river, has its name, Belchamp, from its fine situation. The word Clare is not to be found in any of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries that I have been able to see, nor indeed can I make any other guess at its derivation.

There is on the North-east of the town, in a piece of pasture-land, containing about sixty acres, which was granted by Queen Mary to the poor of the parish under certain regulations, the appearance remaining of an encampment or station, consisting of a double fosse and bank, which, from its shape and size, has been conjectured to be Roman, and there are some appearances of Roman brick intermixed with the stones with which the castle walls were built, but in a very inconsiderable quantity; nor indeed are there any considerable remains of the walls themselves; the silent but destructive lapse of time which has passed since their erection, aided by the more quickly-efficacious hand of man, has left but few vestiges for the scrutinizing eye of Antiquaries; and no coins, or other means of historic proof, have been discovered, by which the precise time when the Romans visited this place can be fixed.

Although, from its situation as a frontier, this castle must have been of consequence during the Heptarchy, placed as it is on the extreme boundary of East Anglia, and on the verge of the kingdom of Eastsex, yet no notices have been found of sufficient historic proof to be inserted in this account. The first mention I find, of sufficient authority to quote as fact, is in Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica*," under the article Clare, where it is related, that Earl Aluric, or Alfric, the son of Withgar, a nobleman who lived in the reign of Canute, founded the church of St. John the Baptist in the castle here, and therein placed seven secular canons. This account proves that the castle was in being about an hundred years after the reduction of the Heptarchy into one kingdom. In this family the castle may be supposed to have remained until the strong hand of conquest wrenched it from its old possessors; and William the First gave it, together with other large possessions, to his relation, and one of his principal followers, Richard Fitzgelbert, descended from the Earls of Briony in Normandy. His son, in the year 1090, gave the church and canons founded by Aluric to the monastery of Bec in Normandy, by which it became a cell of Benedictines belonging to that abbey, and remained within the castle of Clare till 1124, when Richard de Clare removed them to Stoke.

This family in process of time, after having intermarried with some of the principal nobility in the kingdom, and particularly twice with the blood-royal, gave us a monarch in the person of Edward IV.; and by Richard de Clare the monastery of friars hermits of the order of St. Austin was founded in the year 1248. This friery was seated on the banks of the river Clare, about two or three hundred yards nearly South of the hill, on which are the remains of the keep of the castle; and, adjoining to it, Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I. and wife of Gilbert, Earl of Clare and Gloucester, built and dedicated a chapel to the honour of St. Vincent, as appears in a rhythmical dialogue, inserted in the "*Monasticon*," and in Weever's "*Funeral Monuments*;" by which it also appears, that this princess, Lionel Duke of Clarence, Richard Earl of Clare, the founder, and other principal personages, were buried in this chapel; and Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, says, that Edward II. and most of the principal nobility of the kingdom, attended here the funeral of that monarch's sister, who died at the castle. After the dissolution of monasteries, the friery, and its demesne lands, lying in the adjoining parishes of Clare, Ashen, and Beltchamp St. Paul, being altogether about 120 acres, were granted in the 31st year of Henry VIII. to Rich. Friend; since when it passed into the families of Cockfall and Berker (who had married the two daughters and co-heiresses of Friend), Barnardiston, Butler, Poulter, and now the estate belongs to Wm. Shrive, esq.

Part of the friery appears, by the style of building, to have been fitted up as a mansion-house soon after its dissolution, and has continued to be inhabited ever since by the successive owners of the estate, or their tenants. The walls and roof of the chapel remain tolerably entire; but there is not the least vestige of any monument or grave-stone: indeed, if oral tradition had not fixed on this particular building as the chapel of Joan D'Acre, one would scarcely imagine that persons of such exalted rank should have chosen it for their cemetery; and I believe Le Neve had the same idea, for, in a sketch of the ruins of Clare, taken by him the beginning of this century, he has marked this building as the dormitory; but that Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was buried in a private manner appears from

from the abovementioned dialogue, which is held at the grave of Dame Joan of Acre in the year 1440 :

King Edward the Third's son was he,
Sir Lionel, which buried is he by;
And for such a prince too sumptuously —

but whether in this place, which has for many years been used as a barn, appears to me doubtful. I have very lately taken an exact dimension of all its parts, and, if you conceive it will be worth inserting in your Magazine, I will send you the ichnography of the whole building, and also of our other ruins.

The site of the castle, together with its two bayleys, of which the inner bayley only appears ever to have been fortified with a wall, the outer bayley with a deep fosse and high bank, contains about 20 acres; the keep is on a hill near the South-west corner of the whole area, which is nearly a square. The only considerable remains of walls are a small segment of the circle of the keep, about 100 feet high, battlemented at the top, and strengthened on the outside with handsome buttresses faced with freestone, and a wall running down the East side of the hill, and connecting it with another elevation, together with some other ruinous fragments of walls. The whole site, each bayley, and also the hill, which is about 34 yards high, were separately defended by moats, which received their water from a stream that rises North of a hamlet belonging to Clare, called Chalton; there was a Keeper and Constable of the castle when guard was kept there, whose fee was 6l. 13s. 4d. The whole site was parcel of the possessions of the Crown, from the accession of Edward IV. till the year 1553, when Edward VI. granted it, together with other lands, to Sir John Cheke, which were resumed to the Crown by Queen Mary in the first year of her reign, and, since that time, it has been in the possession of the Barnardiston family; as it appears from Le Neve's papers that, before the year 1655, Sir Thomas Barnardiston was owner of it; since when it has been many years in the possession of the family of Elwes of Stoke College; and it now belongs to John Elwes, esq. late knight of the shire for the county of Berks. The other remains of antiquity in this parish, together with some account of its natural produce, population, &c. must be deferred to another opportunity. R.

*The drawing of this gentleman men-
sions will be considered as a favour.*

Mr. URBAN, *Burbach, Aug. 21.*

AS some workmen a few weeks ago were getting stone from the craggy rock at Mount Sorrel, in Leicestershire, they found several pieces of old coin, and an ancient spur, of which I have taken a drawing*, that is herewith presented to your use, if deserving attention; but can give no account of the coins, the labourers having delivered them to the lord of the manor. The spur is of cast copper, and has been gilt, which is still visible in the engraved strokes of the Mosaic. Instead of a rowel at the neck, there is a pointed knob, much blunted by the hand of time. I suppose it by the form to be of some antiquity, and that rowels were of a later invention. The place where it was dug up is part of the site of the old castle. Saer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, defended this castle against King Henry III. but it was taken and raised to the ground by Ranulf, Earl of Chester, anno 1217.

This spur probably belonged to some knight or other warrior there present, who, during the siege, might be slain and buried on the spot, as was the custom, in his boots and spurs.

The coins and spur were found in a cavity, and with them some large bones, and apparently fragments of leather, a certain appendage also to the spur; both these last mouldered away on being exposed to the air.

When I was last at Mount Sorrel, I took notice of a curious Gothic stone cross, raised upon steps in the center of the market-place, but it was concealed in part by a rough ill-constructed shed. Not having visited this place for many years, I cannot say if it be yet standing.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 18.*

THE compiling of a Dictionary of any language is an act that partakes a little of the degeneracy of the age in which it is executed. I speak, under favour, with regard to all compilers, past, present, and to come. The English language was greatly corrupted when Johnan undertook his; and he increased the corruption by inserting new-coined words, for which he could procure no sanction. When the language of Babel is introduced into a country, a Dictionary is set on foot, like a code of sumptuary laws, to reform

* See plate II. fig. 5. where it is a little more than one-third of the real size.

and

and retrench. In the chaste untainted use of a language, while Atticism and pure Latinity prevail, we hear of no Dictionaries or Lexicons. The writers *de verborum significatione* under Augustus, were rather glossographers, or antiquary collectors of old words; and as to Julius Pollux and Suidas, and Hesychius, and so more, they lived almost in the decline of the Greek empire.

Let us hear the shrewd observation of the learned Thomas Baker, in his "Reflections on Learning," p. 19:—"Dictionaries have been called in to our assistance, which have been compiled with great pains, not only for words, but for sciences and arts; but, besides the no great agreement there is among them, they are swoln to such a height, and become so numerous, that those very books that were designed as helps now breed confusion, and their bulk and number is become a burthen. Such alone as have been composed for the French tongue (which as yet is no learned language) would fill a library, and only one of those, and that not the largest, has been the work of 40 years, though it was carried on by the united labours of the French Academy; after all which care it has not escaped censure, but has been thought to want correction, and does therefore shew how impossible it is to set bounds, or give a standard, to language, for which purpose it was designed. Not only every tongue but every faculty has met with this help. Dictionaries are become a great part of learning, and nothing remains but that, as it has fared with *Bibliothèques*, which were grown so numerous that a *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum* was thought a necessary work, so Dictionaries should have the like service done them. A *Dictionary Dictionarium* might be a work of some use, I am sure of great bulk, and I wonder it has not been yet undertaken."

Let not your Oxford Dictionary-maker consider this as a reflection on his undertaking, to which I desire to be accounted a well-wisher. But, when a language comes to a degree of *neologisme*, to cite your next correspondent, it becomes necessary to sift the chaff from the wheat through a Dictionary.

Did you ever read a more bombastic rhapsody than in your p. 679, 680?

All that has hitherto been said about the return of Lord Montague to the religion of his fathers does very little credit to him or of the cause; it is the recan-

tation of a man of little reflection on any subject, of great superstition, and of a weak and unprincipled mind. Can the sensible Abbé take the offering sacrifices for the dead for a proof of sincere piety, and not rather suppose that the same weakness of judgement made Lord and Lady M. bigots in opposite systems.

Yours, &c. P. O. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

AS the matter of election of fellows of Trinity-college, Cambridge, is stated in the Memorial, vol. LVI. 1138, and the right of election in the observations thereon; I wish some of your correspondents would give us a discussion of the business; till which is done, it is to be feared others of them may deem the interference of the Memorialists rather a piece of impertinence and juvenile temerity, more calculated to render the parties popular, and push them into the public view, than to answer any good purpose.

B. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 20.

I APPREHEND the church of Kenilworth has been re-built in whole, or in part, since Dr. Thomas re-published Sir William Dugdale's *Warwickshire*; for in his edition, p. 252, I find mention of arms in the windows different from those in Sir William's time, and I believe all are now gone, at least I do not recollect seeing them in June, 1786, when the church appeared to me a very modern structure. Perhaps the tower and some of the West walls were left of the old building, which, it appears, was distinct from the Priory church.

So much has been said about the castle of this place; from Dugdale to Grose; so little, comparatively speaking, remains; and so difficult would it be to trace the plan given by the former; that I was much disappointed at the present appearance of these remains, of which the gate-house, now fitted up as a farm house, is the only part entire and complete.

T. P. should be told that the *King's Oak* on Epping Forest was the name of a public-house, which had the sign of the royal oak, and not of any particular tree. As to the story of the *king's watering* near Rumsford, it seems founded only on popular tradition, and may as well be the watering-place of some lord of the manor named *King*, as of any Saxon monarch.

D. H.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 695.

Wednesday, April 14.

ORDERED, that a list be made out, and laid before the House, of the number of persons who, having been sentenced to transportation, have been transported, pardoned, or their sentences remitted; and also a list of those persons whose sentences to other punishments have been changed to that of transportation.

Mr. Morton, from the East-India House, presented some India papers which had been previously ordered.

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that on Friday fortnight he would open the committee of supply, and bring forward the finance of the year. It had been his intention to have done this on the preceding Tuesday; but, as that would be so soon after the Easter adjournment, he thought it would be most proper to postpone it to the abovementioned day. He also gave notice, that he should propose some alterations in the horse-tax, in order to render it more productive, and the produce more certain. Its application also required the consideration of the House, as it is at present an unappropriated duty. He mentioned these circumstances, that gentlemen might turn the subject in their minds.

The bill for consolidating the customs, and carrying into effect the French treaty, having been read a third time;

Mr. Pitt asked leave to bring up a clause, to be tacked to it as a rider. Before the alteration made by this bill in the appropriation of the revenue, whenever any tax was deficient, application was made to Parliament, to make good the deficiency out of the sinking fund: but, by the new general fund which this bill established, such information, if not particularly ordered, might be withheld from the House, which would be thereby precluded from a knowledge of the state of the revenue, with which they ought always to be intimately acquainted. He, therefore, proposed that an engrossed clause, which he held in his hand, should be added to the bill, the purport of which was, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury be ordered to lay before Parliament, within 14 days after the commencement of every session, a complete statement of the receipts at the Exche-

quer of the various taxes; by which the House will receive more complete information on this subject, than could be obtained by the former mode.

The clause, having been read three times, was ordered to be tacked to the bill by way of rider.

Mr. Rose introduced a clause relative to the appropriation of certain duties, which, after having passed through the same forms, was added to the bill.

On the *Speaker* putting the question, that this bill do now pass;

Mr. *Jelliffe* opposed it, as he considered the French treaty inimical to the interests of this country. He objected to the manner in which this bill had been carried through the House, which had pledged itself to the Crown to carry into effect a measure hostile to the kingdom. He considered the treaty under three distinct heads: 1st, The necessity of it—2d, Its probable effects—and 3d, The advantages which France, in all likelihood, would derive from it. In treating this subject, the Hon. Member displayed much honest warmth for, what he conceived to be, the interests of his country; and asserted, that, whilst the terms of the treaty highly encouraged the staples of France, no reciprocal advantages had been stipulated in favour of Britain. A wise ministry would have made the encouragement of our woollens a *sine qua non*, and introduced an article, by which the ports of France should be open to them only. This would have been reciprocity; but, instead of this, French woollens are allowed to be imported into this country, on paying a small duty; whereas, in his opinion, a duty equal to a prohibition should have been laid on them, for the benefit and protection of our great staple manufacture.

Mr. *Dumpler* agreed in opinion with Mr. *Jelliffe*, and contended that it would be peculiarly injurious to his part of the kingdom, the treaty having secured a market for Irish linens in France, to the exclusion of those of Scotland.

Sir *James Johnson*, in his wonted manner, said, he thought the treaty must give universal satisfaction: the ladies would be enabled to purchase, at a cheap rate, those articles which engrossed the principal attention of a female heart—fine cloaths: the bishops, after this fatiguing attention which they

pay to their duty, might revive, as a small expence, their exhausted spirits with the choicest productions of the Gallic grape: and the members of that House, when it was necessary to treat their constituents, would not have cause to regret the reduced price of French brandy.

Mr. Fox rose, at the moment the question was going to be put, and said, that he should not have troubled the House in this stage of the business, notwithstanding his decided disapprobation of the treaty, had not something occurred that demanded from the minister an explanation of certain circumstances, which seemed at present involved in obscurity. Previously to his entering upon the subject which principally induced him to rise, he would observe, that if the treaty in question should, for a season, prove beneficial to our manufacturers, yet, eventually, he was persuaded, it would prove fatally injurious to the ancient policy and interests of this country. This, with other similar opinions, which had been urged by his friends and himself, had been deemed the effects of illiberal prejudice, and unenlightened superstition. If reasoning from analogy, and giving credit to the axiom, "that from similar causes similar consequences might be expected," be prejudice and superstition, he would acknowledge that he was prejudiced and superstitious; for, convinced as he was, that the weight of this kingdom in the scale of Europe ought not to be diminished, he must look on the present treaty as a measure tending, above all others, to establish effectually the scheme which France had so long meditated of rendering herself the sole arbitress of this quarter of the world.

Having premised this, he would now come to plain facts: since the signing of the treaty, and even since its coming into the House, a stipulation had been made in favour of Ireland, which would secure to the sister kingdom exclusively the various branches of the linen trade. If, then, there was a possibility of altering the terms of the treaty, and it appeared that there was; what security has the nation, that some further explanation may not take place at a future period, by which, upon a similar stipulation, of a secret nature, the present meaning of the treaty may be radically changed?

He then requested the attention of the House to the 7th and 8th articles,

by which a power is reserved to lower the duties on the wines of Portugal, according to the Methuen treaty. When this business was first mentioned in the House, he had asked, whether Spanish wines were to be included in the intended reduction? To this question no satisfactory answer had been given by the Minister. According to what fell from him, our conduct in this particular was to be regulated by that of Portugal towards us. But he wished it to be considered, that, by a former treaty with Spain, we are bound to admit the produce of that kingdom on the footing of that of the most favoured nation. By the Methuen treaty, the wines of Portugal are to pay only two-thirds of the duty on those of France. Portugal becomes then the *gens amicissima*; and we must admit Spanish wines at the same duty, or violate the spirit of the treaty. From which he argued, that, as the words of the treaty were not confined to *wines*, we were also obliged to receive every other article, the produce or manufacture of Spain, on the same terms as those of the most favoured nation; and that we had not a power, consistently with our engagements, to lower the duties on the commodities of France, without at the same time proportionably lessening those on the productions of Spain.

It was, therefore, in his opinion; extremely impolitic to enter into a commercial treaty with France before we had formed such arrangements with Spain and Portugal as might enable us to model with greater precision our demands on France; and it appeared equally absurd that Spain should derive a benefit in consequence of our treaties with France and Portugal, unless she granted us an equivalent for it. He was pleased with the intention of lowering the duties on Portuguese wines, which he had recommended previously to the passing of the French treaty, because it must convince Portugal, and all other nations, that in every situation we always preserve our national faith, and adhere to the spirit of our treaties.

With respect to the consolidation system, which had been connected with this bill, he trusted that no gentleman who disliked the treaty would be deterred from voting against it, on a supposition that such vote would involve in it the rejection of a measure that was universally approved: it could be renewed by bill, and in that shape re-

ceive the sanction of the House.

Mr. Pitt said, as the subject now under consideration had been already amply discussed, he was unwilling to trouble the House with a reply; but, as some remarks had fallen from the Rt. Hon. Gentleman which deserved notice, he could not avoid speaking a word or two, to remove the impression which they might have made on the House. His observations respecting Ireland were ill-founded; as the duties to be levied in consequence of this treaty on those articles in which Great Britain and Ireland were relatively concerned, were in such proportion as not to affect the trade of either in favour of the other.

In answer to the Gentleman's observations on the 7th and 11th articles, wherein he attempted to prove, that, according to their construction, we were not at liberty to reduce the duties on Spanish wines one-third lower than on those imported from France, he could only say, that the French Ministry had declared, unequivocally, that they considered us as fully possessing this power; and he conceived this acknowledgment from them to be far superior to any construction, which might be erroneous, but an explicit avowal was clear and decided.

Mr. Fox replied, that an acknowledgment from the French Ministry was but a poor security; treaties should be written with such perspicuity and precision as to leave no room for doubt or misconstruction; for, on the removal or death of the Minister of either country, or of both, what evidence was to be produced of the sense in which they had mutually agreed to understand an ambiguous article? This might occasion disputes and disagreements, destructive of that peace and harmony which it was the great object of the treaty to preserve between both kingdoms.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's apprehensions were groundless; for, should a removal of Ministers happen in either country, by referring to the office where such acknowledgments were always to be found, that which the French Ministry had made on this subject to the Court of Great Britain would remove all danger of doubt or misconstruction, and leave no room for future differences in explaining the meaning of those articles.

Mr. Sheridan contended, that no satisfactory arguments had been offered

by Mr. Pitt, in refutation of those which had been used by his Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox). Instead of giving a precise answer on the subject of Spain having a claim on us, by treaty, for the admission of her commodities on such terms as are allowed to the most favoured nation, he explained the relative situation of this country and Ireland with regard to the treaty. He was sorry, he said, to find that the Rt. Hon. Gent. had not expressed himself more explicitly on that subject. Something, however, must be devised; for it was a most unpleasant and alarming sight to see Great Britain and Ireland looking towards France, and with jealous and averted aspects on each other. To obviate the bad effects that must inevitably result from the continuance of affairs in this situation, he, if no other person would take up the business, intended, after the holidays, to trouble the House with a motion on the subject; when, he flattered himself, he should be able to convince the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Pitt) of the necessity of adopting some plan for the regulation of a mutual intercourse between the sister kingdoms; a measure which this treaty had rendered indispensably necessary.

Mr. Dempster spoke a few words; after which, the House divided. The numbers were,

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----|
| For the third reading | - | 119 |
| Against it | - | 43 |

Majority - - - 76

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Thursday, April 5.

Black Rod desired the attendance of the Speaker at the bar of the House of Lords, to hear his Majesty's commission read, previous to the passing of such bills as were ready for the royal assent. The Speaker and several Members went up. On their return,

A petition was presented from Sir Thomas Beevor, and several electors of the city of Norwich, complaining of an undue return of the Hon. Mr. Hobart, at the late election in that place. The petition was received, and the ballot for the committee on that election appointed for Tuesday the 11th of May.

Tuesday, April 17.

Mr. Thomas Clarke Jerwoise took the oaths and his seat for Yarmouth.

Received several papers and accounts from the Custom-house, the Excise, the Stamp-office, and the Exchequer, which,

after

after the titles had been read, were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Burke* said, that though he could never give up the privilege of the House to carry up charges of impeachment to the Lords in any form the members thought proper; and would not allow that they were bound down to legal or technical forms; yet it might not be improper, upon such great and solemn occasions as the present, to take the advice of gentlemen of abilities in the profession of the law. During the recess, several of the Gentlemen whom the Committee meant to consult had retired into the country; for which reason the Committee, who had not been idle, were not yet prepared to bring the report before the House; but they might be assured that it would be brought up very soon.

Mr. *Adam* then moved, That the sheriff of the shire of Renfrew should be ordered to attend at the bar of the House on the 8th day of May next, to answer a complaint against him, for having partially delayed the return of the writ for the election of a member to serve in parliament for that county.

Sir *Adam Fergusson* opposed the motion, because, though the returns at a general election were regulated by an Act of Parliament, yet, on any intermediate election, the return was left to the discretion of the sheriff. On this account, therefore, without taking into consideration the universally-acknowledged integrity, and very advanced age, of the worthy sheriff, he could not concur with the motion. But if any gentleman wished to alter the present mode, by taking away discretionary power in respect to returns for members, he would very willingly second a motion for that purpose.

Sir *James Johnstone* thought that the sheriff had acted as every honest man would wish for an opportunity of doing—he had made use of his discretion to serve his friend. However, after the decision of the present question, he would take the Hon. Baronet at his word, and move for a bill to deprive every sheriff in Scotland of all pretensions to the exercise of discretion. [A loud laugh.]

The Lord Advocate was against the motion, but wished that a bill for removing discretionary power was introduced, because he was certain it would be perfectly agreeable to the Scotch sheriffs, as it would remove the most disagreeable part of their business.

Mr. *Shaw-Stewart* and Sir *Wm. Com-*

ningham, from a conviction that the sheriff had acted partially, supported the motion.

Mr. *Adam* spoke in reply to the arguments urged against it; after which, on a division, there appeared,

For the motion - - - 20

Against it - - - 23

Upon which the complaint was dismissed.

Sir *James Johnstone* moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate elections for members in Scotland.

Sir *Adam Fergusson* seconded the motion, which was carried; and Sir *James* and Mr. *Adam* were directed to bring it in.

Mr. *Dempster* rose to move an address to his Majesty, respecting a grant of money; but the Speaker informing him that the motion was irregular, as the Committee of Supply was open, he withdrew the motion, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 18.

Mr. *Nelson*, from the receiver-general of the customs, presented two accounts of duties on inhabited houses, which were ordered to be printed.

Received and read a petition from Carlisle, and one from Aberdeen, against the calico printers' bill.

Four accounts, from the Exchequer, of imprest monies, were read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Read a first time the bill for lighting and paving Camberwell.

Read a first time Foley's divorce bill.

Lord *Newhaven* brought up the report from the Committee on Mr. *Bastard's* ecclesiastical bill.

The Master of the Rolls said, he was much concerned that his necessary avocations prevented his attending to this bill in its former stages. for, however well-intended its general principles might be, he could not but think its preamble objectionable, as well as several of its clauses. With regard to the preamble, it was contrary to fact; for the suits instituted in the ecclesiastical court against fornication were not, generally, founded in malice and resentment, though probably many of them were. He desired it might be observed, that several of the suits commenced in this court could not be brought in any other; for instance, an action against a man for incest with his own daughter, which was not cognizable in any other court. He objected also to the shortness of the time which the bill allowed for bringing suits. He concluded with recommending

recommending the re-commitment of the bill; which was agreed to, and Friday fixed upon as the time.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to let the post-horse tax to farm to the best bidder.

Mr. *Stoper* asked, if the advantages expected to be derived from this mode were sufficient to justify the innovation?

The *Chancellor* making no answer, the question was put, and carried without a division.

The order of the day being read, for the House to be put into a Committee of Supply, it was moved, That the petition of the widows of boatswains, gunners, &c. be referred to the said Committee. Mr. *Pitt* having signified his Majesty's recommendation,

The House went into a Committee; which came to the following resolutions, viz.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present provision for the poor widows of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, purfers, surgeons, and second masters, in his Majesty's navy, is precarious, and inadequate to their comfortable support.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct that a sum, not exceeding 20l. per annum, be paid to each widow; and that this House will make good the same.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding 3000l. be granted to the trustees of the British Dockum."

These resolutions having been reported by the chairman, the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 19.

Mr. *Garrow* and Mr. *Graham* were called to the bar, to be heard as counsel for and against the bill brought in for paving, lighting, and rebuilding parts of Swansea in Glamorganshire. Several witnesses were examined by the counsel, amongst whom was Sir *Herbert Mackworth*, who disliked the principle of the bill.

After these witnesses had been examined, and counsel heard,

Sir *W. Lewis* spoke a few words in favour of the bill, and against the Hon. *Baronet's* motive for opposing it.

Sir *H. Mackworth*, in reply, expressed his disapprobation of the measure of coming to parliament on this occasion. It was only subjecting the town to the

extortions and impositions of the commissioners who would be employed in these improvements. Were such improvements necessary, sufficient powers are already vested in the civil polity of the town to execute them upon terms more agreeable to their wishes, and less oppressive than might be expected from the conduct of commissioners. He supported his opposition to the bill by several other arguments; but, upon putting the question, it was carried by a majority of 36, there being for it 66, against it 36.

Mr. *Yorke* then moved, That the order of the day might be read for the second reading of the Cambridge small debts bill; which passed.

Mr. *Mortlock* to rise, not with an intention of opposing the bill, but to inform such as were ignorant of the circumstance, that it was not confined to the town of Cambridge, but comprehended the county also.

Mr. *Yorke* then moved, That the bill should be read a second time, which was agreed to. It was then referred to a Committee.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved several resolutions for papers to be laid before the House, respecting the produce of the post-horse tax for the two last years; the debts paid by the East India Company to Government; and the state of the sinking fund for the two last quarters ending in January and the 5th instant. These motions were agreed to without a single observation from Mr. *Pitt*. Mr. *Sheridan* then said, that as these papers were necessarily connected with the budget, and could not, probably, be produced so soon as to-morrow, he thought the Minister might consider it as no great concession to defer for a few days the opening of the budget.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, whatever information might be wanted in this business could be had in sufficient time for gentlemen to give their opinion on the report. With respect to what he had to offer to-morrow, it would not, he trusted, take up much time.

Mr. *Francis* then introduced another charge against Mr. *Hastings*, relative to the revenues of Bengal; which, after a long debate, was confirmed by a majority of 13; for it 71, against it 58.

(To be continued.)

P. 687, col. 1, l. 15 for *band* r. *lead*.

P. 738, col. 1, l. 39, for 300 acres, r. 3000.

219. *The Advantages of searching the Scriptures. A Sermon, preached before the Society, in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge, at the Anniversary Meeting in the High Church of Edinburgh, on Tuesday June the 7th, 1787. By George Hill, D. D. one of the Ministers of the City, and Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrew's, and Dean of the Order of the Thistle.*

HAVING reason to believe that Dr. Hill's fame as a preacher is high among his countrymen, we procured from Scotland a copy of this Sermon, which, for aught we know, is the only specimen of his oratory which has yet been given to the publick. Our expectation of a feast was great; and it has not been disappointed. For nothing new indeed could we look in a popular discourse upon the advantages of searching the Scriptures; nor can we say that we have found any old truth illustrated in an uncommon or very striking manner. The reasoning is cogent, but obvious; and the style is perspicuous, though seldom splendid.

The text is John v. 39, "Search the Scriptures."—After an introduction suitable to the occasion upon which he was called to preach, the *Dean of the Order of the Thistle* first states the advantages which may be derived from searching the Scriptures; and then suggests some directions for searching them so as to reap those advantages.

"Searching the Scriptures," he observes, "is useful for our information—for our comfort—for the direction of our conduct;" and upon each of these topics he expatiates at great length.—To those who mean to search the Scriptures, who are not led, either by inclination or a sense of duty, to employ their literary talents in theological pursuits, and who have no peculiar advantages for study, he gives the following directions, as necessary to be observed if they would not wish their employment to "be bodily exercise which profiteth little." "They must read with good intention,—with humility,—with application to their own case,—and with prayer." The necessity of observing these directions he labours, with great earnestness, and with equal success, to evince.—That division of the first general head of the discourse, which treats of the *comfort* to be derived from searching the Scriptures, is concluded thus:

"The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge have gladdened the
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bleak mountain, the sequestered glen, the lonely islands of a stormy sea, by introducing into them a sound which is more cheering than the countenance of a friend. The widow, the fatherless, the poor, the sick, the mourner, the solitary, shall bless you for that familiar acquaintance with the Scriptures, which you have furnished them, with the means of acquiring. They will feel your gift to be "better than thousands of gold and silver;" and they will henceforth be able to say, with David, "Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage. Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever. When my soul melteth for heaviness, thy word quickeneth me."

Although we think the Society *has* would have been much more 'proper than the Society *have* gladdened, yet this must be confessed to be a very brilliant passage; and there are in the discourse other passages perhaps not inferior: but, upon the whole, the language of this Sermon is not so highly finished as that of the author's countryman, Dr. Blair; and in some places, perhaps, its Anglicism would not be secure against the rigid examination of a stern critic, born and educated in the county of Middlesex.

In the Appendix, which gives an account of the proceedings of the Society from the 2d of June, 1786, to the 8th of June, 1787, we have the following form of a bequest or legacy: "*Item*, I give and bequeath the sum of . . . to the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, to be applied [to the purposes of the first or second patents, as the donor pleases.] See both patents in p. 54 and 59 of the Account of the Society, published in May 1774." These, we think, should have been reprinted, for we know nothing of them; and perhaps some of our readers may be hindered from contributing to this useful charity, by not being informed particularly how their donation would be employed.

130. *The History and Philosophy of Judaism: or, A critical and philosophical Analysis of the Jewish Religion. From which is offered a Vindication of its Genius, Origin, and Authority, and of its Connection with the Christian, against the Objections and Misrepresentations of modern Infidels. By Duncan Shaw, D.D. one of the Ministers of Aberdeen. 2vo.*

AN effect, similar to that which Warburton says was, in the last age, produced by the writings of the Philosopher of Malmesbury, has, in the pre-

sent, been the consequence of the writings of the celebrated sceptical Philosopher of Scotland. Since his appearance as an author, "the press has swet with controversy, and many a church-man militant has tried his arms in thundering on Hume's steel-cap." Through that cap the finely-tempered sword of a Reid, a Campbell, and a Beattie, have fairly forced their way; and the laurels won by them are probably those which have inspired Dr. Shaw with courage to encounter the same hero, and with ambition to share in the glory of his townsmen*. His ambition is laudable, and his courage is great; but that his success is in proportion is not so evident.

In the first edition of Mr. Hume's *Essay on Superstition and Enthusiasm* we are told, that "Judaism and Popery" (especially the latter) being the most "unphilosophical and absurd superstitions which have yet been known in the world, are the most enslaved by their priests." Something is then said of the religious establishment of our own country, which is certainly not favourable, and which, we are persuaded, is not true; and the three superstitions of *Judea, Rome, and England*, are censured, not, indeed, with equal severity, for giving too great encouragement to priestly power. That censure, so far as it related to Judaism, Mr. Hume thought proper afterwards to soften; and at last, in the year 1770, he published an edition of his *Essays*, in which the offensive passage is wholly omitted.

This being the case, most persons will probably be of opinion that a *single sentence*, which is to be found only in the earliest impressions of those *famous papers*, might have been suffered, without endangering the cause of truth, to sink quietly into that state of oblivion to which it was consigned by its author; and that to honour it with an *answer* was to give it a degree of importance which, by its own merit, it cannot claim. Dr. Shaw thinks otherwise. "To drop the remark," he says, "was not enough. Upon the supposition of an alteration of his sentiments, Mr. Hume ought to have acknowledged his error." Doubtless he ought; such an acknowledgement would have been candid and magnanimous: and we earnestly wish that he had acknowledg-

ed other errors of greater magnitude and more pernicious tendency. But as we are told that *David*, as soon as he became author, resolved never to make an answer to any thing that might be written *against* him, we need not be greatly surprised, nor have we cause *deeply* to regret, that in the *present* instance he did not make an answer to *himself*; whilst it remains doubtful whether he believed in the existence of a *Deity*, it must be a matter of no moment what were his ideas of the *Jewish* religion.

Had he made the acknowledgement required by Dr. Shaw, we should have been deprived, it seems, of the instruction contained in the volume now before us; for "a vindication of the Jewish religion, of which such an unfair character is given by Mr. Hume, was *ALL*," says the author, "that I at first *proposed* in this treatise. But I had not proceeded far in the execution of this *PART* of my *design*, when I found it necessary to enlarge my plan, and to consider the several dispensations (as they are commonly called) of religion, in their connection with, and relation to, one another." We are elsewhere told, that he was "insensibly led to animadvert upon the calumnies and reproaches thrown out against revealed religion by other modern infidels, particularly by Tindal, Lord Bolingbroke, and Voltaire."

For its animadversions upon modern infidels we are extremely sorry to say, that *The History and Philosophy of Judaism* can lay claim to no great praise. Its language is uniformly mean, frequently obscure, and sometimes hardly intelligible; it is declamatory rather than argumentative; and the little reasoning which it contains proceeds, too often, either from mere conjecture, or from principles which that *respectful* band of assailants, as our author (we know not why) styles *Tindal, Bolingbroke, Voltaire, and Hume*, were not disposed to admit.—The reader, who at one glance sees his way through the following passage, is blessed with an acuteness of discernment to which we are strangers. Speaking of St. Paul's education in the Jewish religion, our author proceeds thus: "When afterwards he saw cause to renounce this, and adopt the Christian scheme of religion, might it not have been reasonably expected, that as his learning furnished him with sufficient ability to discover the flaws of it, had there

* Dr. Reid, when he wrote his *Inquiry into the Human Mind*, was a professor in the University of Aberdeen.

"been any, his zeal for that which he had now embraced would have prompted him to publish them to the world? But when, in place of this, we find him admitting the evidence and authority of that religion, even after he had renounced the profession of it, what less can we infer, from such conduct, than that both appeared to him to be of divine original? But whatever they may have appeared to him, neither the one nor the other will be admitted by some to be deserving of this character without proof; nay, the claim of *both* to it has been warmly controverted. Not satisfied with nibbling at the external evidence that is adduced in support of it, they are more bold. They have daringly attacked the very nature and constitution of it, and roundly asserted it to be incompatible with the character of the Deity, from whom it is said to proceed, or those sentiments which sober reason would teach mankind to form of him."—By aiming such blows as these at a place more than commonly exposed, Dr. Shaw may have given Mr. Hume a slight contusion; but his wooden weapon, had it been struck against it, would have made no impression on the *steel cap*.

Having thus freely mentioned our author's faults, it remains that we acknowledge his merit, and confess that his book, though not calculated to convert the infidel, may be read with advantage by the pious Christian, and especially by the young student of divinity, who will find in it much useful information on subjects of high importance. It is divided into four parts; in the *first* of which the author treats of the constitution of the Jewish church—the character of the Deity—the worship required from Israel—the times devoted to the services of religion—the places of public worship—the offices of religion—the preparation required for the services of religion—the style and manner in which every thing under this œconomy was expressed—the political state of Israel, as interwoven with their religion—the propriety of the residence of the visible symbol of the Divine presence among the Israelites, for the purposes both of religion and of government—the happy correspondence betwixt their civil and religious government, and of some of the most exceptionable parts (as they are commonly reckoned) of the theocracy under which Israel lived.

In the *second* part it is shewn, that the duration of the Mosaic œconomy was never intended to be more than temporary, and that it was designed to prepare the world for the reception of the Christian. The purport of the *third* part is, to prove that the Gospel is the last dispensation of God's grace to mankind, in the way of religious discovery;—and the *fourth* contains some general corollaries from the subject of the preceding treatise.

The following passage we think a very judicious reply to the hackneyed cavils of infidelity to the sojourning of the Israelites for forty years in the Wilderness:

"Israel had, by their long stay in Egypt, contracted a strong passion for the mode of religion professed in that country; and therefore, had God led them directly to, and set them in possession of, the land of Canaan, with such an attachment in them to idolatry, they would have run ten thousand risks of being immediately seduced by the religion of that country, which, in its principal features, bore a very strong resemblance to that of the country which they left. In such circumstances, the Wilderness became a very proper school, in which they were to be trained up in the new religion which Moses taught them. Here they had no intercourse with other nations, and therefore had not the influence of their example to struggle with. They were so entirely at leisure to attend to the instructions they might receive with respect to religion, that, were it only to avoid the weariness that must have arisen from the want of occupation, it must of necessity, if not choice, have become their business. While, in the mean time, every thing in the Divine administration towards them, and particularly the manner of their subsistence, and the series of miracles which were wrought to provide for it, served to confirm them in their attachment to this religion, and the Divine Author of it.

"Besides, let it be considered that the Israelites were a headstrong and obstinate people, impatient of controul, violently addicted to idolatry, and prone to rebellion. And who but must see that there would have been the greatest impropriety in leading a people, under the influence of such passions, immediately into the land of Canaan? How far must such a measure as this have gone to defeat the very design of their settlement in it, or, at least, to retard the execution of the Divine plan? Much farther, surely, than all their journeyings in the Wilderness. Their possession of it, therefore, was put off till that race should die out. At least, none of them, who came out of Egypt, remained but two, Joshua and Caleb, who, in honour and reward of their fidelity, were preserved to conduct their countrymen into Canaan.

"All those who were allowed to settle there, not only received their birth in the Wilderness, but, being educated and disciplined in this school, were happily prepared to encounter the many hardships they had to undergo before they could obtain the peaceable possession of the land destined for them. And, in the mean time, the visible presence of God among them,—the remembrance of his just severity to their fathers, and—his indulgent kindness to themselves, served to invigorate their spirits under all the difficulties of their service, and to attach them with the warmest gratitude to him."

331. *Cunningham's History of Great Britain.*
(Concluded from p. 704.)

THE following particulars relating to the conquest of Naples by the Imperialists, in 1703, under Count Thaur, shew how minutely Mr. Cunningham was acquainted with the military operations on the Continent:

"When the Imperialists began their march, they cruelly seized all they met with in the Marca Anconitana; laying under contribution of corn and money the towns and countries in their way, through Rimini, Ancona, and Narnia, the country of the ancient Sabines, along the Flaminian road: at length, without observing any military order, they advanced to the river Tiber; and Count Thaur having ordered a camp to be marked out over against Tivoli, himself entered the city with two hundred horse.

"As there were two factions in Italy, the Imperialists met with different treatment from the people in their march; but how the people of Italy were affected towards them, they regarded as a matter of perfect indifference.

"About this time a sedition arose within the walls of Rome, which began among those who lived on the other side of the Tiber: but was soon appeased by the assistance of the priests, with their sacrifices and holy water.

"The Prince of Burgheze was at that time in the French interest; and Signior Livio Odescalatri, a man of a long established influence, made use of all his own and his friend's power to serve the Emperor. Prince Pamphilio also espoused the same cause; a most noble youth, whose sister, a lady of extraordinary parts and beauty, the Constable Colonna had married for her, being warmly attached to the Emperor's interest, by her authority and insinuating address, engaged both her brother and her husband, and a multitude of her admirers, in the Imperial party. The Pope sent a compliment of thanks to Count Thaur, because he had not done any violence to the chapel of our Lady of Loreto, and had spared the churches. Count Thaur desired of the Pope the favour of an audience, and his blessing. The Pope

refused this, out of fear, unless his armed men should first depart out of the city; but if that were done, he promised to grant his request, both of his prayers, and every thing else that was honourable; on this condition, that he should forbear doing any act of sacrilegious violence, and that his train of German soldiers should not return again thither.

"Many of the Germans who came to the camp at Tivoli, were cut off by an autumnal pestilence, very dreadful in those parts, and about the river Teverone very frequent: for the air, especially when the wind is at south, being charged with the putrid and offensive smell of the lake Bassanello, and the vapours of the neighbouring marshes, at that time of the year, renders the places in the neighbourhood of Rome, as well as all Campania, waste and desolate. A distemper too broke out among the horses*, which made them almost intolerably offensive in the camp; wherefore Count Thaur left the land of the Sabines, and marched through Gabbie, the way to Tusculum; and from thence to Velitri, famous for being the birth-place of Augustus. From thence he sent out his horse to forage through the plain, by the lake Pontino. He proceeded through Setia and Piperno, to Taracina. This town is situated on the frontiers of Naples, and near the sea, over which also hang the ruins of the old castle of Anxur. From hence he sent his horse before to the citizens of Fondi, to demand their submission. On the rumour of Count Thaur's approach, the people of Fondi went in a body to the French Governor, declaring to him, that neither they nor the rest of the subjects of the kingdom of Naples could suffer the Emperor's forces to be refused admission into their city; and therefore advised him to consider of his own danger. The French Governor, alarmed at this declaration, and suspecting the affections of the citizens, withdrew from Fondi, and retired to Gaeta, which is a French garrison, opposite to the town of Nola, and situated upon the promontory of the gulf of Gaeta, and more famous for being the burying-place of the Duke of Bourbon, for its stupendous rock, and some remains of antiquity, than for any thing else.

"And now both armies strove which of them should be the more speedy, the French to fly, or the Germans to advance. There was not a city in those parts, except Gaeta only, which was not open to the Count de Thaur; which may probably seem incredible to any one who is in the least acquainted with the ancient transactions recorded in the histories of former times; but it is no wonder the citizens did not shut their gates against the Imperialists, since now indeed they had none. Neither did Count Thaur

* "In the Latin original, *corruptione equorum*, a pestilence, or consumption, brought on by bad air and improper food."

march away from Gaeta in a direct line ; but, having passed the Formian hills by the way of Nola, he shaped his course with a view to cross the river Gariglian, near Minturni. When he had passed the Gariglian, he marched over a plain ten miles broad, and leaving Sessa on the right-hand, and Sueffa on the left, he also passed the river Volturno, which runs among the Maffican hills, without any opposition. The Germans being well refreshed here with Falerian wine, advanced towards Capua, without any apprehension of being stoppt by the enemy among those mountains, where they could swill themselves with wine, as Hannibal's army was of old. No sooner did they descend from the mountains, than the country of Campania Felix, or Provence de Lavoro, lay open to their view ; which, for the temperature of climate, as well as fruitfulness of the soil, was the finest country they had ever seen. They were therefore determined not to be discouraged by any dangers, but, at all hazards, to make themselves masters of the province of Lavoro. A bellyful of meat and wine, which is found to enervate the Africans, gives vigour and courage to the Germans.

"The French having thrown a garrison into Capua while the Count de Thaur was at a great distance, boasted how bravely they would defend it. But now, when they heard of his approach, either their courage failed them, or else they had not forces to resist him ; so that, recommending their king's interest to the fidelity of the citizens, they suddenly withdrew themselves from Capua. The Capuans were not now what they had been formerly ; but, having learned the evil consequences of obstinacy by sad experience of their forefathers, and taking warning by the remaining heaps of the ruins of their ancient city, which old misfortunes, notwithstanding so many ages past, they still looked upon as if they had been recent, made answer, 'that they were unaccustomed to war, and thought themselves incapable of judging of controversies, otherwise than to submit to the powers for the time being ; but, however, that they would consult with the rest of the Neapolitans, and share the same fate with them. The Governor, alarmed at this answer, drew out the forces he had brought into the city, and marched off. In the mean time the Capuans, of their own accord, sent deputies to the Count de Thaur, to offer him their best services. The Count, considering in the affections of the citizens, left the Falerian country, and advanced to Capua ; and, upon his approach, as soon as he came down into the fruitful plains, towards the Appian road, not far from the Campanian bridge, he was met by the Capuans, who congratulated him on his arrival. When he entered Capua, he received the submission of the citizens to King Charles ;

and there he was informed that the inhabitants had taken arms, and marched through Puglia, Abruzzo, and the territories of Ancona, in the name of King Charles. The governor of those provinces also, with the greatest affection, received Count Thaur's orders and soldiers, and furnished his army with all necessaries. Deputies came to him likewise even from Naples itself, professing their readiness and zeal to obey his commands.

"About this time, Count Scarpileggio gathered together a band of robbers, and overran the countries of Puglia and Ancona, in the Emperor's name, destroying all before him. In the mean while, the Duke D'Avellino, a man of great authority, summoning his followers together, declared for King Charles, and gave great rewards to some who were well acquainted with the country, to carry letters from him to Count Thaur. The Count, having marched his army through Campania, made a halt not far from Acerre and Averfa. Thither all the people of Naples came in crowds to meet and congratulate him. When this was observed by the Viceroy, he used his utmost endeavours at Naples, by persuasions and promises, to confirm the people in their allegiance, putting them in mind also of the favours done them in former times : but they, having been too long indulged in idleness and pleasures, were become so unmindful of what was past, and fond of innovations, that they were not by any means to be kept within the bounds of their duty.

"The Duke D'Escalona, the viceroy, encouraging his men, planted cannons upon the walls, and issued his orders every where for the security of the city. In the mean time, the chief magistrate and citizens, with a long train of the people, marched out to Count de Thaur's camp ; declaring to him how ready the whole city was to do whatsoever he should require of them. Thaur, thinking no time was to be lost, broke up his camp at Acerre ; and, having sent his declaration before, advanced towards the city, to the great joy of the citizens ; who not only embraced the German horsemen, but even their very horses too, and holding them either by the stirrups or bridles, conducted them in the most servile manner, like their grooms or pages, into the city. As soon as the people of Naples saw the German ensigns, they opened their gates, and hurried out to meet them.

"The Duke D'Escalona, the viceroy, in the mean time, prepared every thing that was necessary, to make a shew of defending the city ; but, having privately consulted a few friends, he resolved to take measures for an escape ; and, suddenly ordering his barge to be got ready, he secretly went on board with a very few of his intimates, leaving all his goods and furniture behind in the palace ; and,

and, outrowing the course of the swiftest ships, had passed by Megara, Procida, and Baize, before intelligence was had of his flight. But as soon as he had reached Miseno, he sent orders to the commanders of the guards which he had left in garrison at Ischia, Cumæ, and other places, to come to Gaeta the very first opportunity. The Spanish soldiers went over to the Germans. Count Thaun disarmed the French, and dismissed them. As the Viceroy passed along the coast of Gaeta, he provided the garrison there with every thing necessary for their defence.

"As soon as the Count Thaun entered Naples, the whole city was filled with joy. The mob fell upon the French; fought particularly for Bullione, a very worthy man, who was King Philip's printer, searching and plundering his house; and, in all places, outrageously pulled down King Philip's statues, pictures, and arms.

"While Thaun was providing all things necessary for a sudden attack of the castles, he treated with the governors about a surrender. As soon as he had taken possession of these, and was received with the loud acclamations of the people, he began to take measures for settling the government. Count Martinitz, now viceroy, made a distribution of 4000 crowns among the mob; but the next day imposed a tax of 350,000 upon the citizens.

"Count Thaun, confiding in the affections of the citizens, sent forces to reduce other fortified places. The inhabitants, hearing of the approach of the Germans, resolved neither to shut their gates nor defend their walls; whereupon the French governors were forced suddenly to evacuate those places, and put to hard shifts to save their own lives. But within three days, some Neapolitans, desirous of a change, and wanton through idleness, sent private letters to the Viceroy, who had fled, intimating, that there was a great inclination of all the citizens to change, and earnestly intreating him to return.

"These letters being intercepted, and brought to the Count de Thaun, he resolved, without loss of time, to lay siege to Gaeta. Therefore, sending his army thither, he besieged Gaeta a long time; at length, having made a breach in the walls towards the West, and being ready to make an assault, the Spaniards threw down their arms, and submitted to King Charles. The Viceroy also, within an hour after, delivered up himself, with the citadel and garrison, without making any other conditions, but as prisoners of war.

"The whole kingdom of Naples being now reduced by the Imperialists, Count Martinitz was declared viceroy in the Emperor's name. The Spaniards, who had the charge of the treasury, came to the Count de Thaun, bringing him the public accounts,

with professions of their fidelity; at the same time they delivered up to him what money was in their hands, and shewed him how much of the public revenue was still in arrear; informing him withal what various kinds of projects the French had devised to gratify their avarice; which served for a precedent for the Germans to follow their example.

"For the whole kingdom swarmed with a sort of officers whom they called *sbirri*, and collectors; and whosoever of these was the most cruel and oppressive in his office, was looked upon as the most worthy man and the best subject. These men also, besides raising the public levies, contrived various ways and means for increasing their own power and private profit; and provided there could be but a plausible pretext invented for it, that was thought sufficient for the collectors to extort the money. The French exacted gifts, as they called them, through every province and community, and took up money in the name of loans, which they charged upon the revenue of the ensuing year. And, lastly, what was most grievous of all to the Neapolitans, the French, in their lust, did not spare even their wives: but though the Germans, who are naturally more addicted to wine than women, abstained from those debaucheries, yet they were as rigid in their extortions of money as ever the French had been.

"And now the Marquis del Vasto, and the Prince di Sarmonetta, and other Neapolitan nobles, who had been sufferers for their attachment to the Emperor, and proscribed by King Philip, on this turn of fortune returned from their hiding-places, and were restored to their estates.

"The Count de Thaun, resolving not to leave any part of the war in Naples unfinished, and knowing that the Emperor intended to recall him into Milan, and to constitute Cardinal Grimaldi viceroy of that kingdom, made no scruple to consult his own interest, but sent forces into the Basilicate and Abruzzo, which were defended by the Duke di Atri, to receive the submission of the cities to King Charles, and to give notice on what day to attend him at Naples. There was so great and so favourable a disposition towards King Charles in all the provinces, that the citizens, as soon as they heard the Germans were coming, drove the French garrisons, in detestation of their lust and insolence, out of their cities, and kept possession of them for King Charles. The garrisons which were in Reggio and Brindisi shut their gates; but these cities also, though two of the strongest in the kingdom, were, after a short siege, reduced to the obedience of King Charles.

"As soon as the deputies met at Naples, Count Thaun returned thanks to them all in general, for their having shewed so much

and to put their cities into his hands, disappointed the designs of the enemy, and maintained their own liberties. He remitted the fines which he understood the French had imposed upon some for their freedom of speech, and granted fresh privileges to such cities as he thought to be well affected to the Emperor. On the contrary, he imposed heavier burdens upon those who had spoken against the Emperor, and the right of King Charles, or had borne arms against them. The goods of such were confiscated: but in a little time after this the Emperor's friends and his enemies fared both alike; for the Germans did not make good any one thing that they had promised.

"Cardinal Grimani, being made viceroy, within four months after his appointment to that station, seized the estates of many for the public use, and forced others to leave their country. Grimani himself laid hands upon their effects, and applied himself to invent the most oppressive methods of raising money. By all these transactions and revolutions, a kingdom rich in lands, cattle, and money, became a desert. The people, wearied out with many grievous oppressions, began now again to think of returning to their former slavery to France; not considering that this inconstancy of their minds was the root of all their evils.

"Not long after this, Cardinal Grimani died; to whom succeeded Count Charles Boromeo, a religious man, and as acceptable to the people as any viceroy or lieutenant of the Emperor could be. For, as the temper of the French is changeable, airy, and confident, so that of the Germans is proud, cruel, and covetous; and this character of these nations is as applicable to the women as the men."

Of the French Faction in the Reign of Queen Anne, and the political Importance of the French Wine Drinkers.

"After the Duke of Marlborough had lost the Queen's favour, he was not a little hurt by the common clamour that had been raised of the prolongation of the war, the danger of the church, and the difficulty of getting French wine; of which the last was as trivial, as the second was impertinent, and the first necessary. And yet it was strange to see how much the desire of French wine, and the dearth of it, alienated many men from the Duke of Marlborough's friendship.

"And now I shall take this opportunity to speak of the French wine-drinkers as truly and briefly as I can. On the first breaking out of the confederate war, the merchants in England were prohibited from all commerce with France, and a heavy duty was laid upon French wine. This caused a grievous complaint among the toppers, who have great interest in the parliament, as if they had been poisoned by Port wines. Mr.

Portman Seymour, who was a jovial companion, and indulged his appetites, but otherwise a good man; General Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough's brother, a man of courage, but a lover of wine; Mr. Periera, a Jew and smell-feast, and other hard drinkers; declared, that the want of French wine was not to be endured, and that they could hardly bear up under so great a calamity. These were joined by Dr. Aldridge, who, though nick-named the priest of Bacchus, was otherwise an excellent man, and adorned with all kinds of learning. Dr. Radcliffe, a physician of great reputation, who ascribed the cause of all diseases to the want of French wines, though he was very rich, and much addicted to wine, yet being extremely covetous, bought the cheaper wines; but at the same time he imputed the badness of his wine to the war, and the difficulty of getting better: therefore the Duke of Beaufort and the Earl of Scarisdale, two young noblemen of great interest among their acquaintance, who had it in their power to live at their ease in magnificence or luxury, merrily attributed all the Doctor's complaints to his avarice. All those were also for peace rather than war. And all the bottle-companions, many physicians, and great numbers of the lawyers and inferior clergy; and, in fine, the loose women too; were united together in the faction against the Duke of Marlborough. But matters not being yet ripe for an attack, their hatred against the Duke did not yet break out openly. The heads of the faction gained daily more and more of the Queen's favour by detracting from the praises of the Duke of Marlborough. Their emissaries lessened the victories obtained in the wars in Flanders; and either aspersed the Duke of Marlborough's glory with petty falsehoods, or unjustly transferred it to others: nay, they laid even the ill-successes in Spain to his charge. His wife's faults, too, were aggravated to the common people. The Earl of Godolphin was falsely charged, in ordinary conversation, with embezzling the public treasure. The Earl of Wharton was reputed an enemy to the lordly power and tyranny of the clergy, a profane person, and out of God's favour. The Earl of Sunderland and the Lord Halifax were bitterly railed at. And, in a word, all the Whigs, especially those who were styled the Junto, were censured as irreligious people, by those who had no religion at all of their own. For in that degenerate state of the kingdom, uncertainties passed current for certainties, and probabilities for truths; and truths themselves were greatly magnified a nong the vulgar by those of the French faction. All things, in short, were so carried on, both in the city and country, as if the interest and name of the French had again become most acceptable and popular in England."

132. *A Defence of the Rights of the Dock Company at Kingston upon Hull.* 8vo.

A BILL was brought into the House of Commons, last session, under the title of *A Bill for enlarging and extending the Basin or Dock of Kingston upon Hull*, which had for its object to sell lands belonging to the present Dock Company, which was established in 1774; to dispose of the money contrary to their good-will and consent; to impose restraints on their profits and dividends; to reduce rates and duties solemnly granted to them by a recent Act of Parliament, as conditions of undertaking and effectuating one of the greatest national improvements of the age; and to confiscate all the present property and rights of the Dock Company. Surveyors on the part of Government appointed by the Board of Customs to survey the works of this Company have reported, that all has been done in the most satisfactory and workmanlike manner, with public spirit and exertions unrivalled and unexampled, in three years less than they were allowed by Parliament. The most unrestrained enquiry, solicited by the Company, has proved, that in this arduous undertaking they were actuated by very liberal principles of accommodating the officers of the revenue, and the publick in general; and that they have made the legal quay and dock the most complete in this kingdom.

The claim of the projectors against this Company is, that Parliament have a right to impose any subsequent conditions, amendments, and regulations; and that the Dock Company obtained their privileges from Parliament by false pretences and erroneous estimates; and the two old corporations of Kingston and its Trinity-house, who have each ten shares in the Company's stock, are made instruments against it, with the inconsistency of accusing themselves as partners in the fraud.—In short, the whole and sole object of the Bill is, that the two old corporations should engross and swallow up the Dock Company.—The writer proceeds to defend the Company by a statement of the original question respecting the proposed extension of the Dock works, the security of the cause by the vigilant check upon the proprietors from the merchants of the town, and the strong proof of the disinterestedness of the Company in resisting the offers of their antagonists, notwithstanding the heavy expences arising

from the nature of the soil and the dilapidations of the work.

As far as can be judged from the arguments of one side, this appears to be a well-written, well-argued, and spirited Defence of the right of property vested in a particular Company for the public good.

133. *Introduction to Reading and Spelling, written on a new Plan, and designed as a Spelling-Book for the Use of Schools.* By the Rev. John Hewlett. 2d edit.

EVERY master of an academy (and Mr. H. keeps one on Newington Green) flatters himself he has devised a newer and easier method of conveying the knowledge of the language he professes to teach. The primary object is, to have a book of his own to sell to his scholars; for that it will become the *use of schools* at large is very problematical.—Mr. Elphinston, who taught school with all the efficacy of a *Plagius* or a *Bilias*, has undertaken to new model our language, by exposing what he deems its false pronunciation, in volumes too bulky ever to be looked into.—Mr. H. sets out with “classes of words, properly accented, from one to six syllables, interspersed with reading lessons “of fables, &c.” and to a regular grammar substitutes “grammatical definitions.” But, after all, the difficulties in spelling, from the different varieties of English orthography, can never be got over in the kingdom at large, since the four quarters of it have each their different pronunciation, and *a*, in certain words, will be pronounced as *o* in some counties, and as *a* in others; though we doubt if *palsfrey* is any where pronounced *pulsfrey* as much as we do the finding the Septuagint in a *case* among Mr. H's chronological articles, and the precise date of the foundation of London by the Romans, and the invention of glass in England by *Benali*, a monk, or the propriety of *a-dressing*, and *a-near*, in Dr. Watts's Cradle-hymn.

134. *The History of the Lives of Abelard and Heloise, comprizing a Period of Eighty-four Years, from 1079 to 1163, with their genuine Letters, from the Collection of Amboise.* By the Rev. Joseph Berington.

Mr. B. who is a catholic priest in Worcester*, and author of several es-

* He dates his Preface from Oiscot, near Birmingham.

says philosophical and political *, has here undertaken a vindication of the characters of Abelard and Heloisa, "great and conspicuous personages, who had commanded the attention of the age, and whose virtues their contemporaries even had been careful to celebrate." Mr. Pope had drawn their portraits very differently; but Mr. Pope was a poet, "and a most excellent improver †;" consequently it did not require a quarto of 500 pages to confute him. But Mr. Berington professes to give a genuine history, "not only of these two personages, but of their contemporaries. Abelard, he was well aware, had more in his composition of the sinner than the saint; and in Heloisa that triumph of grace were not always so brilliant as those of nature ‡." He compares them with Petrarch and Laura. At the head of the various sources whence he drew his compilation, we find Francis d'Amboise, who lived in the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III. of France, and applied himself with unremitting diligence to form a complete edition of Abelard's works, to which is prefixed, the *Historia Calamitatum*, or Memoirs of his own Life, with Notes, by And. du Chesne. Gervaise, third abbot of La Trappe, published lives of Abelard and Heloisa, in 2 vols, 12mo, 1720. at Paris. Their letters were published by Dr. Rawlinson, at Oxford, which Mr. Berington does not appear to have seen, any more than Mr. Hughes's translation. He has, however, republished them at the end of his work, with an English translation. The rest of the history is filled up from contemporary historians, antient and modern, and particularly from Fleury, to whom he pays not more compliments than Dr. Jortin || would have done, allowing for the attachments of religious opinions.

"Before I began my work," says Mr. Berington, "I wrote in the most polite manner to the abbess of the Paraclet, request-

ing, if she had any materials which hitherto had not seen the light, she would favour me with them; and at the same time I offered, with as much gallantry as I thought was due to a venerable abbess, to dedicate the same to her Ladyship. She has taken no notice of my letter. Probably she thought I was an heretic, with whom it might be impious to co-operate (for I omitted to mention the circumstance of my orthodoxy); or, which is most likely, she did not wish her name should appear at the head of a work which she might think would be rather a romance than a serious history. However, I can assure the reader, the abbess of the Paraclet possesses no records of the least moment which have not long ago been laid before the public.

"My history," he adds, "breaks off at a most brilliant and important epoch. It is when Henry Plantagenet had just mounted the throne of England; when her dissensions were soon to begin with Becket; when Frederick Barbarossa was [Emperor] in Germany; when Alexander III. was at Rome; and when the general aspect of Europe seemed to promise events great and interesting. The period has already been ably treated; but, should the public favour encourage me, perhaps I may be tempted again to review it, though a noble lord, narrative from age and unfair from prejudice, may be thought to have extracted the subject. A Roman Catholic writer, attached to his religion, but unshackled in his thoughts, and free in his expressions, is in this country rather a new character in the republic of letters. My abilities, alas! cannot keep pace with my wishes."

135. *A Key to the Mystery of the Revelations, whereby all its dark Meanings, being reduced to one regular System, are easily accounted for and explained.*

This book was published so long ago as 1785, and has hitherto escaped our notice. Indeed, so many different keys have been formed to unlock the Revelations, some of which have forced, some have strained and otherwise disordered, whilst others have picked, and others broken, the wards of this lock, that, bearing in mind the well-known apophthegm of Dr. South, "that the Apocalypse either found a man mad, or made him so," we have feared to have any concern in the business, much less to put our hands to these keys, which Calvin, Scaliger, Whitby, declined handling; and which bishop Lloyd, Sir Isaac Newton, Mede, Vittinga, Dabuz, Lowman, and bishop Newton, turned so many different ways, not to mention the many nameless visionaries who

* Letters on Materialism, and Hartley's Theory of the Human mind; Immaterialism delineated; Letter to Dr. Fordyce; State and Behaviour of the English Catholics, from the Reformation to 1781; Reflections addressed to Sir John Hawkins, &c. &c.

† Essay on the Writings of Pope, 298.

‡ Preface, p. 11.

|| See his Remarks on Ecclesiastical Hist. vol. V. p. 182.

who have wrenched and wriggled them to no manner of purpose.

The present turnkey flatters himself he is possessed of "the happy clue to this inextricable labyrinth, in the simple hint of considering these mysteries as a regular series of ecclesiastical events, from the beginning to the end of time; but yet variously expressed, agreeable to the seven parts into which they seem naturally to be divided. The following observations shew, that this Revelation and all the prophets point out the general restoration of the Jews, and the conversion of the whole world to the Christian faith: that the only profession of the true Christian faith is according to the doctrine of the Church of England, and that her Liturgy and service must consequently be a model for all other nations to conform to: that a great and dreadful persecution is now about suddenly to break upon us." Among the doctrines essential to salvation, and now so greatly impugned, the Divinity of Christ, and the doctrine of the Trinity, are foremost, and proved at large from Ps. xxiv. xlv. II. ix. 6. Rom. ix. 5. Matt. xvii. 19, &c. John xxv. 7, &c. Philip. ii. 6, &c. 1 Tim. iii. 16. But the application of these passages, p. 284—293, would exceed our bounds.

936. *Travels through Syria and Egypt, in the Years 1783, 4, and 5; containing the present National and Political State of those Countries, their Productions, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; with Observations on the Manners, Customs, and Government of the Turks and Arabs. Illustrated with Copper Plates. By M. C. F. Volney. Translated from the French. In Two Volumes, 8vo.*

The author of these Travels, having in his youth succeeded to a small estate, thought he could not apply it better than by visiting these countries, from which the greater part of the present prevailing opinions originated, and in acquainting himself with the political circumstances of the Turkish empire for the last 20 years. He set out from Egypt about the end of 1782, and after seven months residence at Cairo, not making the progress he expected in the Arabian language, he proceeded to Syria, where eight months residence among the Druses in an Arabian convent rendered the language familiar to him. At his return to France, after three years absence, finding his observations antici-

pated by M. Savary (of whom in our next month's miscellany) he first proposed to write only of Syria; but recollected the world might not be displeased to hear the report of another traveller on Egypt. His maps of the two kingdoms are from Niebuhr and Danville; and his two plates are views of the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec.

One cannot conceive a greater contrast than between the manners of the people and the face of the country in Egypt and Europe. M. Volney has painted it well at his outlet. On the enlargement and rise of the Delta, he differs from M. Savary, who resided two years on the spot; but for his arguments we must refer to his second chapter. His observations on the winds and climate are curious; so is his derivation of the *Copts*, Arabic *Kobti*, from the corruption of *Au-goupti-os*, and their negrolike features, resembling the ancient Egyptians, whom Herodotus, vol. II. p. 150, describes as having black skins and curled hair, and whom our traveller compares to the Sphinx. He differs totally from M. Savary in the detail of the history of Ali Bey, which he hesitates not to charge him with taking, *word for word*, from the History of the revolt of Ali Bey printed in England in 1783, [by S. L.] and he lowers that high character which that usurper had obtained for a moment.

He gives a full detail of the Mamelouks, of the commerce and present state of Egypt; but his account of the capital Cairo is such as can scarce be conceived by the inhabitants of any European capital. Among the maladies of Egypt, blindness is so common, that 20 persons in 100 are afflicted with it, and the *moyque* of flowers serves as an hospital for such patients. Our traveller ascribes it to sleeping in the open sea-air, and to the excessive perspiration of the head promoted by a hot head-dress, and by the negligent treatment of the small pox. C. 18. contains a good descriptive sketch of Egypt.

Among the errors of the translator must be reckoned *Cupidity*, vol. I. p. 73. a French word, expressive here of *avarice*; in other instances, as in the King of Prussia's Memoirs, reviewed in our last, a *list of power*; 76. *Occidentals*, for western people; 83. *Intelligence*, for understanding; 142. came to find him; a Gallicism for came to him, or found him out; but with such the translation abounds; 228. *clumsy*, for *coarse* cottons. When

When Mr. V. comes to treat of the pyramids, which including the 3 large ones, amount to 30 or 40 *, at the distance of only four leagues from Caïro, the dimensions of not one of which have been accurately taken, though the structures are now 2647 years old †, he establishes the opinion of their having been sepulchral monuments; and vindicates the testimony of Herodotus against the scepticism of the moderns, who try every thing by the taste and ideas of their contemporaries. "The Said, which is less inhabited than the rest of Egypt, and the edge of the desert still less peopled, possess several interesting ruins yet untouched. We may hope to find them still more certainly in the Oases, those islands separated from the world by an ocean of sand, where no traveller we know of has penetrated since the time of Alexander. These countries, in which were formerly cities and temples, having never been subject to the devastations of Barbarians, must have preserved their monuments, and the rather, as it is probable they are but thinly inhabited, or perhaps entirely deserted; and these monuments, buried in the sands, must be preserved there as a deposit for future generations. To a period less remote possibly than we imagine, we must defer the gratification of our wishes and our hopes. We may then be allowed to search every part of the country, the banks of the Nile, and the sands of Libya. We may then be permitted to open the small pyramid of Giza, the total demolition of which would not cost 50,000 livres, (£2,000). It is probable, that, till that period, we must remain ignorant of the signification of the hieroglyphics; though, in my opinion, the means we at present possess might be sufficient to explain them." Should the Russians, by a new war with the Porte, which it is now beyond a doubt they are actually engaged in, become possessors of this part of her dominions, we can only wish for a *Choiseul* to attend on the conquering armies, and repress their devastations; at least, till by satisfying his curiosity he shall gratify that of the public. Sorry we are to put this prize

into the hands of a foreigner; but still more concerned at the invincible silence which our own countryman observes on the subject of his almost incredible discoveries and adventures in Abyssinia, and her neighbourhood.

We propose next month to follow Mr. Volney into Syria.

137. *Appendix to Dr. Price's Sermon on the Christian Doctrine, containing Notes, occasioned by Dr. Priestley's Letters to Dr. Price.*

Dr. Price, adhering to his resolution not to engage in controversy, has here stated some of the most important of the arguments used by Dr. Priestley in his letters to him. It gives us pleasure to find that Dr. Price retains so much more of Christianity, as to be able to repel the poison of his friend, whom he acknowledges to have almost entirely rejected it, not only by positive denials of the authority of its great Founder and his disciples, but by palpable inconsistencies and absurdities. Things are now brought to this short issue with Dr. Priestley, that not the doctrines of a particular church or sect are to be rejected, but the fundamental articles of the Christian faith.

138. *A Desultory Treatise, consisting of a Project for reforming the disorderly, and for assisting the indolent and idle, Poor; with an introductory personified Address, in which are pointed out the many Advantages they may derive by virtuous Conduct, from God and their fellow Creatures. Also an Attempt to shew, that Sunday-school-teaching will be of little Efficacy, till the Parents of the Children become better, or are already good, themselves. Together with Arguments to prove the indispensable Obligation and Equity of being charitable; and of doing on those Principles, that Health and long Life, if temperate, will be the Recompence, and also an extended Duration of their Fortunes in their Families.*

Having given this copious title, we shall waive the privilege which the well-meaning author has given us, of copying the whole pamphlet; and content ourselves with recommending it to the publick. It is printed for dispersion among the poor in a country parish.

139. *The London Medical Journal, Vol. VIII, Part II. For the Year 1787. 8vo. (Continued from p. 711.)*

ARTICLE IV. *Supplement to the Account of Mr. Hunter's Method of performing the Operation for the Psoeilean Aneurysm, inserted in the seventh Volume*

* "Near the pyramids there are 30 or 40 monuments, which present rough outlines of the same pyramid form." Vol. I. p. 277.

† Being built 860 years before Christ. B. p. 287.

of this Work. Communicated in a second Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Everard Home, Surgeon, F. R. S.

In the preceding volume of the Medical Journal, Mr. Home gave an account of a new mode of performing the operation for the popliteal aneurism lately adopted by Mr. Hunter. The patient, after his recovery, returned to his old employment, that of driving a hackney-coach, and remained well, and enjoyed the full use of the limb on which the operation had been performed, for the space of about sixteen months, at the end of which time he was seized with a fever, and died. This event gave Mr. Hunter an opportunity of ascertaining the consequences of the operation, and the state of the parts after the recovery, which, being all taken together, render the case very complete and satisfactory. A good engraving of the appearances on dissection accompanies the paper.

ART. V. *An Account of the good Effects of Mercury in a Disease apparently of the Lymphatic System, attended with Nervous Symptoms. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. John Covey, Apothecary at Basingstoke, in Hampshire.*

This is the case of a girl, eight years old, who, after an eruptive disease, attended with fever, was seized with pain in her joints, and soon after had moveable knots, not only in almost every joint, but likewise on some other parts of her body, particularly on the whole length of the spine, on her shoulders, round the scapulae, on the sternum, elbows, wrists, knuckles, hips, knees, and ankles. Some of these knots were as large as chestnuts; but the greater number of them were from the size of vetches to that of horse beans. This complaint, which was attended with pain and other distressing effects, was cured, after a variety of remedies had failed, by a liberal use of mercury.

ART. VI. *A Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. from Mr. James Lucas, one of the Surgeons of the General Infirmary at Leeds.*

Some passages of this experienced writer's observations on amputation, inserted in a former volume of the Journal, having, it seems, been in some degree liable to misconstruction; Mr. Lucas has added this letter which may be said to be critical and explanatory.

ART. VII. *Some Remarks on the supposed Influence of the Moon on Fevers.*

Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by James Lind, M. D. F. R. S. Physician at Windsor, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

The authority of this learned writer has more than once been quoted by those who have attributed the frequent attacks and returns of fevers, which happen in tropical countries about the times of the new and full moon, to the immediate influence of the moon. But in the present paper we find him freely confessing, that, although he was once of this opinion, as may be seen in his Dissertation on the Fever which raged at Bengal in 1762; yet, that of this immediate influence he has, upon more mature consideration, long since doubted; and he now thinks that it ought rather to be imputed to the noxious vapours arising from the swamps, produced by the high tides which happen at the time of the full and change of the moon; and, overflowing a great part of the country, leave it in a marshy state at low water, thereby occasioning the frequent attacks and relapses that occur at those periods. This he is induced to believe to be the sole cause: first, because this lunar influence entirely ceases when the patient is removed but a few miles from the swamps that are left uncovered by the tide at low water; secondly, because intermittent fevers are not observed to follow lunar periods at many places within the tropics, even at Canton (where there is a large river and great tides), by reason of the industrious Chinese keeping the river within its bounds. Intermittents there, he observes, only follow the state of the weather, as it renders the country and rice-grounds more or less marshy; or as the winds blow over dry country, or rice-grounds that are covered with mud and slime; therefore what is called a lunar influence will, he imagines, be nowhere found but where remitting and intermittent fevers are occasioned from muddy shores left by the ebbing of the tide.

ART. VIII. *Case of an Extra-Uterine Fetus. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Edward Jacob, junior, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London, and Surgeon at Faversham in Kent.*

We have here another most remarkable instance to add to the many already on record of the powers of Nature. In this case, after the state of the poor woman who is the subject of it was supposed

supposed to be hopeless, the fœtus (perfect in shape, and measuring about 14 inches in length) was extracted through an abscess at the umbilicus, and the mother soon recovered.

ART. IX. *Case of a Ganglion of the Tendons, opened, and successfully treated.* By John Evans, M. D. of Liverpool.

The seat of the ganglion in this case was on the back of the hand, a considerable part of which it covered, being of an uncommon size. It was opened, and healed, without any disagreeable circumstance intervening.

ART. X. *A Case of Hydrophobia.* By Mr. David Dundas, Surgeon, at Richmond in Surrey. Communicated in a Letter to John Grieve, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and by him to Dr. Simmons.

It appears from the relation of this unhappy case, as well as from other recent ones, that the Ormskirk powder does not possess any prophylactic power with regard to this disease. In this instance it is worthy of remark, that, although the bite was inflicted (by a little fox-dog belonging to the patient) in August, 1785, no symptoms of hydrophobia came on till the 23d of February, 1787. He died on the 26th of February in the morning. Nothing remarkable, or that could tend in the least to throw light on the nature of the disease, appeared in the dissection of the body after death; and Mr. Dundas seems to have truth on his side when he declares, "that we are as yet equally ignorant of the nature, the prevention, and the cure, of this dreadful disease."

ART. XI. *An Account of Two Cases of violent Constipation of the Bowels; the First successfully treated by the internal and external Application of cold Water; and the Second terminating by a Discharge of Matter from the Vagina.* Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. Charles Kite, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, of London, and Surgeon at Graveland in Kent.

The first of these cases is greatly in favour of a mode of treatment which is at present, perhaps, not sufficiently regarded. When all the ordinary means of evacuation had failed, several pailfuls of the coldest water were thrown over the patient's body, and cold water was also injected in the way of glyster, the effect of which was to procure a profuse evacuation of feces. The second case is curious on account of the manner in which the disease terminated. We do not recollect a similar instance.

ART. XII. *On the Cause of the Death of Children when the Umbilical Cord is compressed during Labour.* By John Clarke, Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians, and Teacher of Midwifery in London.

Various opinions have been entertained of the cause of the death of the fœtus under the circumstances alluded to in this paper. Mr. Clarke treats the subject at considerable length, and with much ingenuity endeavours to prove that death in these cases is owing to the defect of air.

ART. XIII. *Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Chesher, Surgeon at Hinckley in Leicestershire, containing an Account of a Case of Hexation of the Os Humeri, in which the Reduction of the Bone was facilitated by inducing Sickness and Faintness, by Means of Emetic Tartar.* Communicated to Dr. Simmons, by Dr. Denman, Physician in London.

This case affords a useful hint to surgeons in the treatment of dislocations.—Mr. C's surgical skill is well known.

ART. XIV. *Observations on the Use of Arsenic in intermittent Fevers.* By Robert Willan, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to the Finsbury and Public Dispensaries in London.

A physician of Stafford has lately endeavoured to revive the use of arsenic in intermittents, but many men of great medical abilities have their doubts with respect to the safety of the remedy; in the present paper, however, many instances are related of its good effects: and the author observes, that he does not know "a medicine more safe than the arsenical solution, when cautiously administered, nor any one that answers the end proposed more pleasantly and effectually."

140. *Pere Courayer's Last Sentiments on the different Doctrines of Religion.* (Continued from p. 435.)

Before we exhibit the sentiments of this venerable Divine, it may not be improper to lay before our readers some account of the author of them.

"Peter Francis Courayer was born at Vernon, near Rouen, in Normandy, Nov. 7, 1681." His French biographer records nothing of his early life, nor does he even mention his "*Traite de Poëme Epique*," a book ascribed to him in the "*La France Litteraire*;" and probably published before the account given of its author, in the "*Nouveau Dict. Historique*," begins. It

commences with P. Courayer's entrance into the order of Regular Canons of St. Augustine, of which order it gives no date. It says, he was soon after distinguished for his genius and learning, and that, in consideration of them, he was chosen Librarian of St. Genevieve at Paris. It goes on to say, that his engagement in opposition to the bull *Unigenitus* obliged him to examine the power of the Roman Pontiff, and the Rights of first pastors to judge of doctrine. In the course of his enquiries, he was led into opinions contrary to those of the church of Rome, of which he dropped frequent hints in conversation, that gave umbrage to the zealous partisans of that establishment, and alienated their favour and affections from him. He became openly obnoxious, and was considered as an avowed heretic, on the publication of his "*Dissertation sur la validité des Ordinations Anglicanes*, Brussels, 1723," 2 vols. 12mo; reprinted in Holland 1727. On the first appearance of this work, several learned men, warmly attached to the Popish hierarchy, took the alarm, and presently entered the lists to combat the new system. The Journalists of Trevoux, D. Gervaise, Hardouin the Jesuit, Le Quien a Dominican, and the Cardinal Tencin, were of this number. The many Librarian of St. Genevieve withstood their attacks, firm and undaunted; he receded not in the least; he made no abject concessions, or equivocal explanations; and furnished the zealots of his communion with fresh causes of complaint in abundance, by a defence of his Dissertation, which he published in 1725, in 4 vols. 12mo. It was written with much spirit and vivacity, and in a resolute tone that was thought expressive of scorn. It met, therefore, as his Dissertation had done before, with the marked dislike, and formal condemnation, of a number of Prelates, headed by the Cardinal Noailles, archbishop of Paris, and was suppressed by a decree of council, Sept. 7, 1727.

"P. Courayer had a mind proof against obloquy, and bore the many heavy censures, that were passed upon him, with upright fortitude. He was heartened in his steadfastness to good sense and integrity, by the welcome reception of his Dissertation, and the Defence of it, in England, where they had procured him general esteem, and many cordial and honourable friendships. In the midst of his struggle with complicated difficulties, he seasonably received from this country an unsuspicious testimony of regard and approbation, seldom conferred on clergymen of the Popish persuasion. It was a degree of D.D. given by the University of Oxford, dated May 28, 1728. On the first of December following, he returned his thanks to the University in a Latin letter, and apologizes for his having been so late in making his acknowledgements of the honour done him, on the score of his having been taken

ing against "secret snares, or open violence." The diploma of the University, and Dr. Courayer's excellent letter of thanks, are preserved in the "Republic of Letters;" and in the same volume of that very valuable literary history, the curious may see a copious and satisfactory account of P. Courayer's Dissertation on the Validity of English Ordinations."

"Hautevent near St. Germain-en Laye was the place to which our author retreated during the time of his disgrace; where he was visited by Bp. Atterbury, then an exile from his native country. This bishop's intimacy with P. Courayer, for whom he acknowledges a friendship, and a parting visit from the Librarian, on the evening before he left Paris, occasioned the prelate some trouble, and produced an unwelcome message to him from the French King, and the Cardinal de Noailles, by the Lieutenant de Police *."

Dr. Courayer's situation and continuance in France became now, every day, more and more serious and critical; and, circumstanced as he was at this time, he found it expedient, and, indeed, necessary, to look out for a sanctuary. The prospect of the many and great evils consequential on an excommunication, levelled at him by the General of his order, was sufficiently alarming, and admitted of no delay. In this anxious situation he had recourse to his friends in England, and, determined by their advice (luckily for him), he made choice of this country for his place of refuge. The Abp. of Paris continued implacable; the friendly interposition of this Cardinal's brother, the Maréchal de Noailles, could neither prevail on him to drop the prosecution, or to soften its rigour."

(To be continued.)

141. *Sir John Hawkins's Life of Dr. Johnson.*
Concluded from p. 53.

We shall dismiss this article by citing from it the remaining names in the catalogue of assistants to Sylvanus Urban. (For the former part, see p. 286.)

"Mr. William Rider, bred in the famous prolific seminary, was a writer in the Magazine, of verses signed Philargyrus. He went from school to Jesus College, Oxford, and, some years after his leaving the same, entered into holy orders, and became sur-masser of St. Paul's school, in which office he continued many years, but at length was obliged to quit that employment by reason of his deafness.

"Mr. Adam Calamy, a son of Dr. Edmund Calamy, an eminent non-conformist divine, and author of the Abridgement of Mr. Baxter's History of his Life and Times, was another of Mr. Watkins's pupils, that wrote in the Magazine; the subjects on

* Of this we have given an account already, in p. 421. EDIT.

which he chiefly exercised his pen were essays in polemical theology and republican politics; and he distinguished them by the assumed signature of "A Consistent Protestant." He was bred to the profession of a lawyer, and was brother to Mr. Edmund Calamy, a dissenting teacher, of eminence for his worth and learning.

A seminary, of a higher order than that above-mentioned, viz. the Academy of Mr. John Eames in Moorfields, furnished the Magazine with a number of other correspondents in mathematics and other branches of science and polite literature. This was an institution supported by the Dissenters, the design whereof was to qualify young men for their ministry. Mr. Eames was formerly the continuator of the abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions begun by Jones and Lowthorp, and was a man of great knowledge, and a very able tutor. Under him were bred many young men who afterwards became eminently distinguished for learning and abilities; among them were the late Mr. Parry, of Cirencester, the late Dr. Furneaux, and Dr. Gibbons; and, if I mistake not, the present Dr. Price. The pupils of this academy had heads that teemed with knowledge, which, as fast as they acquired it, they were prompted by a juvenile and laudable ambition to communicate in letters to Mr. Urban.—To this account of Cave's correspondents might be added the celebrated names of Dr. Birch, Mrs. Carter, Dr. Akenfide, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Pegge, who, by an ingenious transposition of the letters of his name, formed the plausible signature of Paul Geni-tege; Mr. Luck, of Barnstaple in Devonshire; Mr. Henry Price, of Pool in Dorsetshire; Mr. Richard Yate, of Chively in Shropshire; Mr. John Bancks; and, that industrious and prolific genius, Mr. John Lockman.

The plan of the Parliamentary Debates was projected by Mr. Cave in July, 1736; and his method of proceeding is thus related by the Biographer:

"Taking with him a friend or two, he found means to procure for them and himself admission into the gallery of the House of Commons, or to some concealed station in the other; and then they privately took down notes of the several speeches, and the general tendency and substance of the arguments. Thus furnished, Cave and his associates would adjourn to a neighbouring tavern, and compare and adjust their notes; by means whereof, and the help of their memories, they became enabled to fix or least the substance of what they had so lately heard and remarked. The reducing this crude matter into form was the work of a future day and of an abler hand; viz. Guthrie, the historian, a writer for the book-seller, whom Cave retained for the purpose.

The new era in politics, occasioned by the motion to remove the minister, Feb. 23, 1740-1, bringing on much warmer

debates, required "the pen of a more nervous writer than he who had hitherto conducted them;" and "Cave, dismissing Guthrie, committed the care of this part of his monthly publication to Johnson;" who had already given ample specimens of his ability.

Of the "Anagrammata," which served as a key to the names of the members, Sir John fastidiously tells us,

"I will not disgrace my page by the insertion of any of those barbarous appellations which Cave had invented, and which, I dare say, were music to his ear; but content myself with saying, that Guthrie acquiesced in Cave's fiction, and the nonsense which it involved; and, as it was found to answer its end, Johnson scrupled not to adopt it. The debates penned by Johnson were not only more methodical and better connected than those of Guthrie, but in all the ornaments of style superior. (see p. 346.)

His practice was to shut himself up in a room assigned him at St. John's Gate, to which he would not suffer any one to approach, except the compositor or Cave's boy for matter, which, as fast as he composed it, he tumbled out at the door.

Johnson continued to write them till the passing the bill for restraining the sale of spirituous liquors, which was about the end of the year 1743. After that, they were written by Dr. Hawkesworth, and by him continued to about 1760, within which period the plan of the Magazine was enlarged by a review of new publications. In this, Mr. Owen Ruffhead was first employed; but he being, in about two years, invited to superintend a re-publication of the Statutes at large, the office of reviewer dropped into the hands of Dr. Hawkesworth, who, though he was thought to exercise it with some splendor, continued in it till about the year 1772, when he was employed to digest the papers of sundry late navigators, and to become the editor of that collection of voyages which in the catalogue of book-sellers is distinguished by his name.

142. Dr. Adair's *Philosophical Sketch*, &c.

AN attempt to unveil professional mysteries has generally excited the jealousy of those who have been interested in their concealment; but though the principal intention of the Author in this work is to render medical science intelligible to every person of common sense, in which he has succeeded to a degree beyond what we conceived to be possible, especially within so small a compass; yet we firmly believe that the real interests of the profession will be essentially promoted by it, as it must convince every impartial reader of the destructive con-

sequences of quackery, which is now so generally countenanced by all ranks of men in this kingdom.

There is a degree of spirit and energy in the language of this work, rarely met with in books of science; the strokes of wit, humour, and raillery, do not often seem to be out of their place, and the greatest part of the preface is so refined a piece of irony, that some of the Author's antagonists have mistaken it for a serious eulogium on the work.

The first Essay contains an instructive and very entertaining account of the nature and offices of the human body and mind, and a brief, but plain, explanation of their maladies; and we are sorry that our necessary brevity will not permit us to make some extracts.

The second Essay is employed in pointing out the great and manifold difficulties which attend the attainment of such a degree of knowledge as is indispensably necessary to form a good physician; and whilst it affords a manifest proof of the Doctor's extensive acquaintance with the principles of his art, it must operate as a very powerful dissuasive against the practice and encouragement of quackery.

We rely too much on the Author's good sense to believe, that he gives implicit credit to some of the anecdotes he relates; though he derives them from authority sufficiently respectable. His humorous strictures on his brethren *Buchan* and *Moore* are just, but somewhat too severe. To conclude, a serious perusal of this work is recommended to all who have a just sense of the inestimable blessings of a sound mind in a sound body.

143. *An Attempt to illustrate various important Passages in the Epistles, &c. of the New Testament, from our Lord's Prophecies of the Destruction of Jerusalem, and from some Prophecies of the Old Testament.*

BY the design of this writer to ascertain the sole object to which the passages in question are properly applicable, the learned will doubtless be induced either to admit the opinion which he has endeavoured to establish, or to enter into a more minute and critical investigation of the subject. And if they can, but precisely ascertain the time when St. John wrote The Revelations, they will be much better able to judge whether the opinion of this writer is founded in truth, or in conjecture

only. This is an enquiry which the Author [Mr. Nisbett] has modestly declined entering into. It cannot however but be acknowledged that investigations of this kind are at once interesting and important. Nor can disquisitions of this nature be too warmly recommended to the serious attention of those whose business it more particularly is to prove all things, and to render scripture consistent with itself.

From the view which the reverend Author takes of the subject before him, a very rational and important illustration of a verse in St. Peter is happily adduced: which leaves us no longer in the vulgar expectation of *new Heavens and new earth*, after the final dissolution of this our present habitation. On the contrary, our expectations become more grand and sublime, and our hope more perfectly reconciled to the promise made us by our Saviour, *Where I am there ye shall be also*. To suppose that after the final dissolution of this world there shall be new heavens and a new earth for the residence of our Saviour and his elect, is an absurdity which no mode of reasoning can reconcile to the plain and express declaration of our Saviour to those who faithfully love and serve him. Mr. Nisbett's laudable design in exploding such a doctrine does him credit as a divine, and the manner in which the attempt is executed does him honour as a critic.

There is one instance of false reasoning, which, with many readers, may pass for sound logic; it therefore deserves to be pointed out.

"It is as difficult to imagine that he who is said to have all power in heaven and earth, and is appointed to be judge of quick and dead, should not know when the day of judgment was to happen, as it is to suppose that he should not know when the destruction of Jerusalem was to happen."

This reasoning is certainly plausible, and appears to be conclusive; and so it is in the opinion of the Unitarian. But when we consider Christ in the twofold character of GOD and MAN, the difficulty is in no respect so great in the former case as in the latter; for we may reasonably enough suppose that as MAN he knew nothing which, as GOD, he did not think fit to reveal.—As GOD "We are sure (as St. John says) that he knew all things, of course he must have known when the end of the world was to happen, and the very day and hour in which the destruc-

tion of Jerusalem should be effected; but as MAN we are assured, by his own express declaration, that there was one event, at least, to happen, which, as to the day and hour when it should take place, neither He, nor the Angels in heaven, did know.

After reading this work, the generality of readers will be no longer at a loss to know what they are to understand by—*The Lord is at hand—The day is approaching*, &c. as they certainly were applicable to the destruction of Jerusalem, and to that only. At the time when Christianity was first taught, as well as in the present day, he who preached the doctrine of repentance, and enforced his doctrine by arguments drawn from the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time when it would happen, was much more likely to work a reformation in the hearts and lives of his hearers, than he who enforced the same doctrine from the certainty of the day of judgment, and the uncertainty of the time when that awful event would take place. Because, although the certainty of the former could neither inviolate that of the latter, nor slacken the time of its approach, yet the certainty of knowing that the former event must happen within a certain limited space of time, when compared with the probability that the latter may be yet some thousands of years distant, is certainly calculated to make an impression on the mind proportional to the probable distance of time when each may happen, independent of the

reflection, that to those, who die, the day of their death may, in one sense, be justly considered as the day of judgment.

The readers of this little, but important, volume, cannot peruse it with a spirit of candour which the intention and good sense of the writer do not well deserve. And the performance itself is conducted with a diffidence that entitles its Author to no small share of praise. The plain and intelligible manner in which it is written has stamped a value on it, which cannot fail of rendering it highly acceptable to every family in which an improvement in religious knowledge is seriously desired. And should the reception it may meet with be such as to encourage the Author to pursue his enquiries, he will doubtless be able to offer many additional arguments in favour of his hypothesis, which may not yet have occurred to him, and to place some of those which he has already made use of in a stronger light than that in which they stand at present.

The notes are useful, and well calculated to afford the generality of readers a sufficient insight into the opinions of some writers, of established reputation, on the subject.

A few errors, inaccuracies, and an ancient mode or two of expression might be pointed out, if it were not almost certain that they will arrest the Author's attention on the slightest perusal of his work.

* * Savary's Letters, &c. next month.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

THE Remarks on RAPHAEL'S Historical Designs; The Journal of M. DE SAUSSURE; A LOVER OF TRUTH, A PLEBEIAN, and S. H. to the Abbé MANN; A SON OF THE TYNE; The Sketch of Sir R. JENN'S Life; EUSEBIA'S Vision; P. BRITANNICUS; T. H. W.; C. T. O.; VERITAS; CANDIDUS; PHILANTHROPUS; and D. R.; are all intended for our next.—T. B.'s remarks on Johnson's Works, and the various letters relative to Sir J. Hawkins's edit. of them; with VAGA's letter, and A CONSTANT READER's hint; shall be properly attended to.

We know nothing more of *Adderbury* than what is said of it in *Magna Britannia*, vol. IV. p. 389, and in a pamphlet of the last century about a woman of the parish, who, imprecating vengeance on herself, was suddenly burned to ashes on one side when there was no fire near her. *Brit. Top.* vol. II. p. 83. But shall be very happy to receive any

information or drawings relative to this parish.

T. H. has our best thanks. The dissonant for the Stone (see p. 696) may be found in our vol. LV. p. 501. We have the pleasure to tell him, that our GENERAL INDEX is now printing with all possible expedition.

R. D. expresses surprize that none of our correspondents, particularly those of *Lichfield*, have given the publick some particulars of the life, manners, and habits, of the late Gilbert Walmesley, Esq; the old friend of Dr. Johnson, and so celebrated by him for his great learning. There must be persons living in that city who remember Mr. W. or at least are able to give some account of him, and whether he ever conveyed the fruits of his great abilities to the press upon any subject. *Lichfield* abounds with literary characters; and it is hoped some of them will furnish the *Gent. Mag.* with particulars of a

man who was one of the first friends that literature procured to Doctor Samuel Johnson.

W. (from Bermudas) requests an account of the family of the late Rowland Holt; and says, "I was present when Dr. Trapp preached one of his famous sermons against the Methodists: the discourse was excellent, but, whether owing to habit, or the vigour of zeal, I could not determine, his gesticulation was so familiar to one affected by *Chorea Sancti Viti*, that it made an impression on my memory not easy to be eradicated."

W's other hints shall be considered.

DETECTOR is "very glad to see that there is a probability of our having a GOOD ENGLISH DICTIONARY; Dr. Johnson's being good for little, and even inferior to Chambers and all the older Dictionaries."—A learned friend of his (whose name he mentions to us in confidence) pronounced it to abound with grosser errors than any other; and shewed him an infinite number marked in the margin, which he is sorry he did not transcribe. One shameful error he remembers in Johnson's first edition,—the word *Sabbath* explained to be the *Sabbath-day*!

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Mr. URSAN,

Sept. 6.

I DO not recollect that the following lines of Mary Queen of Scots have ever appeared in any publication at home, of course they will be new to the generality of your readers; some of whom may give them an English garb, as they have, I think, merit enough to deserve notice. N. E.

Chanson de MARIE STUART, Reine d'Ecosse, en partant de Calais pour Londres.

A DIEU plaisant pays de France,
O ma patrie la plus chérie !
Que a nourit ma jeune enfance,
Adieu France, adieu mes beaux jours,
La nef qui déjoint nos amours,
N'a cy de moi que la moitié,
Une part te reste, elle est tienne,
Je la fie à ton amitié,
Pour que de l'autre il te souvienne.

*An Imitation of Verses written by a LADY in the reign of Edward IV. **

SAY but you love! your maiden will rejoice.

Bid her be true! there's rapture in thy voice.

A father stern may now command,

Another lover sue;

In vain—she still withholds her hand,

She constant is to you.

Whate'er she suffers now will love repay,

When Paston claims her on her bridal day.

EMOLÆ.

An Imitation of a Poetic Epistle, written in the reign of Edward IV. by John Pympe, to Sir JOHN PASTON, Knight.

O THOU, my friend, who travell'st far from home,
From me divided by the ocean's foam;
With foreign pleasures you your soul deceive,
Nor think of them who for your absence grieve.

The venturous falcon, when he soars on high,
And views the regions which at distance lie,
But little thinks of that where from the nest
He first uprear'd the terror of his crest;
Ungrateful he forgets those friendly hands,
That smooth'd his wings which tour above the lands.

* Vol. II. p. 213, in a "Collection of Original Letters written during the Reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. and Richard III." lately published by John Fenn, esq; M.A. F.R.S. The public, who have so much admired the ingenuity and correctness of Sir John Fenn in two volumes, will probably be soon gratified with a third.—What may not be expected from a writer whose reputation gives such credit to the order of knighthood, that in him it appears a literary degree judiciously conferred by the Fountain of Honour!

† This epistle is to be found in vol. II. p. 235. of the above Collection.

So you neglect, nor is my judgement hard,
The very friend your soul could once regard;
That friend, who, when to heaven he sends
a prayer,

Entreats that you all happiness may share:
Yet he may often kindly write to thee,
Nor e'er an answer from his Paston see.
With false, debasing tale, I greatly fear,
The breath of slander has abus'd thine ear;
Or must I think that thou art haughty grown,
And him despisest thou once wert proud to own?
Or when to thee I came (for youth is vain),
Oh say, too costly was my marshal'd train?
It was—if right my thoughts the cause divine,
As now my proffer'd service you decline.
My men dismiss'd (tho', in respect of you,
I once beheld their number as too few),
Without a vassal I will Paston join,—
Be bread my venison, and be water wine!
Fortune of late hath view'd me with a frown,
And many a loss has weigh'd my spirits down;
But of thy friendship should she me deprive,
Could I that heavier loss an hour survive?
Soon would the hearer with false plumes appear,

And once thy friend lie breathless on his bier.

Remove what I a source of sorrow deem,
And say I yet possess thy dear esteem;
With this request, oh, should you not comply,
But all thy past affection still deny,
No joy of life will I in future share,
I'll yield myself the victim of despair:
For ne'er may heaven my faults and crimes forgive,

Could I without my Paston's friendship live!

EMOLÆ.

A VIEW OF BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

OH man! tho' doom'd in earth's low vale
To bear th' assault of Fortune's gale,
With humble tribute learn to live,
While heaven in goodness deigns to give
Of human bliss the dearest part,
The soul and sympathetic heart.
Oh learn, while blest with reason's ray,
To welcome misery's darkest day!
In poverty and blindness learn,
The comfort of thy days to earn,
And praise the Source of Being's flame,
Rejoicing in thy mortal frame.
Soon, soon, the cruel hand of Fate
May rob the honours of thy state,
And leave a phantom of the lost,
To mock the pride of human boast.

In this sad mansion, whence the cries
Of rage and loud lament arise,
Poor Madness fills his dreary cell
With furious laugh and frantic yell,
Fast bound in solitude and night,
And driven from Being's sacred light.
The bosom once divinely wrought
With reason and the fire of thought,
The heart which felt the ties that bind
In gentleness the human kind;
Now blank and hollow! all forlorn!
From nature's dearest portion torn

Of every gracious tie bereft,
And not a ray of pity left,
Severest misery to deplore,
And feel that reason is no more.
Oh! fond o'er-weening son of dust,
Who in thy powers presum'd'st to trust,
Survey the forms which here abide,
And learn how vain is human pride.

Look where that piteous spectre goes,
Unconscious of the deepest woes!
Dark is the breast where genius dwelt,
And heaven's pure inspiration felt:
Instead of nature's goodly ways,
Instead of fancy's sacred lays,
The childish freak, and ideot's toy,
Unhappy man, his hours employ.
See, stretch'd upon his bed of straw,
Yon wretch his fetters madly gnaw:
Blind desperation wrings the breast,
Where gentlest virtues wont to rest:
At sight of those he dearly lov'd,
The phrenzy of his soul is mov'd:
The hand in goodness wont to bend,
Would tear the vitals of his friend.—

Mark yon figure, drooping, wan,
The remnant of a god like man,
In whom heroic virtue burn'd,
Which death, and pain, and danger spurn'd,
Its steadfast purpose to fulfil,
Through all the trying scenes of ill.
What had he done, Almighty God!
Thus to deserve affliction's rod?
Low on the dust he muttering lies,
Or like a helpless infant cries;
Fled that divinity of soul,
Which fortune's rage could once controul.—

Not far a female form appears,
Now raving wild, now drench'd in tears;
Oft has she felt a mother's throes,
And borne a mother's cares and woes,
But knows not now, ah, cruel doom!
The little darling of her womb.—

Ah me! what sore distress is here?
What frantic scream affails my ear?
'Tis yonder maid these accents move,
In fancy banish'd from her love.
See now, she wildly wrathes the flower
To deck her promis'd bridal hour.
At dead of night the chaunts the lays
That oft amus'd her early days;
Or holds sad converse with the ghost
Of him her hapless passion lost.—

Lo, at her wretched husband's bed,
The wife, by strong affection led,
Mourning his sad condition stands,
Her little infant in her hands:
The babe, its fire rejoic'd to see,
With wonted ardour climbs his knee;
But, frighten'd at its father's change,
It cries to see him look so strange;
While he, with wild distracted eyes,
The weeping innocent surveys,
The rays of reason touch his soul,
And phrenzy for a while controul.
His cruel fate, his former life,
Friends, family, and hapless wife,

His eyes with streaming sorrows fill,
Fix'd in the gaze of deepest ill.—
But reason's transient glimpse is o'er,
The parent knows his child no more!—

No farther can my tongue reveal
What griefs these mournful walls conceal;
Enough,—nor will the gushing tear
Permit my footsteps longer here.—
Great God! if I am doom'd to dwell
In pale misfortune's dreary cell;
If Fate must from my bosom tear
Each comfort that can life endear;
Take, take, whate'er I hold of earth,
In anguish plunge this feverish breath!
But while amid this vale below
I throb with being's vital glow,
Oh, spare the feelings of a man,
My lot to pity and to scan!
The tear of sorrow kindly fave,
To shed upon a brother's grave:
And I, for feeling's gracious ray,
Though rest of every help and stay,
Ev'n in the hour of utmost need,
Will learn to wear affliction's weed. S. N.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 5.
I SEND you an attempt to translate Cato's speech on the death of Pompey, from the ninth book of Lucan's *Pharsalia*. The end will be sufficiently answered, if the sentiments it contains incite any person of taste to revive or increase his acquaintance with a work too indiscriminately neglected, tho', at the same time, he should discover inferiority in the lines of T. P.

NOR yet more grateful to the hero's shade,
All the wild rage that vulgar grief display'd,
That dar'd for Pompey Providence arraign,
Than Cato's brevity, sincere tho' plain.
“A citizen is dead,” he told the throng,
“Whose zeal for right approach'd the verge
of wrong.”

Thus, tho' excell'd by many an ancient sage,
Yet was this error wholesome to an age
That all respect of right had lost, the awe
This power infus'd securely Freedom saw.
He dar'd alone a private state retain,
While the base crowd solicited his chain,
He rul'd the senate, yet the senate reign'd,
Nor rights, tho' great in war, by war maintain'd.

He lov'd to claim, while to refuse was free,
Nor, fam'd for wealth, his country poor could see.

He seiz'd, yet when to drop the sword he knew, [view.
Arms were his choice, in arms yet peace his
High-trust and splendor charm'd, yet still un-
stain'd,

Temperate and chaste, his family remain'd.
To Pompey's name the nation's reverence paid,
His country bless'd, and triumph'd in its aid.
When Sylla, Marius, came, by conquest fir'd,
Beneath their wounds true Liberty expir'd;
Chang'd are the times since Pompey ceas'd to
The faint resemblance vanishes away. [sway,
H. M.

Henceforth what bounds will lust of empire know !

What poor pretence to power the senate shew !
Oblest in death which soon thou hadst desir'd !
For treach'ry gave what dignity requir'd.
Not thine the tyrant's clemency to try,
Blest who endures, yet most who seeks to die.
And oh ! if Cato ceases to be free,
May Juba prove a second Ptolemy !
Be his the triumph, I disclaim the ill,
To treat a headless Cato as he will."
Such were the sounds, which to th' heroic shade

Far more distinguish'd obsequies convey'd,
Than all the passious rhetoric could raise,
The Roman rostra thundering in his praise,

THE LARK.

SEE ! how yon lark ascends the skies,
And sweetly warbles as he flies,
While gratitude inspires :
His dying notes how faint we hear,
As, fluttering through the yielding air,
He from our view retires.

Now reach'd the summit of his flight,
He quits the blue ethereal height,
And leaves his song behind :
Lo ! with both wings clapp'd to his side,
He down to native earth doth glide,
His humbler mate to find.

Thus the immortal soul aspires,
When sacred love the bosom fires ;
On adoration's wing
She, soaring through the milky way,
Would fain her grateful tribute pay
To heaven's eternal King !

But when on her the Godhead's ray
Breaks forth in a vast flood of day,
O'er-power'd with the blaze,
Like shooting stars her sphere she quits,
And to the mortal body flits,
Lost in a sweet amaze !

Effex, Halsted.

RUSTICITY.

THE RECOLLECTION,

AN ELEGY.

SAY, what is all the splendid pomp of birth ?

Say, what is opulence, the gift of chance ?
What are the trappings of external worth,
The sprightly circle, or the bounding dance ?

Say, what the liveried band, the costly board ?
The luxury which pampers youthful blood,
Can these one salutary thought afford ?
Can these of life enhance the general good ?

'Tis not to riot in ambition's lust,
The last resource of penury deride ;
'Tis not to scatter, and without disgust,
The poisonous venom of detested pride :

Heaven has indeed bestow'd that wealth in vain,

Where never bounteous hand affords relief ;

Where ne'er the eye of pity softens pain,
And sympathy disdains to temper grief :

Where no benevolence her power extends,
Nor o'er the helpless casts a soothing ray ;
Ne'er to the poor an ear of mercy lends,
But turns from every prayer averse away.

Not Darnley so ; who ev'n in youth arrays
The mild demeanor with the listening ear ;
Who claims unsought the generous voice of
praise,

The pen of private gratitude sincere.

Methinks I see thee, as of late 'twas so,
When childhood mutual amity declar'd ;
How triumph'd eminence in embryo,
And flattering hope in youth yet unimpair'd !

Ev'n then each social virtue was thine own,
The tear of pity started in thine eye,
While learning raised thee on her glorious
throne.

The brightest splendor in the various sky.

Methinks I see thee, openly matur'd,
(Pardon the wanton effort of my Muse !)
Expand thy public virtues unobscur'd,
The noble blossom of renown diffuse :

With cautious prudence, and deliberate pace,
With bolder honesty and patient mien,
Struggling amid thy country's sad disgrace,
And in the tempest of distress serene :

Nor shall I be deceiv'd : I view thee still,
Elate with honour, undisguis'd by fame ;
How will the future page thy glories fill !
How will posterity thy deeds proclaim !

May adulation drop her dews in vain !
Think not that flattery dares degrade thy
name,
The feeble fiction of a Dryden's strain ;
For gratitude incites my Muse's flame.

Think then, when time has taught thee to
advance, [thee ;
To guide the helm when Fritons look on
Then leave not Clío to the storms of chance ;
But, 'mid thy country's cares—remember
me. CLIO.

Lavenham, Aug. 28.

LINES OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF
EDWARD BRIDGEN, ESQ.

STILL, tho' ascending to its kindred skies,
With virtuous haste the soul of Bridgen
flies ;

And, conscious of the paths he purely trod,
Seeks, in glad hope, the bosom of his God :
What friend, resign'd, can view the funeral
bier,

Or hail the spirit blest, without a tear ?
And freely let it flow, for heaven will prize
The good man's grief when his associate dies :
Assur'd that those its precepts must have kept,
For whom a Jebb would sigh, and Hollis
wept.

*An ELEGY on the UNKNOWN AUTHOR of
the ancient Ballad of CHEVY CHACE.*

IN deep oblivion's dreary gloom
A magic name at rest is laid;
The ruthless rigours of the tomb
But half conceal the stately shade.

What if the Muse's earth-born name
To blazing fame has been denied,
In merit's unabated claim
The loss is more than half supplied.

Perhaps misfortune in his youth
His rising virtues might assail,
Or o'er the infant shield of Truth
The points of Envy might prevail.

Or to his rude, untutor'd lays,
Untimely grand, sublimely wild*,
Mute was the voice of public praise,
Which made him more Misfortune's child.

Perhaps, remote from hall or bower,
He wore his pensive hours alone,
Where Dulness lavish'd all her power,
And died unhonour'd and unknown.

But now, from vulgar sight debar'd,
Genii select his ashes keep;—
Their spears transfix'd their bound'ries guard,
Whilst o'er his hallow'd cell they weep.

Yet know, lost Bard of partial fame,
Such flames thy numbers still inspire,
Our village youth oft ask thy name,
And of thy story too enquire.

And, thoughtful of thy forceful lay,
Fair England's boast, and Scotia's pride,
Now heap with slain th' embattled way,
'Gainst Gallia fighting side by side.

And down the live-long stream of time
Thy artless theme shall e'er be sung,
Throughout fair Albion's happy clime,
In moving strains by many a tongue.

W. HAMILTON REID.

THE TWO PINDARS, OR, A HINT TO APOLLO.

WHEN Theban Pindar swept the lyre
With hand of art, and soul of fire,
The praise of heroes and of kings
Quiver'd along his trembling strings:
Proud on the pinions of an ode,
The monarch swell'd into the god:
The deep, majestic peal of song,
With force impetuous roll'd along:
And nations stood aghast with wonder,
Awed by the poet's deep-mouth'd thunder.
Not such indeed in modern times
The grand effect of lyric rhimes;
Some daring souls perhaps inherit
A portion of the Theban's spirit;—

* This alludes to an anachronism first pointed out by the author. See our Index Indicatorius for February.

But though their lay his lay resemble,
We chuse to laugh, and not to tremble.
Apollo! yield the iron chair*,
Or place another Pindar there.
With merry heart, and lyre unstrung;
With ears unhurt, and nose unwrung,
Let Peter take the vacant place,
And read his odes with due grimace;
Pindar with you may nectar quaff,
Let Peter sit and make us laugh.
His rhimes will shew that panegyric
Is not a theme for modern lyric;
And though, like Pindar, 'tis his object
To take a monarch for his subject,
He finds a good and pious king
May prove a mirth-exciting thing,
And so with great good-humour tries
To sink him in his people's eyes;
Bids them each fault and foible scan,
And lose the monarch in the man:
These are the odes that now-a-days
Receive the palm of public praise.
Then, Phoebus, let the favour'd bard
Meet from your hands his due reward!
First, lest the brother Pindars quarrel,
The Theban grace with sprigs of laurel;
And thence to different modes of song
A different meed must sure belong,
Mark this deserter from the church
With well-directed sprigs of birch.

G. B. R.

*On an upright stone in the N.E. part of the
Cemetery of Chichester Cathedral.*

THIS STONE

was
erected by her fellow-citizens
to the memory
of

ELIZABETH ATKINSON,
an industrious woman.

She died
January the 1st, 1786,
aged 77 years.

Periwinks, Periwinkle,
Was ever her cry;
She labour'd to live,
Poor and honest to die.
At the last day again
How her old eyes will twinkle;
For no more will she cry,
Periwinks, Periwinkle!

Ye Rich, to virtuous Want rejoicing give;
Ye Poor, by her example learn to live.

* Such were the honours paid to the original Pindar, that, at the express desire of Apollo, he was allotted a place in his own temple at Delphi, where, in an iron chair, he used to sit and recite his hymns.—The modesty of our modern Pindar would, perhaps, induce him to decline the honour derived from any kind of iron durance.

*Narrative of the Escape of the Countess VA-
LOIS DE LA MOTTE out of the Bastille.*

No. 80, Haymarket, Aug. 15, 1787.

THE Countess is perhaps the first and only prisoner who ever could find the way out of that place of confinement. The peculiar construction of the building, the number of gates, and the multitude of guards always on the watch, precluded all possibility of a return to the world. But what cannot be effected with the assistance of friends in power, and of money?

For several months before, the Countess was in possession of the necessary apparatus; but the private instructions she received from time to time, and the daily expectation she was in of receiving several papers indispensable for her justification, obliged her to put off the much-wished for event.

At last the happy day arrived; and she gave the faithful Maria-Anne, her woman, every necessary instruction, not wishing to have her as a companion through the windings of the infernal labyrinth, lest that person, being universally known, should occasion a fatal discovery. The Countess agreed upon a place of meeting, dressed herself in man's cloaths, cut the front part of her hair in the shape usually worn by jockies in Paris; and, thus equipped, her head buried as it were in a large round hat, half boots on her legs, and a small switch in her hand, she boldly ventured forth, resolved; and being armed for that purpose, to die rather than be retaken.

After having opened and shut after her seven different gates, she at last reached an immense yard filled with sisters (so they call the female Cerberus of the place). She addressed herself to one of them, and, disguising both her voice and pronunciation, put a piece of gold into her hand, enquiring for her way to the chapel, where she arrived at last, after paying proper tolls at all the gates. Lest she should be known to some of the sisterhood, she mixed as fast as she could with a numerous company of visitors then busy in viewing what curiosities there were to be seen; with the whole groupe she was conveyed by one of the sisters to the outward gate called *Porte des champs*. There she met her good Maria-Anne, took boat with her, and crossed to the opposite shore.

Notwithstanding her enfeebled state, the Countess had strength enough to walk as far as Charanton, above six miles. They then got into a cart, which carried them three leagues further. It was impossible, nay dangerous, for the two travellers to attempt getting a convenient carriage, and therefore they travelled again on foot the space of 20 miles. Worn out with fatigue, their feet in a most deplorable condition, they were glad to put up at a miserable public house in the road, and there rest the whole night.

The next day they mounted a dung-cart, which was going four leagues up the country. There they met with some good-natured waggoners, who gave them a cast. The Countess, being apprehensive lest she should be traced, and her dress described, bought in the first place they stopped at the simple dress of a country girl. The only remaining difficulty was to effect the transformation. For this purpose, she left the town where she had thus provided herself, walked on about three leagues, and then leaving the high road, retired behind a hill, and there changed her cloaths, hiding amongst the brambles her manly accoutrements.—She then resumed her pedestrian journey. After numberless fatigues, and much anxiety, avoiding the large towns, putting up at the most wretched hovels, travelling sometimes in carts, oftener on foot, compelled through the inhumanity of a publican, who would not open his door after twelve o'clock, to pass a whole night on the naked earth in Colomby forest, near Bar suraube; she at last reached the city of Luxemburg, and from thence a small village called Holrish, where they remained six weeks, under the assumed name of *Mademoiselle De Dolaïn*, at one *Madame Chiltz's*, who treated her in every respect with so much humanity, as most for ever engage her utmost gratitude.

No sooner was the Count, her husband, apprised of her retreat, than he dispatched after her a trusty person, to bring her over to London, where she arrived on Saturday the 4th instant.—The above account is said to be given by herself.

A recipe for taking off the disagreeable taste of turneps from cows-milk; viz.—

“Take two ounces of salt-petre, and pour upon it into a bottle for use. As soon as you have milked, take a common-sized tea-cup full of the liquor, and put it into ten or twelve quarts of new milk, when quite warm, and it will take off the taste of the turnips entirely, both in milk and butter.”—Nothing can be more wholesome than salt-petre, as it is in daily use in all kinds of meat.

A recipe for the cure of the scurvy.

“Put an equal quantity of cream of tartar and flour of sulphur into a vessel, and then pour in boiling water; keep the mixture covered for one night. A grown person must drink half a pint every morning fasting; and, if his stomach will bear it, the same quantity when going to bed. A quarter of a pound of each ingredient will be sufficient for two gallons of water.”

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING ABROAD.

In *France*, storms of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, with hurricanes, and tempests of wind, have been frequent and fatal throughout the whole kingdom.

At Caen and Mayenne the hail and winds have been so violent, that not only the fields have been desolated, but houses have been thrown down, and the inhabitants reduced to misery.

At Grenoble, the tower of St. Mary's church was struck down early in the morning of the 26th of June; and the lightning perforated the walls in such a manner as to make its way to the pavement, tore that up, and laid the vaults beneath open.

In Vercovia, the lightning fell upon the church at Vendemir, and killed the Countess de Possiel and ten other persons, who were at their devotions, on the 20th of June.

July the 13th, the lightning pierced the house of Mr. Lambart at Clichy, near Paris. It went through the roof into the dining-room, where it broke all the glasses. In a hovel, near the village, it killed a cow, and two or three horses, that had taken shelter in it. A man was struck blind in the Faubourg St. Dennis, at Paris. This storm burst on a sudden on several parishes in the county of Charrain, and in less than a quarter of an hour all the lands in four parishes were covered with hail; the glazing of the houses broken, their roofs stripped of their tiling; men and cattle grievously wounded; birds of all kinds killed; and the corn, which the moment before promised an abundant harvest, cut off, and much of it carried away by the torrents that succeeded. The hail-stones were of an irregular form; many of them as large as an egg, and some equal in size to a man's fist. By this calamity many families from opulence are reduced to extreme poverty.

By accounts from Calais, it appears that the storm of the 9th of August had reached that town and neighbourhood, where the windows of many of the houses were shattered; the vines much hurt; and some persons struck dead in the roads, and sheep in the fields. The hail-stones were the largest ever remembered.

In *Germany*. In the neighbourhood of Ham-burgh the storms have been frightful. About the middle of June the lightning fell on a mill near Altona, by which it was set on fire, and burnt to the ground. The hail and rain caused great devastation about Moneburg and Spreez.

In Lower Syria and Croatia, the rain that poured from the mountains had caused such inundations in the low and cultivated grounds, that all hope of a harvest was thought to be cut off; but advice has lately been received, that, contrary to all expectations, the crops are abundant.

At Prague the church of St. Gregorius

was set on fire by lightning, and destroyed.

In *Norway*. The weather has been so unfavourable—that every thing in the earth is said to have perished; so that in June, when the last advices were received, they had no hopes either of having grafs for their cattle, or corn for themselves; on which account many of the inhabitants were preparing to leave that inhospitable country.

Portugal. On the 22d of June, by a storm of hail at Vargas, in the neighbourhood of the city of Torres Novas in Estramadura, all the olives, vines, corn, gardens, and every sort of fruit, were destroyed. The hail-stones were larger than olives, and broke the glass of the windows in the houses on which they fell.

Italy. The continual rains which in May and June fell at Naples and its neighbourhood, by piercing the crevices of the mountain through which the aqueduct of Caserta passes, have occasioned such excavations and falls of the earth by which that noble work was supported, that for near half a league it has given way, and must be rebuilt at an immense expence. They are endeavouring to re-establish the course of the water by a temporary conduit of timber; but the mills, in the mean time, are wholly stopped.

At Leghorn and its neighbourhood, a dreadful storm of wind, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, has done incredible damage to that fine country.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING IN IRELAND.

June 25. A man, a boy, and two horses, belonging to Mr. Alstein of Maghera, near Castlewellan, being at plough, were driven by a thunder-storm to take shelter under the arch of a lime-kiln, where they had not continued long, before a thunder-cloud burst over their heads, by which the boy, horses, and a dog, were killed on the spot. The man also was much hurt.

On the 19th of July a ball of fire, to appearance as large as a hogthead, rose either from Dysert island in Belvedere lake, or from the water close by it, and took its direction easterly, till it was out of sight, in a line not above 40 or 50 feet from the ground. In about 17 minutes it returned, and fell into the lakes, where it is supposed to have burst, as the agitation of the waters, for about 10 minutes after, was astonishing: fish were cast ashore to the distance of 30 feet; and a boat was heaved from a deep dock some yards on dry land—This phenomenon comes well authenticated.

On the 18th of July, the city of Dublin and its environs experienced the most tremendous thunder and lightning known since the 28th of October 1754, the anniversary of the birth-day of his late Majesty George the Second; the peals were almost without intermission, and the lightning truly terrific.

The

The rain which accompanied it was the heaviest remembered, causing such floods at the west-end of the city, that the passing carriages were up to the naves of the wheels in water. During the storm, a large body of fire, about the size of an hoghead, was seen in the air, which descended in an oblique direction a little to the south-west, and, when near the earth, exploded with a greater noise than the discharge of several pieces of cannon: this was succeeded by another small ball of fire, which ascended with the velocity of a rocket, and burst in the air. The only damage was, the killing of a cow, the blinding of a shoemaker, and the rending of some trees in Grange German Lane.

About Londonderry the lightning and hail have not only destroyed their fruits, shattered their windows, shivered their trees, and laid flat their corn, but have done a great deal of damage at sea; three vessels belonging to that port were forced from their moorings, and perished with their whole crews.

At Glenarm, the seat of the Earl of Antrim, several deer were killed in the park, and one cow is said to have had half her skull blasted, without affecting the other, by the lightning.

The thunder and lightning has done much mischief at Carrickfergus, and many other parts of Ireland.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

June 27. In the neighbourhood of York, the mill at Ascham was struck with the lightning, the miller beat down but recovered; and a fine galloway, the property of the Rev. Mr. Dealtry, struck dead.

On the 10th of July there was a most dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, in the eastern parts of Berwickshire. In the neighbourhood of Allanbank, some of the hail-stones measured about three inches round, and lay on the ground till next day. The pease and potatoes suffered prodigiously, and in some places were entirely destroyed. Many windows were broken, the gardens made a mere wreck, the corn dismally laid, and the hot-house at Allanbank demolished. During the storm, one of the windows at Stepney oil-mill near Newcastle, being open, a cat was killed by a flash of lightning; providentially the miller had left the window the very instant before; and, what is remarkable, the animal's bones were rendered so soft, that they might be twisted round the hand like a glove.

At Alford, a village on the road from Castle Cary to Somerton, a ball of fire fell on a large maiden elm belonging to Wm. Welchman, and, taking its course in a strait direction from the top to the root, drove all the boughs, bark, &c. on one side of the tree into thousands of pieces, many of which were carried more than 100 yards, and many hung up in the boughs of other trees. The

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earth was driven from the root, and ploughed for a considerable distance. The Rev. Mr. Phillips was at dinner; and his mustard-glass and butter-boat were overturned. A woman was struck down, but recovered; and a magpie on a tree was killed.

About Stamford, and the fens of Lincolnshire, the thunder, lightning, and rain, have done incredible damage; horses grazing in the fens have been struck dead; and the hay that was cut early lay in the fields covered with water by the torrents that fell with the lightning. A man in going across Spalding Fen was struck apparently dead, but recovered; a windmill was blown down, and others much damaged; the corn was laid flat, and it was feared could never recover.

On July the 11th, they had at Birmingham one of the loudest claps of thunder ever heard, preceded by a flash of lightning that alarmed the whole town, but fell only on one house, that of Mr. Flint Taylor, where it made its way in two directions, one down the chimney, the other through the roof, which passed between two journey-men at work in the garret, without the least injury to either, and descended into a water tub, which it shivered to pieces; the other part that went down the chimney burnt some cloth that was drying at the fire, and passing into the yard went off with a violent explosion. No person in the house received any hurt.

In the neighbourhood of Framlingham, in Suffolk, the hail-stones that accompanied the thunder and lightning were of an uncommon size, broke the windows, destroyed the fruit, and laid flat the corn in many fields.

In the Isle of Wight the hail-stones that accompanied the thunder and lightning were the largest ever seen there. Two fishermen mending their nets on the beach, near Yarmouth, were, on the 11th of July, struck blind by the lightning, and most terribly scorched. A French vessel was struck on the back of the island, lost, and the crew drowned.

On Sunday, July 22, Mr. Windett, farmer at Stoke-Holy-Crois, crossing his yard, was struck down by the lightning. At the same time, a ball of fire was seen to fall at Topcroft.

The same day, during the tempest, a cloud burst over a field near Ipswich, the weight of the water in which made an indentation in the earth to an incredible depth (six feet, says the writer).

July 23, between 3 and 4 P. M. a storm of thunder and lightning, attended with rain, fell at Barton near Nottingham, and set fire to a barn, in which were two bays of straw, and 18 quarters of wheat, 5 of which were destroyed, and the other parts much damaged. A cow-hovel, which parted the premises, being pulled down, preserved the other buildings.

July,

July 23, at noon, a barn, belonging to Mr. Andrews of Oakley in Suffolk, was set on fire by lightning, and burnt to the ground.

On the 24th the heaviest rain fell in the neighbourhood of Newcastle that has been known there for many years. A small rivulet that runs by Warbottle, over which there was an arch for a waggon-way, and near it a mill, were both carried away by the flood, and a miller drowned. In its progress to the Tyne it bore down three houses at the East end of the village of Newbourn, and 3 persons lost their lives. All the houses in the low part of the village were filled with water; and the inhabitants, who had no apprehensions of danger, escaped with difficulty.

At Helmsley-Blackmoor, on the same day, the town was alarmed by a sudden torrent, that came rushing down, as was supposed, from the bursting of a cloud. The scene it occasioned was truly affecting. In a moment the houses were surrounded with water, their lower rooms filled, and those that had no upper rooms to fly to forced, to save their lives, to plunge into the water with children in their arms, expecting every moment to be swallowed up. By the blessing of providence no lives were lost; but much of the furniture of the poor was washed away, and great distress succeeded. The flood raged with unabating fury for more than an hour, and then gradually abated.

July 30, between 1 and 2 P.M. a storm of thunder and lightning, attended with rain, fell at Leek in Staffordshire, during which a boy about eight years old was struck dead in a field near the town. His father and another person were within a few yards of him when the ball of fire fell, but received not the least hurt.

August 9, the most alarming and general display of lightning, though not rendered awful alike in all places with thunder, spread terror over the whole metropolis. Two horses were struck with the lightning, one quite dead, the other in his hind quarters, in an open part of Hyde-park; same night, two horses were struck dead in Hackney-marsh, and several sheep killed near Hommerston, and much mischief was done by horses taking fright in several parts of the town.

Near Edmonton, in Essex, the lightning struck two aspen trees. There were three that stood nearly in a line N. and S. between Cook's Ferry and Chinkford-hall. The lightning struck the top of the southernmost, and descended spirally about half way down, harrowing up the solid wood about two inches deep or more; then passed the middlemost untouched, and struck the northernmost about the middle, passing down it to the earth, shivered the south side of it about nine inches wide into ribbands, driving off pieces of bark and splinters to the distance of

30 feet or more.—Mr. Adams, junior, who relates these facts, attributes the escape of the middlemost tree to its being dry and sheltered; and the damage of the others to their being wet and more exposed, contrary to the opinion of Dr. Franklyn, who recommends wet as a preservative against lightning.

It fell heavy in Epping, at midnight. At Mrs. Cowen's farm, in Linsell-street, it fired a barn, in which were two labouring men asleep, and three carts: the barn had been cleared out to receive the new corn, and had in it only bins full of chaff and some billet-wood. One of the men, in coming out of the barn, was twice struck down by the lightning, and much scorched and singed by the fire, besides the loss of cloaths which he could not go back to bring out. The wind happened to be in a most favourable direction; and plenty of assistance coming from the town and neighbourhood, together with the Epping engine, the rest of the barns and houses, though very contiguous, were preserved. At the same time, the lightning struck a large oak in a wood at New Place Farm, about a mile to the west of the above farm, and, rending off the three large forks, shivered the trunk in splinters of various sizes down to that of a match, scattering the fragments of the wood all around. A cow belonging to Mr. Parker, in a field between the two farms, was struck dead, and eight horses and cows on the common between Potters-street and Harlow. The direction of the lightning was in a straight line from E. to W. At Harlow, just beyond the Greenman, a large ash-tree was shivered in an extraordinary manner, and the fragments or filaments driven into a cottage on the opposite side of the way.

At Colchester three buildings, in different parts of the town, were all on fire at once; and the whole place, from the violent noise of the thunder and the rattling of the fire-engines, in the most dreadful conformation.

At St. Albans this storm was attended with such a shower of hail and rain as no man alive ever remembered in that part of the country. The hail-stones were as big as moderate-sized beans. A farmer going to Dunstable was struck blind, and his horse killed on the spot. A little cottage was set on fire, in which a man, his wife, and four children, were in bed, who providentially escaped without hurt. The window-frame was shivered, and the door of the cottage burst open. The fire, however, was soon extinguished.

About twelve the same night this storm began at Ipswich and its neighbourhood, and continued with scarcely any intermission for three hours, during which time most families had lights burning in their chambers, and few or none went to sleep. A ball of fire fell upon a barn at Coombs, and entirely consumed the same with its contents; a barn

was burnt at Needham-market; a large oak-tree was shivered at Deal-hall; and infinite damage done throughout the county.

At Norwich and its neighbourhood the storm began about the same hour, and continued with increasing violence till between four and five the next morning. The lightning struck the house of Mr. Boyce, a cooper, and forced out an iron holdfast, rent the wall into which it was driven, entered the house, and descended to the next floor, split the china-closet door, and threw it off the hinges without breaking any of the china; no other damage appeared to be done in the house, but in an outhouse a square of glass was broken, and the lead of the window melted.

At Canterbury this tremendous storm passed partly over the city; its progress was from N. W. to the N. E. and for nearly the space of three hours the whole heavens appeared like one continued sheet of lightning, there being little or no interval between the flashes, at which time the peals of thunder were uncommonly long and awful.

The same storm passed over Maidstone about the same hour, and made the same appearance as at Canterbury.

At Harriotham and Lenham, the storm was very heavy; hail-stones, or rather pieces of ice, fell, broke the windows, and cut the corn and hops very much. About Sittingbourne, Mitor, and the adjoining villages, great damage has been done to the gardens, &c. At Hawkhurst the lightning was very vivid, and the thunder long and awful. At Sandhurst a small cottage was set on fire and burnt down.

At Chatham the lightning was so vivid, and the flashes so quick, as scarcely ever remembered; a gentleman made a calculation of 70 flashes in one minute. In the morning a cat was found dead in a yard, with the hair singed on her back, and one leg broke, supposed to have been done by the lightning.

At Hartlep and Key-street, a great deal of damage was done by the hail-stones, which were of an extraordinary size, and fell with great violence.

Letter from Margate, August 10. "Last night about twelve o'clock we had a most violent tempest. I never saw the heavens display so terrific an appearance; we might have exclaimed with old Lear, 'Such claps of thunder, such sheets of fire, were never seen.' The elements, for near two hours, exhibited one continued phosphoric blaze; the wind blew a hurricane, and the clamour of the sea seemed to vie with that of the thunder. The Margate packet, which was about six leagues from the harbour, was in imminent danger; luckily, however, it rode out the storm. I have conversed with several of the passengers, who say that their situation was not to be described. Many families in this town got out of their beds, and universal terror prevailed

during the continuance of this awful scene."

At Glasgow, this memorable storm began about 8 in the evening and lasted till near eleven. The claps were so tremendous, that the inhabitants were apprehensive of their houses tumbling about their ears. It struck a house in Maxwell-street; and one at Finniestown, where the lightning threw down the chimney, entered a garret where a man, his wife, and three children, were in bed, shattered the wood-work of the bed, but did them no other injury than leaving a little speck of the size of a cherry on the chin of the youngest child. From the garret it descended through a hole into a back-room underneath, where a woman was sitting, and burnt her so dangerously that her life was despaired of.

The back room on the ground-floor was entered through the ceiling. Here it burst open the door of a large closet, in which were some bottles of porter, which it broke; a large dog that had several links of chain about his neck was struck, and started up with a terrible howl. He lay for dead some time, but recovered. A hen was killed on the roof, and a rabbit in its hatch. All the back windows were shattered to pieces.

The church on the hill not far from Westwycumb, built by the late Lord le Despauker, has received considerable damage by the lightning.

August 12. During a violent storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, the horses in a phaeton took fright at Walthamstow, by which the carriage was overturned, and a lady and gentleman much hurt, particularly the former.

A horse and two cows were the same afternoon killed by the lightning upon Hackney marsh.

Two cows were likewise struck dead about the same time as they were standing under an oak at Wimbleton. The lightning entered at the hip-bone of one of them, and forced almost all the entrails out of her body.

August 19. The lightning struck an oak in Schemeld Park, Sussex, and, having twisted an arm of it in a surprising manner, split the trunk down the middle, and tore up the ground at the bottom, stripping at the same time the bark on one side in long slips, so as no instrument in the most skillful hand, at the most favourable season, could have done the business neater or more completely. The clap was remarkably loud, and scarcely any other thunder that day.

A Letter from Cranbrook says, "On Sunday, Aug. 19, an amazing quantity of rain fell here at different times in the day. About two o'clock in the afternoon the rain poured down like a torrent; and, about ten minutes past two, the inhabitants were alarmed with a vivid flash of lightning, which was instantaneously followed by a tremendous clap of thunder; the cloud that contained the fulminous matter was very low, as appears from the momen-

tary interval between the flash and the stroke. I was standing at the time in a room paved with bricks, and was almost thrown on the floor by the violent concussion of the air; the electrical shock affected my right cheek and under jaw, so as to deprive them of sensation, and they remained nearly an hour in a benumbed state; when the torpor went off, a glowing heat and uncommon pain in the jaw ensued, attended with a small swelling. This effect I conjecture to have been produced by the sudden rushing of the circumambient air into the vacuum, which was occasioned by the electrical explosion, for there was no appearance of my having been touched by the lightning. Many other persons were strongly and strangely affected by the stroke.

"At the same time, the weather-cock at Cranbrook church steeple was struck by the lightning, which (as is highly probable) ran down the large iron bar that supported the vane, and then split into several pieces the timber through which the bar passed at its fissure; those pieces were thrown to a great distance from the steeple, but had no mark of being touched by a fiery body. From the iron bar it is supposed to have passed into the chime-loft, and from thence through the door (in which were made many holes, and one of them very large) down the stone steps, some of which were loosened by its force. The dial plate on the south side of the steeple was also much struck by the lightning, and many of the gilded hour figures were effaced, while the stately image of Time standing over the dial was unhurt; it shook

the windows at the East and West end of the church, and glanced on the shingles over the chancel. During the heavy rain, there was only one flash of lightning and one stroke of thunder, and it was perfectly calm. Providentially the congregation was not assembled in the church when the explosion took place; if it had, great confusion and damage might have been the consequence.

When lightning vivid thro' the æther spreads,
And awful thunder rolls above our heads,
In the bright flash we view the brighter God,
Who sends this token of his power abroad;
And in the stroke which rends the passive air
We hear his voice that fills the world with fear;

Then, 'midst the dangers which our lives surround,

Our shield of safety on his arm is found."

The above sensible letter explains what many people doubt of, that persons can be beat down or cast to a distance, by the thunder and lightning, without being hurt. When this happens, it evidently proceeds from the violent concussion of the air occasioned by the electrical explosion, which is more or less powerful, in proportion to the vacuum made thereby.

Qu. 1. Whether lightning can produce the effects above described, without being more or less concentrated, or its fluidity condensed? And,

Qu. 2. Whether similar effects can be produced at distant places, as at Cranbrook and Sheffield-park, by the same flash at the same instant?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE advices from Constantinople, after having long been so fluctuating, that with every appearance of authenticity they became suspected, are at length unequivocally determined.

By letters from Vienna, it appears that the Ottoman Ministry, on the 26th of July, invited M. de Bulgakow to a conference, at which the Grand Vizir *Reis Effendi* and [Secretary of State] presided, and delivered the six following articles in the form of requisitions:

1. As they had found by experience, that the Consul, whom the Court of Russia had established in Moldavia, was a restless and turbulent man, who endeavoured by every means to embroil the two empires; his Highness insisted on his being obliged to leave the Ottoman States without delay.

2. As the troubles which had subsisted for two years in Georgia had evidently resulted from the protection granted by the Empress to Prince Heraclius of Georgia, contrary to the spirit of treaties; it was but just that the troops of Russia should abandon Teflis, and retire so far back as to re-establish the tranquillity of that country.

3. The Russian vessels that pass by Constantinople having always on board prohibited merchandize; his Highness requires, that they shall be visited without exception.

4. The Sublime Porte, having been informed with certainty, that Prince Alexander Maurocordato, who in the beginning of February had escaped from Yari (see p. 174.), had been sheltered in Russia, demands that he be given up.

5. He requires a supply of salt from the Russians to the Turks of Ocsakow, according to their wants.

6. His Highness requires the establishment of Agents in the Russian States, for the protection of the commerce of his subjects.

This conference, is said to have lasted a considerable time; when Mr. de Bulgakow, not having sufficient instructions, begged he might be permitted to write to his Sovereign on the subject; which request he obtained; but, on the 6th of August, an extraordinary Divan was assembled, when the majority of the council siding with the Grand Vizir and Reis Effendi, it was judged most expedient to declare war without waiting

for an answer from Petersburg. Accordingly, on the 18th of August last, war was declared in form at Constantinople, and M. de Bulgrow committed to the prison of the Seven Towers. [*This the Lond. GAZETTE confirms.*]

Though letters from Petersburg make no mention of the event, yet it has been remarked, that ever since her Imperial Majesty's return (see p. 727), her application to business has been incessant; notwithstanding which, there is no appearance of the Commercial Treaty between Russia and this country being speedily concluded. Russia demands that England shall accede to the armed Neutrality; that is, that neutral ships laden with the manufactures of Russia shall at all times, in peace and in war, pass unmolested; a concession by which England would sacrifice every advantage of situation, and open a door for all the naval stores of the North to be poured into France and Spain, in case of a war with those nations, without interruption.

At this hour, not Russia and the Porte only are actually at war, but almost all Europe is in commotion.

The Emperor, at this crisis, is deeply embarrassed. On the 15th of August, the States of Austrian Flanders appeared before him, to justify their conduct (see p. 728); their reception was courtly; but by no means satisfactory. Their remonstrance by the Abbé de Grimbergue, in the name of the rest, was firm, manly, but full of duty. His Majesty's answer was stern, ungracious, and unconciliating. "My just displeasure at what has passed in my Belgic provinces," said his Majesty, "is not to be appeased by a flow of words only; it must be such that follow, to prove to me the reality of those sentiments, fidelity, and attachment, which you have given me an assurance of, on the part of your constituents."

"I have given orders to the Prince de Kaunitz, to communicate to you in writing, and for the notice of your States, the orders which I have sent to my Government; and the execution of which I expect to be effected before entering into any deliberation whatever."

"The welfare of my subjects is the sole object of all my proceedings, of which you ought to be persuaded by my calling you together in the moment when you have been bold enough to merit my indignation; and with all the means in my power to punish I have nevertheless repeated the assurance of preserving you."

The orders referred to in the above answer were as follow:

"*The Emperor and King,
Truffy and well beloved Comte de Murray,
Counsellor of State, &c.*

You will find, by the narrative annexed, in what terms I explained myself to the Deputation from the States of my Belgic Provinces, &c.

All the proceedings, more or less, of which the States and a part of the people have been guilty, are notorious; consequently it is impossible for me to yield to the sentiments of clemency which I am inclined to cherish, nor to the favourable dispositions which I manifested to the Deputation of the States, until there shall not remain the smallest vestige of any part of what they have dared to commit in contempt of the sovereign authority since the 1st of April of this year.

To this effect it is necessary,

1. That in all the Provinces every thing should be restored to the footing on which it stood before the 1st of April.

2. The University and General Seminary of Louvaine, with all the persons employed and belonging to each, must be re-established in the condition in which they stood, or ought to have stood, on the said 1st of April; and it must be the same with the Seminary of Luxembourg.

3. The States of all the Provinces must submit implicitly to the payment of the subsidies, both those that are in arrear, and those which are current.

4. The companies of Burgesses, their military exercise, uniforms, cockades, and all other marks of party spirit, as well as all other illegal associations and meetings, shall be forthwith abolished; and, in defect of troops, each Magistrate shall take the most effectual measures for the support of the police and of good order.

5. The Convents, suppressed previous to the 1st of April last, shall remain suppressed for ever; and the nominations that may have been made since, shall be null.

6. All the persons in office, whom they have presumed to displace, must be restored; with the exception only of the *Intendants and Members of the new Tribunals of Justice*; these two topics being of the number of those on which I am disposed to listen to my States, and to commune with them.

7. It is also indispensable, that all which regards the Chapters of Chanonopes, the religious fraternities, and all which respects the Clergy as citizens and subjects of the States; and, generally, that all things shall be restored to the condition, and be made instantly conformable to the ordinances existing at the above period.

In a word, there must not remain the smallest vestige of any thing committed contrary to my orders and intentions since the first of April of this year.

My dignity, continues his Majesty, renders all these Preliminaries absolutely indispensable; but if, contrary to expectation, it shall happen that any one shall oppose this restitution, I authorize you to employ all the means I have confided in you, and which, but with much regret, though I find it necessary, I am obliged to augment as far as occasion shall require.

His Majesty concludes, with declaring his readiness, when all these preliminaries are fulfilled, to concert with the Assemblies of the States what will be best in the several branches of administration for the general good.

JOSEPH. *Vienna, Aug. 16.*

The above Preliminaries induced the Deputies to present a Memorial to the Count de Kaunitz, in which, with a high and manly spirit, they contend for the privileges of their constitution.

They lament that the new tribunals of Justice, and the miserable intendancies, instead of being abolished, should yet be left as a matter for discussion. They complain that his Majesty should require the payment of the subsidies without discussion, seeing that, not being imposed with the consent of the assemblies of the States, they are in direct violation of the constitution. They conclude with the following animadversion on the latter part of the Emperor's instructions to the Comte de Murray.

"We are not ignorant, my Lord, that his Majesty can employ the force which Divine Providence has put into his hands; but can the goodness of his heart suffer him to employ means so contrary to the welfare of his subjects? Can he deliver up his children to the destroying hand of military execution, and that for no other reason than that they remain attached to a constitution, which, securing the legitimate right of the Sovereign, operates at the same time to the happiness of his people? Can the paternal tenderness of his Majesty permit him to destroy his faithful subjects, instead of governing them by their original and native laws, under which they have happily flourished for so many ages? Can he reconcile means so destructive with the paternal dispositions which he hath deigned to manifest, and which their inviolable fidelity hath made so proper? That which his Majesty thinks due to his insulted dignity, will it be obtained, if, to revenge himself, he shall deliver up to so many horrors his faithful subjects, who have ever been prodigal of treasure, and even of their blood, in defence and for the glory of his House?"

"We presume therefore to supplicate your Highness to condescend to employ in our favour your good will and high protection, and to make known to his Majesty our just apprehensions—to procure the revocation of the orders, some qualification of them, or at least to suspend the dispatch of the courier, that we may have time to give advice to our principals, to the end that, with the zeal which always animates them, they may prepare the people for news so dismal, and strive to ward off the consequences, which, with the knowledge of those orders, we must apprehend."

This memorial, however, had no effect.—The dispatches were sent, and the preliminaries of the Emperor (who is since gone on

a journey Bohemia) being known, threw the whole country into disorder. The volunteers, and the name may be applied to the whole of the Provinces, refused to strike their cockades, and the States authorize their military meetings and exercises as before. What will be the result of all this shall appear in some future Magazine.

In the mean time, the situation of the Dutch, which more nearly affects the interest of this country, requires, at this crisis, particular attention—satisfaction for the insult committed on the person of the Princess of Orange, sister to the King of Prussia, is the avowed reason for the march of his Majesty's troops towards the territories of those Noble and Mighty Lords the States of Holland. It must not, however, be forgotten, that a part of the outrage said in the memoir presented by M. de Thulemeyer to be committed on the person of the Princess, has been denied; namely, that when the Princess of Orange came to Schoonhoven, guards were placed at all the avenues of the house, and that an officer had been placed in her apartment, armed with a naked sword. On the contrary, the Princess was so well satisfied with the treatment she received in that city, that she ordered thanks to be returned in her name to the President Burgomaster, by the Baron de Bentinck, one of the gentlemen that accompanied her. And M. de Thulemeyer has himself rectified that passage by a note, addressed to their Noble and Great Mightinesses, wherein he says, "that instead of the city of Schoonhoven, it was at Gorjan Verwelle-Sluis, that the fact in question happened; and that this mistake was occasioned by a want of local knowledge." Add to this, that their High Mightinesses the States General have, in a great measure, disclaimed any part in this transaction, and have left the States of Holland and West Friesland to answer for themselves (see p. 728.)

On the 5th instant, M. de Thulemeyer presented a Memorial to the President of the States General, in which he expressed the satisfaction which the King his master has received at the request of the States of Guelderland and Utrecht, to add his mediation to that of the courts of Versailles and London, to which he readily assents, and will zealously concur thereto in every thing that can be done on his part for that purpose.

The above Memorial was very soon after, viz. on Sunday the 9th, followed by a note delivered by the same Ambassador to the President of the States of Holland, of which the following is the purport:

"The King expects that their Noble and Great Mightinesses write a letter to her Royal Highness, which they must shew to the Minister of his Majesty before they send it, containing an acknowledgment of the error of the supposition that

this

this Princess had any views contrary to the welfare of the Republic.

"That they must apologize for the opposition made to her journey, and for the want of that respect of which her Royal Highness complains.

"That their Noble and Great Mightinesses engage to punish, at the requisition of the Princess, those who appear to be culpable of those offences against her august person.

"That they revoke their injurious and erroneous resolutions which they have taken on account of this journey, the revocation to be accompanied by an invitation,

"That her Royal Highness will come to

"the Hague, to enter into a negotiation

"with her, in the name of the Prince

"Stadtholder, for conciliating by a suitable arrangement the differences which

"subsist at present."

"The undersigned is also authorized to declare to Monf. the Grand Pensioner, that in case their Noble and Great Mightinesses, without difficulty, make such a moderate satisfaction, her Royal Highness will interpose with the King, her August Brother, to forbear any further requisition for satisfaction on this subject.

"He has, moreover, the honour to inform Monf. the Grand Pensioner, that if the fixing of the council for negotiation at the Hague should be attended with difficulties, they may chuse some neutral town to negotiate the basis of what is to form a conciliation and mediation.

"The undersigned will not dissimulate to Monf. the Counsellor-Pensioner, that his Majesty expects, in the most express manner, that, in the interim, the States of Holland will at least let things remain in their present state; and that they will not proceed to any suspension, deprivation, and other measures offensive and prejudicial to the person of the Prince Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General, as by doing so they will render all conciliation illusory, impossible, and will add to the offences."

Since the above was delivered, the Burgers of Hoorn, in North Holland, have triumphantly deposed nine of the Old Council, and placed the like number of *brave Patriots* in their room.

The Lords, the States of Holland and West Friseland, having met to deliberate on the two last notes of M. de Thulemeyer, resolved not to enter into discussion on the points alluded to in the abovementioned notes; but to send to Berlin two regents, to represent to his Prussian majesty an exact detail of all that passed on the occasion. In the mean time, the demand of satisfaction to the Princess in four days came by express; and the States instantly issued a placart for laying the country under water the moment any foreign troops enter the territories of the Republic.

By advices from Utrecht, dated September, another skirmish (see p. 730.) had happened in the neighbourhood of that city, of which the following is the account. A few days ago a strong detachment of men, with cannon, from the enemy's camp, posted themselves near the Bilt, where they raised a battery, and on the 28th a detachment marched out from hence towards them, and some shot were exchanged between the parties, by which it is said the enemy's battery was damaged. On the 31st they came within sight of our battery, which began immediately to play upon them, and obliged them to retire.

The intelligence from Utrecht still continues to be suspected. By other advices, the loss of the garrison, in the affair at Zoestdyck, was much diminished, as appears by the following statement. Missing after the rencontre at Zoestdyck: Regiment de Pallard 23. Company of Vander Berg 30. Cavaliers 40. Company of Salme 12. Soldiers of Amsterdam, computed 30. Waardgelden 25. Total 161.—This account further adds, that an officer of the first distinction, who fell at that time, had been privately interred in the church of St. Catharine, at Utrecht.

By the last advices from France, great revolutions are expected in the political constitution of that country. The Marshal de Segur having resigned his place as Secretary of State for the war department, his Majesty has committed this charge, *per interim*, to the Baron de Breteuil; and the Marshal de Castries have resigned his place as Secretary of State for the Marine Department, his Majesty committed that charge *per interim* to the Count de Montmorin. The Count de St. Priest is appointed Ambassador to the United Provinces, in the room of the Marquis de Verac. Their Majesties and the Royal Family signed the contract of marriage between the Count de Polignac and Madam de Livry on the 2d instant.

Every day furnishes resignations of gentlemen in the different departments of government: except the archbishop of Thoulouse, there does not seem any thing like a permanent minister.

On the 13th instant the President of the Parliament of Paris arrived at Court from Troyes, been deputed to represent to the King the ruinous situation his country must inevitably be reduced to from the measures he had been advised to pursue—that public business must be at a stand from the absence of some of the officers who composed the Parliament—and that they hoped he would take the matter again into consideration. On his arrival, a negotiation was set on foot for their recall; the result of which was acquiescence on the part of the King.

The preliminaries of this negotiation

are said to be these—"That the King consents to the imposts he had insisted on being withdrawn, and that the Parliament should receive every satisfaction. On the part of the Parliament, they have agreed to the registering of the patent which appoints the Archbishop of Thoulouse to the title of "First Minister of State."

It was expected the Parliament of Paris would leave Troyes as last Monday, assemble at Paris on Wednesday, and receive the King's permission to retire for the holidays on Thursday.

Monf. le Comte de Brien, brother to the Archbishop of Thoulouse, is appointed minister of the war department.

The minister of the marine is not yet named. It is expected that this department will be divided between Monf. Hector, Commodore of a Squadron, and Monf. de la Porte, before intendant of the marine.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The insect discovered by Doctor Anderson at Fort St. George, (see p. 730.) which was generally supposed to have been *cachinéal*, proves on examination by several of our first chemists to bear no resemblance whatever to that valuable article.

Tippe Sultan has prohibited the exportation of pepper and sandal-wood from his dominions—but as sufficient cargoes of these articles can be had from other quarters—the effect of his good-natured prohibition is entirely defeated.

A botanical garden has lately been established at Bengal, under the direction of Colonel Kydd, whose scientific discoveries are likely to prove of the greatest benefit to the India Company, who have sent out orders to Earl Cornwallis to spare no expense in rendering his labours effectually beneficial—The *cinnamon* and *sago* trees are directed to be particularly attended to—the former most valuable *spice*, it is thought, may be produced nearly equal to that of Ceylon—and the *sago* trees, if successful, will prove an inestimable resource in cases of famine and pestilence.

Mr. Nevin, the late resident at Bantale, who with his family fell a victim to the resentment of the Sultan of Mocco, was himself the fatal cause, by an ill-judged opposition in every instance to the wishes of that prince, whose arbitrary disposition was ill calculated to brook even the shadow of resistance to his mandates.

Such is the opulence of private individuals in China, that one merchant only at Canton has sold this year teas and raw silk to the different European ships there to the amount of eleven hundred thousand pounds.

Thirty English East Indiamen, one French ditto, four American ditto, four Dutch ditto, one Swedish ditto, two Danish ditto, and twenty-three English country ships, arrived China the last season.

WEST INDIES.

By letters from Jamaica, there is advice, that five sail of Spanish men of war were lately seen in the latitude of Barbadoes, standing to the Westward, and, by their course, appeared to be bound for the Havana.

On the 17th of June, the ship *Two Sisters* belonging to Liverpool, having on board 500 slaves from Bonna for the Havannah, being between Porto Pleia and the Old Cape, 12 leagues distant from the shore, and having all her sails set, had the misfortune to be overtaken by a sudden gale, which taking her a-broad side turned her keel out, and she went down almost immediately. The steward and five sailors, having the good fortune to get into a small boat, were taken up by a Spanish schooner, and put on board an American brig bound to the Cape. They had abandoned the ship and shallop that attended her, which was full of slaves, who, it is believed, all perished.

AMERICA.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, June 16.

"Thursday last arrived in this city Mr. Alexander Droomgoel, with Sconetoyak, a celebrated War Captain, and son to one of the principal Chiefs. They will leave this place in a few days for New York, to represent to Congress some grievances, and to demand an observance of the treaty of Hopewell, on the Keowu, which they say has been violated and infringed by the lawless and unruly Whites on the frontiers.

"We are informed, that a Choctaw King and a Chickesaw Chief are also on their way to New York, to have a conference with Congress."

The Congress have it in contemplation to send some vessels of force into the European seas, particularly into the Mediterranean, to protect the trade of the United States. Capt. Hopkins, who made some figure during the late war, will have a command, and is now at New York for that purpose. The *Hancock* of 36 guns, *Roanoke* of 28, *Charlestown* of 28, *Beaver* of 26, *Rawleigh* 26, and *Independence* of 26 guns, with the *Subtil*, *Convert*, and *Sable* sloops, are intended for this service, and will be equipped for the purpose in the completest manner. The Commissioners having returned to America, without being able to conclude a treaty with the Barbary States, but on such terms as Congress are neither able nor willing to comply with, is the cause of the measure.

SCOTLAND.

By letters from Glasgow, a most desperate affray happened in that city on the 3d instant. The operative weavers, who for some time past had been in a very unruly humour on account of lowering their wages for some kinds of work, assembled in the afternoon and cut several webs out of the looms.

looms of those persons who had agreed to work at the reduced prices. The magistrates met, and sent the town officers to seize the perpetrators; but finding themselves too weak, they returned. The magistrates then went along with them, and came up with some who had the webs they had cut out in their hands, and remonstrated with them; who, in place of listening to their arguments, pelted them with volleys of stones, one of which struck the Lord Provost a violent blow on the arm; some other gentlemen were wounded with stones. It was then found necessary to call for the aid of the military, who conducted the magistrates back to the Council Chamber, where they deliberated upon what was to be done. The military were ordered to draw up at the Cross with screwed bayonets, and their guns loaded with ball. The magistrates then came out, and caused the Riot Act to be read to an immense multitude, and gave suitable advice to the populace, warning them of their danger, and desiring them to disperse, but in vain. The soldiers then were ordered to the Gallowgate, where the principal body of the weavers were. On approaching them, the military endeavoured to line the street and lanes, when a scuffle ensued; upon which the soldiers were commanded to fire, which they did, and killed eight active persons, and wounded several more. After this a number were taken prisoners, and lodged in the gaol. During the night, the soldiers continued under arms, and expresses were sent for reinforcements. Next day a proclamation was published, prohibiting all persons from continuing those daring combinations, and from gathering together in crowds upon the streets, particularly in the night-time; and the military were continued under arms.

On the 6th all was quiet, and good order restored. Six persons who were active in the riot, and a petty writer who acted as their secretary, were committed to gaol. The eight persons who were killed were buried without the least disturbance; and every thing respecting the interment was carried on with the greatest decency. However, some hundreds of operative weavers have left Glasgow, and are gone to England.

IRELAND.

The Right Hon. Lord Donboyne read his recantation from the errors of the Church of Rome, in the parish church of Cloamell, on the 21d of August last. The Earl of Earlsfort, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with several others of the nobility, and a very numerous congregation, were present at the solemnity.

Aug. 28. At the last assizes at Trim, one Kelly, a noted robber, was capitally convicted, and received sentence to be executed on Wednesday, the 29d of August. Previous to being led out, he contrived to cut

his blankets into strips of four inches broad, joined the pieces together with strong woollen thread, and formed a double sling, which passed under each ham, and the ends were fastened at his neck with an iron hook to receive the rope. Thus accoutred, he proceeded to the place of execution, where he addressed the hangman (who by the bye is supposed to have been bribed) told him he forgave him, but requested he would draw him up close to the pulley, and when dead let him down gently. The unfortunate wretch, too confident of success, was shortly after launched from the table; but, not having allowed for the extension of the blanket by his own weight, after hanging about eight minutes without motion, the hook fastened in his windpipe, and gave him such exquisite pain, that he suddenly raised his arms, seized the rope, and struggled for a considerable time, till he expired. After being cut down, the whole apparatus was discovered, to the astonishment of the Sheriff and a number of gentlemen present.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, Sept. 4. The Silver Arrow shot for at Richmond on Tuesday last by the gentlemen archers of Darlington and Richmond, was won by Mr. James Glenton of Richmond. The same day a Silver Cup was shot for at the same place by the same Archers, which was also won by Mr. Glenton.

Leeds, Sept. 4. The captain of a Swedish ship, seized at Hull for having a quantity of wool on board, has now made an open confession, and impeached several people in that neighbourhood, who, it seems, have carried on a large trade in this iniquitous practice for some time past. The mate of the ship has declared, upon oath, that he believes every Swede or Danish vessel that comes into the port of Hull smuggles wool abroad every voyage. Very particular orders have been sent from the Secretary of State's office to the magistrates in the North, for carrying on the prosecution against persons concerned in this illicit traffic.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Advice has been received, that the India warehouses at Lisbon, containing goods to a vast amount, had been set on fire, but fortunately extinguished with the loss only of about 2 or 3000*l*.

A seizure of a large and rich assortment of Indian muslins from England was made about a fortnight ago at Havre de Grace. They were immediately imported as British manufactures; but an officer of the King's customs there detected the artifice, and had the whole parcel, amounting to 6000*l*. sterling, confiscated. The vessel that carried them over was not stopped, as in former times, pursuant to the compact lately entered into by the two nations respecting the navigations of the respective countries. *Google*

The Spanish fleet under M. de Langara, that was cruising on the coast of Barbary, having given umbrage to the Dey of Algiers, has been recalled at the instance of the Spanish minister, who was obliged to engage for it, or lose his head. Other advices say, that a fleet is now fitting out at Cadiz, under the immediate direction of Don Solano, which is to be employed against the Algerines, who have in a great measure broken the peace, and stop the Spanish trade; seldom a ship arriving at Cadiz, except now and then one from England.

The Under Secretary in the war department at Madrid has been arrested, and sent a state prisoner to one of the fortresses belonging to the crown. The cause is not publicly known.

The Prince of Asturias, who for some time past has held the office of Secretary of State, has now taken upon himself the superintendence of all the other departments of the Spanish government during the indisposition of the King his father.

Letters from Sicily give an account of an extraordinary eruption of Mount Ætna, such as has not happened before in the memory of man; a loud rumbling noise, and a quivering of the mountain, preceded this phenomenon; but, on the 18th of July, about three in the morning, a terrible volume of fire issued from the mountain like a whirlwind, and with such a blaze as if the mountain was opened, and a column of fire had added two-thirds to its height, which cast such a light, that people could see to read by it at 20 miles distance. A shower of sand, or calcined lava, and stones of an enormous size, were cast a prodigious height, and fell again at a great distance. Sulphureous vapours, lightnings, and horrible howlings in the air, accompanied this dreadful eruption. The shower of sand and calcined stones is said to have fallen on the city and suburbs of Messina and Calabria, and on all the islands and adjacent coasts as far as Malta. The column of fire at first took its direction towards the Ionic sea; but, at a certain distance, shifted towards the African coast. The inhabitants suffered from the suffocating smell, and the extreme heat of the air. All the produce of the earth is destroyed; and, for many miles, the land resembles the scorched deserts of Libya. It is remarkable, that Vesuvius began about the same time to send forth flames; and the lava flows at present along the valley which separates that mountain from Mount Somma.

A terrible fire has reduced to ashes the city of Ruppin, in the March of Brandenburg, about eight or nine leagues from Berlin. There are not more than 240 houses standing; more than 600 have been destroyed, as well as three churches, the town house, and the buildings belonging to Prince Henry of Prussia; and the royal magazine, in which were the cloathing ready to be delivered to

the troops. They estimate the loss at many millions.

Field Marshal Prince Esterhazy, having resigned the command of the Noble Hungarian Guard at Vienna, his Imperial Majesty has conferred the same on Count Caralg, together with the rank of General of Cavalry.

By advices from Ferrara in Italy; besides several violent shocks of an earthquake, they have had a most dreadful tempest, accompanied with such large hail as to lay the country waste for several miles round. The wind was so violent as to tear up large trees by the root. From Fiescate they learn that Cardinal York lay dangerously ill.

By the latest accounts from Mexico of the earthquake, which happened there on the 18th of April (see p. 733), the effects were not so violent as were at first reported. It took a S. E. direction from Potosi to Oaxaca, and from Vera Cruz to Acapulco; all the intermediate towns have suffered; but Mexico the least of any, no person being killed; but some buildings of chief note were laid in ruins.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

August 12.

His Majesty having been pleased to erect the Province of Nova Scotia into a Bishoprick, and to appoint the Rev. Dr. Ch. Inglis to be Bishop thereof, he was this day consecrated at Lambeth-Chapel by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Rochester and Chester. The Consecration Sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph White, M. A. Abp. Laud's Arabic Professor in the University of Oxford.

Aug. 13.

A Court Martial was held for the trial of Major Brown, of the 67th regiment, and began sitting at the House Guards. The following Officers composed the Court:

P R E S I D E N T.

General Lord Frederick Cavendish.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Lieut. G. Johnson, | Maj. G. Martin, |
| Clarke, | Ainsley, |
| Cuninghame, | Bland, |
| Ld. Geo. Lenox, | Cox, |
| Burgoyne, | Col. Roake, |
| D. of Northumberl. | Hotam, |
| Hill, | Dundas, |
| Major G. Harcourt, | M'Bean. |

The charges against Major Brown are two—one, for disrespectful behaviour to the Court that tried Capt. Hedges—the other, for a tyrannical exercise of his authority, as Commanding Officer of the 97th regiment.

August 22.

Agreeable to an order of Council, a Jury was sworn to make trial of his Majesty's coins in the Pix of the Mint; after which Mr. Lane, Clerk of the Goldsmiths Company, read the charter and other official papers, and then the Jury proceeded to business. The money told out and weighed, according

according to ancient custom, went through the trials by fire and water, and was found to be a swifter standard. Having finished, they went to Goldsmiths Hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided on the occasion.

August 27.

At a meeting of the Medical Society in Crane Court, two very ingenious papers were read; one, a case sent by Dr. Percival of Manchester, of the Tape worm, cured by electricity; the other, a paper from Dr. Falconer of Bath, on the cure of the *Morbus Cardiacus*, or Nervous Fever, in which the methods prescribed by the Ancients were contrasted with the practice of the Moderns. At the conclusion of which, the Doctor laments the little progress that has been made in the *Materia Medica* from the days of Hippocrates to the present time.

September 1.

The town has been amused for some days with the eccentric reveries of a Maniac (once Sione), who had taken it into his head to be in love with the Princess Royal, and to write to the Queen to let her know that he was in a state of mental distractions, at the same time requesting her daughter in marriage, assuring her Majesty *that they should be a very happy couple*. He seems to be a very harmless being, and a very fit Companion for Margaret Nicolson!

Wednesday 5.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Secretary to the Right Hon. William Eden, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, arrived at the Office of the Marquis of Caermarthen, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the Convention between his Majesty and the most Christian King, for explaining the extent and meaning of the thirteenth article of the last Definitive Treaty of Peace; which Convention was signed at Versailles on the 31st of August last by Mr. Eden, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and by the Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty. *Gaz.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury notified to the King in form the death of the late Bishop of Carlisle; in consequence of which his Majesty's Corgé d'Elire will soon issue for choosing a fresh Bishop of that See. See p. 842.

The following is a List of the Ships taken up by the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company for the ensuing season; and the order in which they are to be dispatched from Europe.

Oct. 17. Dutton, Hunt, Bombay and China. Stormont, Allen, Madeira, Coast and China.—Nov. 9. Depford, Gerrard, Bombay and China. Bellmont, Dick, Gamage, Bombay and China. Duke of Grafton, Barclay, St. Helena, Bencoolen and China.—Nov. 25. Earl Cornwallis, Hodgson, Madeira, Coast and China. Pacific,

Corner, Madeira, Coast and China. Effers, Sirover, St. Helena and China.—Dec. 9. Barwell, Welladric, Coast and China. Ceres, Prior, Coast and China. Contractor, Mackintosh, Coast and China.—Dec. 24. Pouchiz, Rattray, Madeira and Bengal. Kent, Harding, Ben. al.—Jan. 8. Manthip, Gregorie, Coast and Bay.—Jan. 23. Lord Macartney, Hay, Coast and Bay. William Pitt, Mitchell, Coast and Bay. Major, Agrew, Coast and Bay. Rochford, Stuart, Madeira, Bengal and Bencoolen.—Feb. 6. Northumberland, Ree, Coast and Bay. Dublin, Smith, Bengal. Royal Henry, Dundas, Madeira and Bombay.—Feb. 21. Winteron, Snow, Bombay. General Coote, Baldwin, China. Duke of Montrose, Dorin, China.—Mar. 7. Morfe, Elliott, China. Raymond, Smedley, China. Asia, Davy Foulkes, China. Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Company's ship.

Each ship is to stay at Gravesend 20 days; after which she is to go to the Downs, where she is permitted to stay ten days more, and no longer.

A private Board was this day held at the Treasury, for the purpose of examining the answer to the circular letter (see p. 736), written some time since to the Chief Magistrates at different ports to consider of some alterations in the Custom-house department. From many places the answer given to Mr. Roke has been, that they prefer the present mode, believing it to be more conducive to the welfare and security of commerce, than any new plan hitherto proposed whatever.

Monday 10.

A duel took place in Hyde-Park between Sir John Macpherson, Bart. and Maj. Browne. The parties met near Grosvenor-gate about eleven o'clock. The pistols were loaded on the ground, and it was agreed they both should fire at the same time; they did so; Sir John received the Major's second fire; but his own pistol missed fire. Col. Murray, second to Sir John, then requested Maj. Roberts, who was second to Maj. Brown, "If his friend was satisfied." He did so; and Maj. Browne said, "He was satisfied that Sir John had behaved with great gallantry, and much like a man of honour;" but, some further explanation being required on the part of the Major, a third shot was exchanged; and then both parties quitting the ground came up to each other, said a few words, and parted with salutations of civility.

Wednesday 12.

The Court of Directors of the Hon East India Company yesterday agreed to contract for the Madeira wine they want for the use of their gentlemen abroad, for the ensuing season, at 17l. 10s. per pipe of 115 gallons, which is considerably lower than they have paid for this article. Last year the contract price was 20l. the year preceding 26l. and before

before that time the prices were from 30l. to 30 guineas.

Same day the sessions began at the Old Bailey, when Henry Sterne, otherwise Gentleman Harry, was brought to the bar, and tried for stealing from the person of the Duke of Beaufort his Grace's George, set with diamonds. His Grace deposed, that on the 4th of June, on returning from the levee at St. James's, he found himself surrounded by a great number of persons, the meaning of which did not instantly occur to his mind; but on putting down his hand to feel for his George, he missed it. On calling out very loud to his servants, they came up. One asked, if he could fix on any person? But his confusion was so great that he could only point to a man in *Black* who had stood near. In little more than a minute he saw his servant seize on a person whom he had not remarked before, and on whom he was told the George was found. His Grace produced the George, which, he said, had been in his possession ever since it was taken out of the prisoner's pocket. Being asked by counsel, if he was sure the prisoner was the person who stole the George, he frankly owned, his suspicions rested chiefly on a man in *Black*.

Thomas West, servant to the Duke, declared, he seized and searched the man in *Black*, but found nothing; but in seizing the prisoner and putting his hand in his pocket, he pulled out the George. He admitted, that he had not seen the George taken from his Grace; but he swore positively to the taking of it out of the prisoner's pocket. In this he was supported by

Shepley, the gate-keeper at Cleveland-row, who saw the transaction.

The prisoner, being called upon for his defence, said, he had no witnesses; but left his case entirely to his counsel. He addressed himself to the jury, and hoped that nothing they had read in the papers to his disadvantage would prejudice their minds against him.

In this he was seconded by the Judge, who observed, There were two separate crimes charged in the indictment; one, a robbery on the highway; the other, *privately stealing from the person*; but it was for the jury to judge, whether it came in proof that his was the hand that stole the George; if not, they must acquit him of privately stealing, which would of course clear him of the capital charge. After a quarter of an hour's consultation, the jury brought him in *GUILTY of stealing, but not privately*.

At a meeting of the Medical Society in Crane Court, Dr. Lenthorn stated some particulars relative to a slow fever, which had lately fallen under his observation, occasioned by children's leaving school and mixing with other company; a consequence not unfrequent on mixing ships companies, and in recruiting regiments.

Two papers were afterwards read to the

Society, both on the nature, property, and consequences of thunder and lightning; with observations and remarks on the different effects of the electric fluid, the first by Dr. Hawes; the other by Mr. Parkinson, a young medical gentleman of Hoxton-square.

An officer of the Sheriff of Middlesex seized a cart load of the property of Sir John Macpherson, and sundry other trunks and packages belonging to him, by virtue of a warrant from the Sheriff of that county, grounded upon an order of the Court of King's Bench, in Easter Term 1781, to force an appearance from Sir John to Mr. Petrie's action against him for 41,000l. in consequence of which the late Governor General of Bengal immediately entered an appearance.

Major General Meadows attended the Directors of the E. I. Company, and was sworn into his Office of Gov. General and Commander in Chief of Bombay.

Saturday 15.

The entertainments closed at the Haymarket theatre for the season, with the Opera of *Inkle and Yarico*, and the Farce of the Rump.

Monday 17.

This day stocks fell considerably, on the report that his Most Christian Majesty, as friend and ally to the republic of Holland, had called upon his Britannic Majesty, as guarantee to the constitution of the republic, cordially to join his Most Christian Majesty to repel any force that may be employed by any power whatever to compel the United States to measures contrary to their long-established Constitution; that their present unfortunate disputes may be settled by mediation.

Friday 21.

St. James's. This day his Excellency the Marquis Del Campo, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary from the court of Spain, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

This evening, at nine o'clock, the Lords of the Admiralty signed warrants in the usual form, to impress seamen for his Majesty's service, which were issued at one in the morning with the utmost secrecy. It should seem, that the necessity for men is urgent; for, besides sweeping both sides of the river, they strip every vessel of all hands, except the captain; nor would any remonstrances save either mates or apprentices. Before nine o'clock on Saturday morning they had impressed upwards of 2000 men, none of whom were examined, as was usual by a regulating captain. Press warrants have since taken place at every port in the kingdom; and it is supposed that before the end of the present month 20 ships of the line will be manned.

Two sloops, the *Pyloides* and another, are ordered out to sea; and the captains are not to open their instructions until they are in a certain latitude West of the Lizard.

The

The Master General of the Ordnance on the same day gave notice to the corps of artillery to hold themselves in readiness at an hour for service; and the Victualing-office received their instructions for the quantity of provisions and supplies that might be wanted.

On Friday also the Secretary at War, by his Majesty's commands, issued circular orders for an increase of the army, by the addition of two companies to each regiment, in order that each regiment shall, instead of eight, consist of ten companies.

Sunday 23.

Authentic intelligence is received by a vessel from Holland, that Utrecht, Gorcum, Schoonhoven, Oudenarde, and Woerden have surrendered to the Prussian troops; that the town of Dort and other places were taken; that Rotterdam had hoisted the Prince of Orange's flag, and that the Free Corps had retired to Amsterdam. All this was effected quietly without bloodshed.

The States of Holland and West Friesland abandoned the Hague on the 16th, and are to hold their assemblies at Amsterdam. The garrison were to depart yesterday from the Hague; and the commissioners have also quitted Woerden, and are come to Amsterdam. The Rhingrave de la Salm is appointed Veld Marshal of the province.

Islington Church, having undergone a thorough repair, was this day opened for Divine Service to crowded congregations. The inside exhibited a beautiful spectacle of Ecclesiastical magnificence, eminently heightened by a capital picture of the Annunciation, by the masterly pencil of Mr. Clarkson, who generously presented it to the parish.

Monday 24.

Circular letters were issued at the War office, for augmenting the regiments of infantry on the British establishment, by adding one serjeant, one drummer, and 14 privates to each company. Two companies are also to be added to each regiment, consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three serjeants, three corporals, two drummers, and 56 privates; with one company more for the special purpose of recruiting, to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, eight serjeants, eight corporals, four drummers, and 30 privates.

Among other arrangements at the Admiralty, a promotion of flag officers took place; a progressive rank was given to all the officers now on the list below the Duke of Cumberland. Sixteen Captains were also promoted to that rank; this arrangement began with Commodore Elliot, and ended with Sir Charles Douglas: and was done with the particular and express concurrence of his Majesty.

Sir Charles Middleton, being included in the above promotion to a flag, will necessarily relinquish his situation as Comptroller of the

Tuesday 25.

Naarden has sustained an attack, and the environs of Amsterdam are inundated.

Friday 28.

All the volcanoes of Sicily are at present in eruption. Stromboli in Lipari vomits torrents of lava.

Saturday 29.

On the 20th the triumph of the Stadtholder was complete. At noon the Prince, who was at the house in the wood, was brought to the Hague. The Burghers themselves drew his coach. It is impossible to describe the wonderful joy.

On the 20th instant, a serious insurrection took place at Brussels. A plan was formed to disarm the Volunteers and Burghers, and to seize the most conspicuous characters of the State. The military were instructed to tear the cockades from the hats of the Patriotic party; several submitted to the indignity, others resented the outrage. The burghers, observing the conduct of the latter, ran to the market place, and forced the drummers to beat the alarm. A formidable assemblage of the people instantly got together. General Murray appeared in Magdalen street. Two dragoons that attended his carriage were shot dead. The enraged multitude appeared determined to exterminate the General and his dragoons, and one of the volunteers attempted to kill him, but was withheld by his comrade. Finding himself in this perilous situation, the General was reduced to offer terms of accommodation, which were accepted. The States convened at twelve o'clock next day, when the General intimated the Emperor's consent to every proposition, excepting a private article concerning Louvain, which he would not admit. His Majesty consequently will institute several new regulations relative to that seminary. Ringing of bells, beating of drums, and all other frantic demonstrations, took place of universal confusion; for in the market-place there was an assemblage of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

The treaty of commerce between this Court and that of St. Petersburg is not likely to be concluded till some singular event makes it necessary. Russia insists on our acceding to the armed neutrality. Our Court will never consent to that, because she would then have no check against the Northern powers supplying France and Spain with naval stores whenever a war should commence.

It is confidently reported that Government have it in contemplation to pass a law for the better security of persons who place large sums in the hands of bankers; and that the principal object of regulation is, to oblige all who open a banking-shop, either in town or country, to have at least 20,000*l.* vested in the Government funds, as a collateral security to their creditors in case of a failure.

P. 643. Sir Rich. Jebb was buried in the cloister at Westminster-abbey. His estate on Enfield Chase contains 385 acres, held of the Crown by three leases, in three parcels, for 99 years, from Christmas 1777, at quit-rents amounting in the whole to 148l. per annum, with a full grant and right to the lessee of all the timber, which is valued at 7000l. and of which very little was cut down by the late proprietor, and free of tithes. The *loggia*, for so it should rather be called than a house, being hardly calculated for a single man and his servants, is only about 30 feet by 46, and the largest room scarce 20 feet by 16, the best bed-chamber 17 by 12, and 6 feet high, and the kitchen 15 by 11. The offices form a large quadrangle, at a proper distance from the house, including every accommodation for farming, besides bed-chambers, library, billiard-room, and other distinct conveniences. At the back of this is an excellent kitchen-garden of three acres, walled, and planted with fruit trees in a most prolific state, with a grand walk 800 feet long and 11 wide, and a paved melon ground. The approach to the premises is by iron gates, and a double lodge: and at the back of the house is a piece of water, formed after the buildings were completed. The park contains about 261 of the whole number of acres, stocked with native deer. Within it, among oaks and beeches of great size and age, is *Cromley Moor*, the moated site of the reputed mansion of the Magnavilles Earls of Essex, proprietors here at the Conquest. These premises, valued, with the timber, at 12,000l. were offered to sale by auction Sept. 13; and bought-in for 4100l. [See our *Index Indicativus*, p. 813.]

P. 738. Mr. Bridgen was *not* nephew to the Alderman.

P. 741. Dr. Rob. Berkeley, late vicar-general of Cloyne, was brother to the celebrated Bishop of that see.

P. 744. The late Bishop of Carlisle was the eldest head of a college in either of the two Universities.—His remains were interred in the cathedral church of Carlisle on the 13th ult. when Dr. Norris's anthem, *The Fall of the Righteous*, &c. was performed to a very numerous congregation. The performance was solemn and affecting, and executed with great taste and judgment.

P. 745. Miss Roe, after bequeathing the bulk of her fortune to her relations, has left the interest of 600l. for ever for the education of poor children; the interest of 100l. for ever for purchasing Bibles and Common Prayer Books for the use of the poor; and 100l. to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge.

P. 746. The death of the late Rev. Dr. Pechellwell having been misrepresented in the public papers, and the real cause and manner of his dissolution having been falsely announced, it is but justice to inform our readers, in the words of the house-surgeon

of the Westminster Hospital, that "the Doctor did not there meet with any injury. True it is, curiosity, and a desire of information, induced him to be present at the opening of a body in that house; but the chest was not opened, nor were the lungs seen or handled. Dr. P. did not hold the parts together while the surgeon sewed up the body, nor did the surgeon run the needle into his hand or finger, for the Doctor was but a mere spectator, and went away long before the body was sewed up, or any needles were brought into the room for that purpose. The fact is, that Dr. P. the very day after he had been present at the examination of the body at the Hospital, did himself open the body of a young lady at a private house, who had died of a consumption, whose lungs were in a very diseased state, and the chest full of matter; and in sewing up this body did actually give himself the wound that proved so fatal, and deprived the world of so inquisitive, learned, and very valuable member of society."—Dr. P. paid little attention to his wound on the day it happened. The next day (Friday Aug. 10) he found a swelling in his arm; but was so little indisposed, that he preached the same evening at Westminster Chapel. On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, he awoke in a most violent fever, and immediately sent for some medical friends. The fever baffled every effort of the most skilful practitioners; and the only apparent hope of saving his life was by sacrificing a limb. It was therefore resolved to take off his arm. On Friday morning, the 14th, Mr. Brownfield and Mr. Potts, attended by Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Warren, and Mr. Young, met to perform the operation; but it was then found that the mortification had spread so universally through the whole frame, that no success was likely to attend the amputation. It was therefore abandoned; and on Saturday afternoon, at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock, he died—regretted by thousands—a truly valuable, learned, active, and pious man.—His paternal estate raised him above looking to the great for preferment; yet his friend, the late Lord Robert Manners, particularly requested him to accept the living of Bloxham in Lincolnshire, which he held till his death. His connections with, and attachment to, the people called Methodists, is well known. Besides his numerous friends and hearers, he has left a widow and two children, a son and daughter, to whom his heirs.—He was an advocate for the Humane Society, and for the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, and founder of a charitable institution called "The Sick Man's Friend," whose object it is to relieve the bodily wants of the sick poor of every denomination, and to convey knowledge and instruction to the mind. Applications have been so numerous, from various quarters, for relief from this society, that, notwithstanding the respectable body of sub-

scribers who support it, the Doctor found himself under the necessity of soliciting permission to preach collection sermons, at different parish churches, in its behalf; which he did with great alacrity, and with no small success: inasmuch that, with this additional assistance, the society has distributed not less than 400*l.* per annum amongst the wretched and miserable of our fellow-creatures.—His remains were interred in the family vault at Chichester.—On account of the smallness of Westminster Chapel, of which Dr. P. was minister, the funeral sermon was preached (on Sunday Aug. 26) at Tottenham-court Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Groves (his brother-in-law), who took his text from 1 Thess. iv. 13, 14. The avenues to the different parts of the chapel were crowded by 8 in the morning; and at 10 the chapel was so full, that several hundreds went away who could not get in. The discourse was elegant, and delivered in a masterly style; and, from the effect it had on the congregation, seemed to meet with universal approbation. At the time Mr. Groves was reading the Litany, when he came to the sentence, "From sudden death, good Lord, deliver us!" there was a general shedding of tears in all parts of the chapel, for the loss of their much-beloved Divine.—Mr. Groves preached another sermon at the Tabernacle in Moorfields, in the evening.—On the same occasion a sermon was preached at each of the following places: Mr. Wesley's chapel, Moorfields; Mr. Rowland Hill's, Surrey-Road; Lady Huntingdon's, SpaFields; and at the Westminster Chapel.—On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 2, another funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Myers, at his chapel in Parliament-court, Artillery-lane, from 2 Sam. iii. 38. The subject was chiefly on the character of Dr. P. and brought tears from every person present, particularly when he read a letter from the physician that attended the Doctor in his illness, a sentence of which was as follows: "When I attended Dr. Peckwell he pointed to his arm, and said, 'This arm, that was once fair and sound, is now gone; and He that took this arm has a right to take my whole body.' After which, he remained senseless about five hours; then opening his eyes, and seeing his wife at the foot of the bed, said to her, 'Is it you, my dear?' She then going to the bed-side to him, they embraced each other, and he said, 'God bless you, my dear, I am going home.'—Mr. M. in the former part of the sermon, made some remarks on the uncertainty of life, and said that he himself did not expect long to survive the Doctor, as he had been ill for a long time; and about the middle he begged of the congregation to indulge him with a few minutes in order to recover his strength, as he was then ready to faint, in which time they sung a short hymn.

Of Dr. P. our correspondent T. O. says, "I knew him well before he took the gown, and served my clerkship at the same time

with him to Samuel Lloyd, Esq. Italian silk merchant, a trustee for the colony of Georgia, and proprietor (till the year 1766, when he sold them,) of Sir T. Lombe's ingenious silk mills at Derby, which his younger brother John, at the hazard of his life, borrowed from the Italians. Dr. P's connection was formed with Mr. Lloyd about four or five years after the execution of his coachman, Rob. Tilling, for robbing his said master, Feb. 19, 1760. (See our vol. XXX. pp. 101, 150, 200, 246.) Mr. P. seemed, during his clerkship, more attached to the Tabernacle (Whitfield's) than the Counting-house, and spent much of his time there. He came of a good family, and was born at Chichester; and a handsome premium (300*l.*) by way of apprentice fee, was given with him to the merchant. But he did not like this kind of merchandize well enough (preferring the gain of souls before it) to finish his term, and go to a house of Lloyd's in Italy, which was generally stipulated for in the indentures, his affections being in another place. However, he has left the character of a good and humane man, as well as of a pious divine, behind him: and I believe all that knew him will lament with me, that he is gone so prematurely, though we hope and trust to a glorious reward. He could not have been more than 40 years of age. I have had no opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with so worthy a character."—A good print of him, drawn and engraved by Trotter, and another engraved by Fittler from a drawing by Bowyer, have been published since his death.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, Lady of Capt. Hart (of the Marines), of twins.

Duchess of Leinster, a daughter.

Lady of Sam. Gardiner, esq; a son.

July 23. At Quebec, Lady Eleonora Dundas, a daughter.

Aug. 10. Lady of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. a son and heir.

29. Countess of Waldegrave, a son.

30. Duchess of Beaufort, a son.

Sept. 3. Lady of Rev. Mr. Walker, a son.

Lady of Jn. Peachy, esq; a son.

4. Lady Mayorefs (Mrs. Langford, dau. to the Rt. Hon. Tho. Sainsbury, lord mayor,) a daughter.

6. Lady of Dr. Reynolds, a son.

13. Lady of Jacob Whitbread, esq; a son.

10. Lady of Philip Wyatt Crowther, esq; solicitor to the city of London, a son.

13. Lady of Christ. Chambré, esq; a dau.

16. Lady of the Bishop of Durham, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Bengal, John Harman Beecher, esq; to Miss Cooper.

At Athburton, co. Devon, Solomon Earle, esq; an East India captain, to Miss Rose Rennell, dau. of the Rev. Mr. Tho. R. of Stocking m, in the same county.

Rob. Blake, esq; of Essex-street, Strand, to Miss Goble, sister of Jas. G. esq; of Hempnett, near Chichester.

Micha. Blount, jun. esq; of Mapledersham, co. Oxford, to Mrs. Wright, of Berkley-str.

Wm. Hurst, esq; of Gabalva, co. Glamorgan, to Miss Eisdale, of Berner's-str.

At Bury, Rev. Jas. Pawsey, rector of Stuston and Mellis, to Miss Read, of Stuston.

Wm. Wilson Carus, of Kirby Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, esq; to Miss Shippard, of Natland, in the same county.

Tho. Wathen, esq; banker of London, to Mrs. Strettel, of Croydon, Surrey.

In Dublin, Tho. Thorpe Frank, esq; of Capel-str. to the widow Roderick, of ditto.

Mr. Wm. Langley, of Chancery-lane, to Miss Dewberry, late of Worcester.

June 25. At Aberdeen, Thomas Tulloh, esq; late of Bengal, to Miss Jean Leslie, 4th daughter of Professor L. of Aberdeen.

Aug. 21. Jas. Meddowcroft, esq; of Gray's Inn, to Miss Pocock, of Reading.

24. Mr. Tho. Withers, attorney at law, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Rebecca Lewin, dau. of Edm. L. esq; of Chiswell-str.

25. Hen. Wakeman, esq; late commander of the Rodney E. India-man, to Miss Freeman, only dau. of Jn. F. esq; of Gaines.

At Bath, Hen. Winchcombe Hartley, esq; lieutenant-colonel of the North battalion of the Gloucestershire militia, to Miss Blackwell, dau. of the late Sam. B. esq; of Williamstrip, co. Glouc. and niece to Ld. Sherborne.

26. At Warminster, Mr. Barratt, bookseller at Bath, to Miss Izzard, of Lansdown Road.

29. At Chelmsford, Mr. Child, surgeon, to Miss Barnard, of Woodham Walter.

30. Rev. Francis Welles, rector of Earls-cromb, to Miss Eliz. Parsons, youngest sister of Jn. P. esq; of Kemerton, co. Gloucester.

At Bath, Edw. Lamplugh Irton, esq; of Irton-hall, co. Cumberland, to Miss Harriet Hayne, 2d dau. of Rd. H. esq; of Nottingham.

31. At the Quakers Meeting-house, Tottenham, Mr. Wm. Squires, maltster, of Hertford, to Miss Eliz. Hooper, daughter of Mr. H. surgeon in Tooley-street. The speakers on this occasion were, — West, of Hertford, and Special Visse, of Northaw; and an excellent prayer was pronounced by Mrs. Bevington, of Gracechurch-street.

By special licence, Wm. Geo. Yelverton, esq; eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, to Miss Read, dau. of Jn. R. esq; of Fareham, Hants.

Rev. Bernard Ashley, 3d son of Sir I. dw. A. bart. M. P. for the county of Norfolk, to Miss Hefe, third and last unmarried daughter of Edw. H. esq; of Sall.

Sept. 1. Rev. Mr. Jones, chaplain to the Earl of Chesterfield, to Miss Price, of High Wycomb, Bucks.

Mr. Adams, of King-street, Cheapside, to Miss Fulcker, of Difs, co. Norfolk.

2. At Bath, Mr. Tho. Davis, to Miss Mary Racey, dau. of the late Mr. R. of that city.

Mr. Willoughby, of Fleet-str. to Miss Sale, of Salisbury.

3. At the Chapel-royal, Savoy Precinct, Matt. Willcox, esq; to Miss Eliz. Bayley.

Mr. Wenham, lottery-office-keeper in the Poultry, to Miss Markham, sister of Mr. M. butcher of Honey-lane-market.

4. At St. Bride's church, Fleet-str. Rev. John Pridden, B.A. curate of that parish, vicar of Heybridge juxta Malden, Essex, and one of the minor canons of St. Paul's, to Miss Nichols, daughter to Sylvanus Urban's printer.

At Rochester, Mr. Greenland to Miss Boucher, both of Rochester.

Rev. Edward Pole, rector of Trusley, co. Derby, to Miss Bingham, daughter of the late Tho. Bingham, of Derby, gent.

6. Mr. Holder, of Norfolk-street, apothecary, to Miss Howell, of Ryder-str.

At Exmouth, Rev. John Fisher, B. D. one of the canons of Windsor, to Miss Dornthea Scrivener, of Witcombe-Rawleigh, Devon.

At Shenfield, Essex, Mr. A. Highmore, jun. of Bury-co. St. Mary Axe, attorney at law, to Miss Harriet Hinckley, 2d daughter of the late Dr. H. of Aldermanbury.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Fred. Pilon, esq; author of several dramatic pieces, to Miss Rebecca Stuart, of Gerrard-str. Soho.

7. At Poole, co. Dorset, Jas. Pointer, esq; of Highgate, to Miss Sarah Lester, daughter of Benj. L. esq; of Poole.

Mr. Bains, wine-merchant in the Strand, to Miss Bloxham, of Leicester-Fields.

8. Geo. Nicol, esq; of Pall-Mall, book seller to his Majesty, to Miss Boydell, niece to the worthy Alderman of that name in Cheapside.

Tho. Potter, jun. esq; of St. Martin in the Fields, to Miss Toulmin, of Knightsbridge.

At Wenvoe, co. Glamorgan, Dr. Nicholl, of Doctors Commons, to Miss July Birt, dau. of Peter B. esq; of Wenvoe-castle.

At Great Malvern, Rev. Wm. Probyn, rector of Longhope, co. Gloucester, to Miss Bund, dau. of the late Wm. B. esq; of Wick, co. Gloucester.

At St. Mar-le-Bon church, Dr. Jn. Jeffries, of Rathbone-place, (the celebrated physician and scientific aerialist,) to Miss Hannah Hunt, only dau. of the late banker in London.

At Edinburgh, Major Dickton, in the E. India Company's service, to Miss Lindesey, daughter of Henry L. esq.

9. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Samuel Jordan, of Scarborough, to Mrs. Sarah Krempien, of St. Petersburg.

10. At St. Pancras. Rev. Cha. Campbell, of Wausenham, co. Norfolk, clerk, to Miss Straton, dau. of John S. esq; of Percy str.

Geo. Sowley Holroyd, esq; of Gray's Inn, to Miss Chaplin, of Bridges-str. Cav. garden.

At Walcot church, Bath, Mr. Mounro, son of Dr. M. to Miss Woodcock, of the Crescent.

At Bristol, Mr. Wm. Bulgin, bookseller and stationer, to Miss Darbin.

13. At Chatbam, Geo. Wilhelm Frederick Baron de Rosing, a captain in the Duke of Holstein's

Holstein's body guards, to Miss J. Crowcher.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Taylor, merchant, to Miss Maude, daughter of Mr. Francis M.

Rev. John Edge, vicar of Rushmore, to Miss Raffe, of Ipswich.

Mr. Corfield, land surveyor at Salisbury, to Miss Randall, of Wiltton. The same evening he was seized with violent spasms in his bowels, which, in spite of all medical assistance, continued to increase till midnight, when he expired, leaving a distracted virgin widow to lament his loss.

17. At St. Andrew's Holborn, Capt. John Black to Miss Mary Morgue, of Putney.

At the Duke of Bolton's seat at Hackwood, Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Barnard, eldest son of the Earl of Darlington, to the Hon. Lady Catha Powlett, daughter of the Duke of Bolton.

At Lichfield, Rev. J. B. Pearson, chaplain to the Earl of Donegal, and vicar of Croxall, co. Derby, to Miss Falconer, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. F. of Lichfield Close.

18. At St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, Mr. Jn. Wright, coal merch. to Miss Sarah Consett, only dau. of Jn. C. esq; of Doctors Commons.

Mr. Brooke, upholder, of Budge-row, to Miss Brewer, of Corke-castle.

19. Mr. Fleetman, of Great Charlotte-str. to Miss Gilson, of Knightsbridge.

Wm. Stark, esq; of Shoreditch, to Miss Bass, of Burton upon Trent.

20. Mr. Jas. Woodbridge, jun. of St. Dunstan's-hill, merch. to Miss Collins, only dau. of Edw. C. esq; of Richmond, Surrey.

H. Croftsdaile, esq; to Miss Sleorgin, Ipswich.

At Ednam-house, in Kelfo, Scotland, Wm. Dickson, esq; of Sydenham, a captain in the navy, to Miss Charters, grand-niece to the late James D. esq; of Ednam.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Jos. Cookson, of Westminster, to Miss Eliz. Creasey, of Yarmouth.

22. Mr. Rich. Simpson, of the Accountant-general's office, Custom-house, to Miss Mary Holland, of Church-court, Kensington.

At Lewisham chu. Mr. Lewis Wuliamy, sugar-refiner in Goodman's-fields, to Miss Lucy Frances Lucadon, 2d dau. of Mr. John Daniel L. merchant in Old Broad-Street.

At Laughton, co. Carmarthen, Howell Price, esq; of that county, to the Right Hon. Lady Aylmer.

23. James Willet, esq; of Brighthelmston, to Miss Eliz. Yeates, of York-house, Strand.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Graves, esq; of Hembury Port, co. Devon, a captain in the royal navy, to Miss Louisa Carolina Collieton, dau. of the late Sir Jn. C. bart.

25. By special licence, Mr. Wm. Wood, jun. of Knightsbridge, to Miss Louisa Delaval, dau. of Hen. D. esq; of Grosvenor-square.

26. Capt. Greaves, of St. James's-street, to Miss Cornton, da. of Wm. C. esq; of Cornwall.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Dunkirk, in a very advanced age, Mr. Wm. Goodridge, who was outlawed in 1716.

GEN. MAG. September. 1787.

At Alais, in France, in his 70th year, James-Abraham Antric, Marquis of Chaulieu, Lord of Fontenai, Beauregard, Guetry, Forest, &c. &c. and formerly an officer in the French navy.

At Dublin, Sir Ant. King, knt. one of the aldermen of that city.

On his passage from Jamaica, in the Elizabeth, George Bedward, jun. esq; of Spring-garden Estate, Westmoreland.

Rev. Mr. C. Casper Groaves, minister of the perpetual curacy of Tillington, Derby.

In Brompton-row, Mr. Paxton, of Great Titchfield-street, an eminent musician, whose abilities were well known in the musical world. His exemplary virtues and universal charity are ornaments that will make his memory ever respected.

In the workhouse at Bath, of a leprosy, aged 103, Anne Bishop. She retained her senses to the last; her prayers to the latest minute were so fervent and well expressed, that they had a sensible effect on all present.

At Binfield, co. Berks, Rd. Stiff, who had been 44 years clerk of the parish.

Aged 92, Mr. Rob. Salmon. He had kept the Green Dragon public-house at Frensham, near Farnham, Surrey, upwards of 50 years.

Mr. Philip Parkhouse, bookseller at Tiverton, co. Devon, and father of Mrs. Cowley, author of several dramatic pieces.

Mrs. Anne Grose, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. minister of the Tower.

At Drusworth, near Chichester, John Crowgher, esq.

At Llanvare, near Ruthin, co. Denbigh, Mrs. Susan Parry, a maiden lady, who by her will bequeathed the sum of three guineas to her harper, on condition that he would play on the harp (an instrument that she was very fond of) two plaintive tunes which he had fixed on over her grave, which were accordingly performed on the 13th inst. The novelty of the scene drew together a vast concourse of people, and the poor harper, being an old servant, could hardly begin; for the solemnity of the place, and the number of people about him, had such an effect upon him, that he burst into tears, and it was some time before he was capable of performing the last commands of his old mistress; which had so much effect upon the spectators that there was hardly a dry eye in the church-yard.

At Rook Ashton, co. Wilts, Rd. Long, esq.

Of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Wrightson, an eminent tinnman, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Flixthorp, co. Nott. Mrs. Staniforth.

March 2. At Berlin, aged 63 years, Wm. Barlies, M.D. one of the physicians to the King of Prussia, and member of the Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh. He was author of "An Essay on the Bath Waters, 1757;" and of "A Narrative of Facts demonstrating the Existence and Cause of a physical Confederacy made known in the printed Letters of Dr. Lucas and Dr. Oliver,

1757," whereby he was excluded from consultations at Bath, where, as well as in London, he formerly practised physic. It is related of him, that when he was first introduced to the late King of Prussia, to whom much had been said of his medical skill, the King observed to him, "that to have acquired so much experience he must necessarily have killed a great many people." To which the Doctor replied, *Puis-je tuer que votre Majesté.* "Not so many as your Majesty."

At 71. ... At Stockholm, aged 87 years, Dr. Ronnow, formerly first physician to Stanislaus King of Poland.

M v 23. At Vienna, of apoplexy, in his 45th year, Maximilian Stoll, M. D. He was a native of Switzerland, and succeeded the late eminent De Haen, as professor of physic, a post in which he acquitted himself with great ability: and, like his learned predecessor, he published, from time to time, an account of his practice, under the title of *Rati Medendi*, &c. a work of which three volumes have been printed.

25. At Berlin, aged 31 years, Mr. Charles Gustavus Jablonski, an ingenious naturalist.

Jun ... At Constantinople, Tho. Vernon, esq; brother to the late Hen. V. esq; of Hiltop-park, co. Stafford.

14. At Canada, Col. Christopher Carleton, of the 29th reg. of foot.

24. At Saltzbourgh, Habser d'Inbachthausen, a rich banker. He has left 800,000 florins in pious legacies, and 400,000 for other purposes. On the day of his burial there were distributed to the poor 13,744 florins, in conformity to his will.

July 21. At Paris. M. Bertrand du Puy, doctor regent of the faculty of ph. sic.

Aug ... At her mother's house in Gloucester str. Bloombury, Miss Eliz. Stevenson.

8. At St. Petersburg, Walter Shairp, esq; his Majesty's consul-general in Russia.

4. At his castle at St. Mary, near Vire, in France, Rob. Peter Néel, Viscount Néel, Lord of St. Mary-Laumont, Lignières, &c. knight of the order of St. Louis, and lieutenant-colonel of infantry.

15. In the South of France, where he had lived sometime, Rev. Dr. Sainsbury, preacher at the Charter-house.

18. At Navenby, co. Lincoln, greatly regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Burne, wife of the Rev. Rob. B. rector of Boothby, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

19. At Jeffery-Meadows, near Alton, co. Stafford, aged 82, Mrs. Boswell, relict of the late Mr. B. of that place. Upon opening the vault, which was in the church, an interval was found to have been left betwixt the coffins of Mr. B. and his daughter, for the reception of her remains, so that a part of both coffins were uncovered in this business; and though Miss B's remains had been deposited near 17 years, yet it occurred to the memory of some of Jonathan Wild's disciples, that the

said Miss B, at her own request, had a pair of silver buckles and a diamond-ring buried with her, being a present from a gentleman who had paid his addresses to her. The funeral procession of Mrs. B. was not over till late at night, consequently the vault was left open till morning, at which time the churchwarden came (being a mason by trade) to close the vault when, to his surprize, he found the chancel door broke open, and the coffin that contained the ashes of Miss B. was broke in pieces and plundered, and the breast-plate of Mrs. B's coffin part torn off.

At St. Petersburg, Mrs. Sutherland, lady of Rd. S esq; of that city.

10. In Henrietta-str. Cavendish-sq. aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Abbott.

21. At Widdicombe, co. Devon, Arthur Holdsworth, esq; M. P. for Dartmouth, and governor of Dartmouth-castle.

22. At Maelticht, his Excellency Sir Tho. Wroughton, K. B. his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Court of Sweden. He had been long indisposed in England, and imagined the journey might be of service to him, but was too weak to proceed farther.

At Straloch, Jn. Ramsay, esq; of Barra.

At his seat at Knutton-mall, co. Northampton, after a short illness, Benja. Kidney, esq. He served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1780, and was formerly an eminent merchant in London.

24. In St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, the Hon. Lady Ainslie.

In Powis-place, in his 50th year, Anthony Richardson, esq.

25. At the rectory at Tarporeley, co. Lancaster, universally respected, Rev. Crews Arden, M. A. He was third of the ancient and respectable house of Arden, brother to the how-bearer, and to the attorney-general.

At Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, in his 23th year, Rev. Dan. Walters, master of the Free Grammar school there.

26. At Hammer-smith, Miss Eliz. Walmsley, daughter of the late Tho. W. esq; of Sholey-hill, Lancashire.

27. In Nassau-street, Dublin, Lieut.-Col. J. P. Hamiton, professor of the German language in the University of Dublin.

At Ely, Mrs. Mary Cole, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. of that city.

28. Aged 27, Mrs. Bidwell, wife of Mr. Selford B, brewer at Thetford.

29. In Hanover-street, Hanover-square, Ralph Grey, esq.

Mr. Bevell, surgeon and apothecary at Sutton near Ely.

At Oakingham, Perks, Rob. Titchborne, esq; formerly a silk mercer in Cheapside, but had retired upwards of 20 years.

30. At Bath, in her 84th year, Mrs. Hele, relict of the Rev. Arthur H. some years since master of the Grammar-school there.

At Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, Wm: Jas. Godsalve, 2d son of John Godsalve Croffe, esq; of Baddow, co. Essex.

Mr. Abel Sweetland, bookseller in Fore-street, Exeter.

At Deptford, Mr. John Robe, one of the oldest river pilots, having been upwards of 70 years in that employment.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Eliz. Henckell.

31. Mr. Delaval, of Pall-Mall. As he was taking an airing on horseback in Hyde-park, he dropped from his horse in a fit, was carried home, and expired immediately.

At Maidstone, Mr. James Taylor, brother to Clement T. esq; M. P. for that town.

At Fulham, Mr. Castells.

At Wolfeley-bridge, co. Stafford, on his return from the Northern circuit, James Clayton Bolton, esq; serjeant at law.—A few hours after his arrival here, he was struck speechless. His confidential clerk immediately sent to town for his brother, and a gentleman who was a very intimate acquaintance. He received them with strong emotions of pleasure, but could not speak to them. His fate being inevitable, his brother desired to know where he would wish to be interred, whether at Preston, the burial-place of his ancestors, or on the spot. He signified the latter. Three days he lay in this situation, perfectly sensible. On the fourth, finding his dissolution rapidly approaching, he pointed to his gold watch, and beckoned his clerk to his bed-side, when he put the watch into his hand, which he squeezed with the poor remains of his strength, and burst into a flood of tears. Shortly afterwards he expired, leaving his fortune to his brother.

Sept. 1. In his 80th year, Rev. Mr. Geary, rector of Great Billing, co. Northampton, vicar of Burton-Huffley, co. Lincoln, and prebendary of the fourth stall of the cathedral church of Peterborough.

On Great Tower-hill, John Falkner, esq; formerly an Italian merchant.

Edw. Poore, esq; of N. Tidworth, Wilts.

In Paul-street, Exeter, Mr. Wm. Rigg, one of the guardians of the poor of that city.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Jas. Howton, master of the Bull Inn in Rishopgate-str.

1. Mr. Wm. Proctor, of Surrey-street.

Robt. Merishall, esq; one of the trustees of the several charities in Peterborough.

At Tetbury, Jn. Paul, esq.

Rev. Philip Brown, B. D. many years rector of Blenchingdon, and formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

3. Tho. Sedgwick, esq; of London-field, Hackney, a gentleman of great fortune.—While in conversation with a young lady his niece, and his apothecary, he turned towards the window, and taking a clasp-knife from his pocket, cut his throat in such a manner that he almost instantly expired. He had for some days shewn symptoms of a disordered state of mind.

About one o'clock in the morning, Rev. Mr. Brennan, curate of Ringley-chapel, co. Lancaster. He was doing the duty of the traveling day, and just as he had delivered

the text to his sermon in the afternoon, he found himself suddenly struck. After making several unsuccessful efforts to proceed, he was obliged to be assisted in getting to a neighbouring house, where he died in a few hours.

At Edgmond, near Newport, co. Salop, Rev. Mr. Reynolds, many years curate of that parish.

4. In Moorfields, Rl. Kemp, esq.

On his passage from Jamaica, Hon. Jn. Jackson, esq; advocate-general in that island.

5. At his lodgings at Gloucester, Henry Roach, esq; lieutenant in the navy.

6. At Kendal, aged 77, John Thomson, esq; a person of truly respectable character and exemplary life. His integrity, joined to his extensive knowledge in trade and agriculture, gained him general esteem and confidence. He was endeared to his family by an affectionate behaviour; to society, by a public spirit free from ostentation; and to all who knew him by the distinguished virtues of his mind.

At his house, Brick-farm, Mortlake, Surrey, Edw. Taylor, esq.

At Fulham, Mrs. Carsfield.

At Pocklington, Rev. Rich. Hewitt, vicar of Thornton cum Allerthorpe, and of Fangfoss cum Barmby, co. York.

Rev. Mr. Brant, rector of Stockland-Bristol, and lecturer of St. Nicholas, Bristol.

7. Mr. Parker, stock-broker, and one of the common-council-men of Walbrook ward.

In his 77th year, Christopher Hargrave, esq; a solicitor in chancery.

In Surrey-street, Strand, Eldred Addison, esq; lately returned from Bengal.

In an advanced age, Rev. Mr. May, senior fellow of Pembroke hall, Cambridge. This gentleman is remarkable for a long and honourable attachment to a lady in Cambridge, during the expectation of a college living. When he was presented to it, and had taken possession of it, and was on the point of being married and settled in it, the habits contracted by long residence in college, brought on such a reluctance to a different kind of life, as produced a fit of dependency, which had nearly cost him his life, and obliged him to resign the living, resume his fellowship, and continue his former mode of living and connexion till his death.

8. At Liston-hall, co. Essex, Wm. Campbell, esq; brother-german of the late John Duke of Argyll.

At St. Alban's, Mr. John Domville.

At Pulborough, aged 90 years and 11 months, Mr. John Clement.

9. At York, Daniel Belt, esq; captain of marines.

At Caen in Normandy, in his 21st year, of a violent fever, which baffled all the efforts of medical skill, John Sawbridge, jun. esq; eldest son of Mr. A. term. S. of Olantigh, co. Kent.—Mr. S. had been made acquainted, he expired with the imminent danger of his

son; but he arrived not at Caen before he expired: a circumstance perhaps not to be regretted by the lovers of their country: as the fever which deprived this respectable family of so very valuable a part of it, in the person of the son, being of the malignant kind, might probably have deprived our amiable constitution of one of its firmest friends, by communicating its infective quality to the parent. The early virtues of this promising youth were an earnest of what might have been expected from him at a maturer age, had it not been the will of Providence to remove him to a better world; for, added to a most amiable disposition, a very happy exterior, and all the liberal accomplishments of a gentleman, he steadily professed the same genuine principles of patriotism which so eminently distinguish his truly excellent and afflicted father, whose character the son affectionately loved, and in the highest degree revered; and, in all probability, at some future day the younger would have proved an honour and an ornament to that senate in which the elder Mr. S. has for many years so faithfully and ably represented the first city in the world.

At South Wingfield, co. Derby, much advanced in years, Jn. Leacroft, esq; barrister.

10. Lyde Brown, esq; one of the directors of the Bank. He had just set out from his house in Foster lane, Cheapside, to take his usual evening walk, when he dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and expired immediately. This was the second fit he had had within these few months.—He was a distinguished collector of statues and other monuments of classical antiquity; and a Catalogue of those at his house at Wimbledon was published in 1768, at which time he was F. A. S. having been elected 1753, but afterwards declined.—The cause of Mr. B's death is supposed to have been occasioned by the loss of 12,000*l.* which he met with a few days prior to his death. Some months since he sold a collection of busts, statues, &c to the Empress of Russia, for 22,000*l.* sterling. A house in St. Petersburg was recommended to him by a merchant in this city, to receive the money, and remit it to him; 10,000*l.* was, shortly after the receipt of the collection, remitted to him in bills of exchange; the remainder, though repeatedly promised, was never sent. This gave occasion to Mr. B. to remark on the conduct of those gentlemen; which the merchant hearing, who had recommended them to him as people of considerable property, he went to Mr. B. and in a most urgent manner desired he would retract what he had said respecting them, as they were merchants in the highest credit, and his particular friends. Now, thinking which, about four days after this conversation, news came that the house in Petersburg had failed, which had such an effect on Mr. B. that he never recovered the shock, or appeared in spirits after it.

Aged 82, John Lucas, esq; of Sturt-hall, co. Glamorgan.

At Brighton, James Norman, esq; of Bromley-common, Kent.

Mr. Rich. Thorne, printer at Exeter.

Gilbert Laurie, esq; of Polimont, co. Stirling, Scotland, late lord provost of Edinburgh, and one of the commissioners of excise.

11. At her house at Stamford, co. Lincoln, after a short illness, aged 85, Mrs. Trollope, sister to the late Sir Tho. T. bart. of Caswick, in the same county. Her life was a series of unaffected virtue and unbounded charity.

12. At Kensington, Greg. Wright, esq.

In Leicester-squ. Sam. Grove, esq.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Bennet, wife of Mr. Alderman B. of that city.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Browne, painter. A long-continued fever threatening a dropsy, he was advised by his physician to make a voyage to Scotland. But thro' the inconvenient accommodation, or some other neglect during the voyage, which lasted a fortnight, during which he was unable to help himself, being confined to his bed the whole time, in four days after his arrival at Edinburgh he expired, leaving an infant son and a widow, who had a fine taste for finishing work in her husband's style. He was much employed on portraits by Mr. Townley, but is supposed not to have found the encouragement he merited in London. His countrymen speak highly of his talents.

At her house in Grosvenor-square, Right Hon. Jane Countess Dowager of Northampton, relict of the late Lord Chancellor N. She was born in 1716, and was the youngest daughter and coheiress of Sir John Huband, of Ipsley, co. Warwick, bart. by a daughter of Sir Jn. Proughton. She was married in 1743, and had one son and five daughters, viz. Robert, the last Lord N. who dying a bachelor, the title became extinct; Lady Bridget, married, first to Mr. Lane, and next to Mr. Tolle-mache; Lady Jane, married to Sir Willoughby Aton, bart.; Lady Mary, married to Lord Ligonier; Lady Catherine, married to Lord Deerhurst, but since dead; and Lady Elizabeth, not married. Her ladyship's remains were interred in the family vault at Northampton, co. Hants.

13. At his house in Goodman's-fields, aged 87, Capt. Thomas Robertson, upwards of 50 years captain of a ship in the Leghorn trade.

At Morden College, aged 81, Rev. Moses Browne, chaplain to that college, and vicar of Olney, co. Bucks, and of Sutton, co. Lincoln. His character having been already delineated (see p. 286) in an elegant quotation from Sir John Hawkins, we shall only add, here, that Mr. B's "Sunday Thoughts," his "Pitatory Eclogues," and several other of his political productions, are allowed to possess much merit. In 1723 he published two dramatic pieces, "Polidus, a Tragedy," and "All beds filled, a Farce." The second of these was acted by way of an entertainment to the

first. Neither of them, however, were performed at a Theatre-royal, or even by regular actors, but only by some gentlemen of the author's acquaintance, for their own diversion and the gratification of his vanity, at a place which in the title-page is called "The private Theatre in St. Alban's Street;" but this is imagined to have been nothing more than some school or assembly-room, fitted up for the immediate occasion of this play, and other representations of that kind.—We have just received an inscription to his memory, which shall appear next month.

At Worcester, Rob. Cliffe, esq; formerly a banker in Lombard-street.

At Chatham, after a long illness, Mr. John B. ers, taylor and draper, who had lately retired upon a considerable fortune.

14. Mr. Law, one of the King's messengers of the Board of Green Cloth.

On Nun's-green, Derby, Mrs. Bilbie, widow of Wm. B. esq; late of Berry-hill.

At Wicksforth, in his 61st year, Mr. Jn. Salt, post master there.

15. At his house at Shacklewell, Mr. Wm. Belloncles, late partner with Peter and James Beuzeville and Co. of Spital-fields, who had retired from business about three years.

In Mansfield-street, Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dillon.

Miss Power, only daught. of Capt. P.

At Richmond, Mr. Portwid.

In Broad-street, Cheap-side, Mr. Chapman, wholesale haberdasher. About one o'clock at noon he sat off from home with a friend to walk to Old-street, where he arrived, seemingly in perfect health, and after consulting what they should have for dinner, his friend left the parlour they were in to give the necessary orders. His stay did not exceed three minutes; but on his return he found Mr. C. had fallen out of his chair, and expired. All proper means were used for his recovery, but without effect. The body was that evening conveyed home; but, what is rather singular, about 11 o'clock on the Thursday following, the Coroner sent his warrant, ordering it to be brought back again to Old-street, which was complied with, and the Jury having sat, brought in their verdict, "Died by the visitation of God;" after which, the corpse was returned home at four, and interred the same evening at six.

At Hull, Mrs. Dorothy Uppleby, widow of the late Jn. C. esq; of Barrow, co. Lincoln.

16. Mr. Anthaniel Herbert, master of the White-hart Inn at Baldock, co. Hertford, and formerly master of a company of comedians.

17. After a long illness, in his 71st year, Capt. Wm. Newton, of the Royal Navy.

In his 63d year, Mr. Taylor, oculist in Hatou-garden. The fame of this gentleman's abilities has extended to every civilised part of the globe, from whence many unfortunate victims of blindness have frequently attended him with the most happy success.—The memoirs of him, which came too late for this

At the Rev. Herbert Croft's, in Oxford, Mrs. Cleeve, widow of the late Rich. C. esq.

18. Mrs. Duncan, wife of Mr. Jas. Duncan, of Great Pulteney-st. Golden-square.

Mr. Wm. Sayer Galscoyne, of Monmouth-court, near Sittingbourn, Kent.

At Turnham-green, Mrs. Palfield.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Ingram, of Pontefract, relict of the Rev. Goodrick I. late of Knottingley, co. York.

Henry Hamer, esq; customer of Liverpool.

19. At Vauxhall, Mrs. Walter.

At St. Alban's, Rob. Kentish, esq.

Mr. Mitchell, attorney at law at Malden.

At his seat of Edinglassie, near Edinburgh, Alex. Stuart, esq; writer to the Signet.

20. At Heytesbury, co. Wilts, in his 81st year, Jn. Bradford, esq; formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 11th reg. of dragoons.

Rob. Blisset, esq; of Brentford.

Rev. John Walker, vicar of Sawbridge-worth, co. Herts, of Takely, co. Essex, and chaplain to the 7th reg. of foot.

21. Suddenly, at Walworth, Mr. Joseph Fanning, of the Bank.

At Sheriff Lench's, near Evesham, Worcester-sh. Mr. Rich. Masefield, many years paper-stainer in the Strand.

At Clapton, Mrs. Jane Williston.

In Portland-street, Miss Hallis.

At his house at Mile-End, Capt. Matthias Kitchen, many years commander of a ship in the Jamaica trade.

22. At Hackney, aged 39, Mrs. Apphia Banger, wife of Mr. Josiah B. woollen-draper at the Royal Exchange.

23. Mrs. Howie, wife of Mr. H. distiller in the Old Bailey.

Mrs. Southern, wife of Mr. S. stationer in St. James's-street

At Odiham, Hants, Rev. Benjamin Webb, clerk, many years master of the Grammar-school there.

24. At his house at East Sheen, Robert Raffleigh, esq; merchant of London, whose commercial character was as well known as his private life was exemplary and amiable.

25. At Brentwood, co. Essex, Mrs. Barry, widow of the late Dr. B. of that place.

At Bath, Mrs. Bates, late of Covent-garden Theatre.

At Fulham, Mr. Colliffe.

26. Mr. Edw. Pearson, silkman, Cheap-side.

At Chelsea, aged 74, Mr. Fairwell.

28. Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Thomas Thorpe, many years Deputy of the South side of the ward of Farringdon Without, and master of the Globe Tavern in Fleet-street.

GAZETTE PROMOTION.

REV. Matthew Washington appointed chaplain to the island of Jersey.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. James Stewart elected keeper of the Lord Chamberlain's office, was Francis Lagard, esq; dec.

Mr. Rob. Coker appointed a commissioner of hawkers and pedlars, *vice* James Turner, *esq*; resigned.

Lieut.-Col. John Hardy appointed governor of Dartmouth Castle, *vice* Arth. Holdsworth, *esq*; deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. L. M. Stretch, Twyford R. with Ousebury annexed, co. Hants.

Rev. John Clowes, jun. inducted to Salford C. co. Lancaster, *vice* Mr. Kenyon, dec.

Rev. Robertson Pierſon, M.A. collated to Cleveland archdeaconry, *vice* Rev. Francis Blackburne, dec.

Rev. Rob. Forby, Horningtoft R. co. Norf.

Rev. Joseph Forby, Fineham St. Michael's, with St. Martin's, R.R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. James Fenton, A.M. Doddington R. co. Cumberland.

Rev. Tho. Lloyd, Westwick R. co. Norf.

Rev. Fran. Randolph, M.A. vicar of Broad Chalk, appointed domestic chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Rev. Francis Leighton, Dillington V. with Colſton, otherwiſe Colveſton R. annexed, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Holyoake, Preston-Capes R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Weldon Champneys, appointed chaplain to Sheriff Bloxham.

Rev. ... Stephenſon, St. James Garlick-hythe R. *vice* Mr. Archdeacon Onſlow, reſig.

Aug. 26. With the ſincerest pleaſure we announce, that Dr. Douglas kiſſed hands this day on a *longé d'elire* being iſſued, recommending him to the vacant mitre of Carlisle. This is the ſpecies of promotion which all the world muſt applaud. The ſterling worth and unaſſuming literary talents of the new Prelate are far beyond our eulogium, but they are univerſally known and admired.

DISPENSATION.

REV. Geo. Watkins, M.A. vicar of Odiham, co. Southampton, to hold Eaſt Tiſted R. in the ſame county.

BANKRUPTS.

John Parſons, New Shoreham, Suſſex, draper
John Teafdale, Liverpool, druggiſt
Jaſ. Fry, Blandford Forum, Dorſet, inn-ho.
J. Heath, Norton in the Moors, Staff. carrier
J. M. Sawyer, London, merchant
Stephen Doorne, Feverſham, bookſeller
James Wilmot, Exeter, dyer
T. Dennett, Preſton, Suſſex, money-ſcrivener
Martha Lloyd, Rhavader, Radnor, mercer
Penelope Hooton, Falmouth, grocer
E. Lane and Fra. Reeſer, jun. Birmingham, edge tool-makers
Robert Bird, ſen. Andover, ſcrivener
Jaſ. Macartney, Epſom, Surrey, inn-holder
Jaſ. Tippet, jun. Falmouth, ſcrivener
Job Swinchatt, Strand, linen-draper
Robert Hebblethwaite, Liverpool, mercht
Richard Rameſford, Maſtſchild mercht

G Enſell, Dudley, Worc. glaſs-maker
John Serocold, Love-lane, merchant
Jonathan Angus, London, factor
John Knight, Caiſhall Mill, near Godalmin, paper-maker
Arthur Goodwin, Weſtmiſter, currier
John Cooper, Weſtmiſter, and Fr. Rowley, Alderſgate-ſtreet, merchants
Joſeph Wolf, B. ſinghall-ſtr. merchant
Joſeph Pyaſſ, Chelham, Bucks, ſhop-keeper
Edward Kings, Worcester, glover
John Snow Hare, Cheſter, money-ſcrivener
Robert Parſons, Bridgwater, grocer
T. Franklin, Downham-market, Norfolk, grocer
Geo. Wooburne, Long-acre, coach-maker
James Graham, B. rwick upon Tw. grocer
Nicholas Joyce, York-buildings, merchant
W. Elmer, Red-lion-ſtr. merchant
W. Pearſon, St. George in the Eaſt, viſtual.
Henry Burgeſſ, B. ſton, ſtationer
Jaſ. Whitaker, Mill-lane, Southwark, ſail-maker
W. Goſſ, King's Norton, wick-yarn-maker
John Colquhoun, Whitehaven, merchant
W. Hooton, Chalford, Glouceſter, cloſhier
Benj. S. ymour, Kent road, Surrey, rope-maker
T. Hooper, Longham, Dorſet, merchant
John Kennedy, Liverpool, druggiſt
Lewis Pantony, Southampton-ſtr. goldſmith
T. Price, Leadenhall-market, ſaleſman
J. Hiſted, Weſterham, Kent, dealer in horſes
David Frearton, Liverpool, ironmonger
Iſrael Elliott, Aldermanbury, oilman
W. Jones, Briſtol, linen-draper
W. Chilcott, jun. and T. Chilcott, Briſtol, linen-drapers
Stephen Jones, Old-ſtreet, leather-feller
Benj. Holdſworth, Watling-ſtr. haberdaiſher
Benj. Bradcock, Birmingham, dealer
Luke Cockroſſ, Booth-town, Yorkſh. ſuff-merchant
W. Good, Ravenſtone, Leic. maſtiſer
W. Wright, Mansfield, Norw. grocer
T. North, Kingſton upon Hull, wine-mercht
G. Pears, B. rough High-ſtr. mercer
John Holcroyde, Soyland, Yorkſhire, cotton-manuſ-ſurer
Ralph Whitehead, Gawtholme, Lancaſh. cotton-manuſ-ſurer
John Birt, Oxford-ſtr. upholſterer
T. Weſt, Brentford New Town, felt-maker
E. Baldwin, St. James's-market, butcher
E. Anderſon, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, mercht
Richard Kraitwaite, Swanſea, timber-mercht
C. P. White, Colcheſter, inn-holder
W. L. Miller, Ilmiſter, ſhopkeeper
W. Potter, Morpeth, grocer
S. Featherſtone, Eaſtingwold, Yorkſh. butter-factor
W. Taylor, Mint-ſtr. Southwark, dealer in ſpituſuous liquors
R. Stainton, Illeworth, higeler
John and John Milne, Staley Wood, Cheſh. woollen-clothiers
S. Warner, Overton, Southamptonſh. inn-h.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sep. 10, to Sep. 15, 1787.

| | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Beans | | COUNTIES upon the COAST. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---|--------------------------|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | | Essex | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| London | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | Suffolk | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| COUNTIES IN LAND. | | | | | | | Norfolk | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Middlesex | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | Lincoln | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Surrey | 5 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | York | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Hertford | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | Dorham | 6 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Bedford | 5 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | Northumberland | 5 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Cambridge | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | Cumberland | 6 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| Huntingdon | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | Westmorland | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Northampton | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Lancashire | 5 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Rutland | 5 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | Cheshire | 5 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Leicester | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | Monmouth | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 5 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Somerset | 5 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Derby | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Devon | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Stafford | 5 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Cornwall | 5 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Salop | 6 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | Dorset | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Hereford | 5 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 2 | Hampshire | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Worcester | 5 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | Suffex | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Warwick | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Kent | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Gloucester | 5 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilts | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Berks | 5 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bucks | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |

WALES, Aug. 6, to Aug 11, 1787.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|
| North Wales | 5 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 11 |
| South Wales | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 9 |

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

| Sept. | HAY-MARKET. |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Inkle and Yarico—Widow's Vow |
| 2. | Ditto—A Mogul Tale |
| 3. | Ditto—Village Lawyer |
| 4. | Vimonda—Golden Pippin |
| 5. | Ditto—Gretna Green |
| 6. | Ditto—Comus |
| 7. | Inkle and Yarico—Cross Purposes |
| 8. | Ditto—Village Lawyer |
| 9. | Ditto—Widow's Vow |
| 10. | Ditto—Village Lawyer |
| 11. | Ditto—Gretna Green |
| 12. | Ditto—Guardian |
| 13. | Ditto—Romp |
| Sept. | DRURY LANE. |
| 14. | Hamlet—First Floor |
| 15. | Stratagem—All the World's a Stage |
| 16. | Country Girl—High Life Below Stairs |
| 17. | George Barnwell—First Floor |
| 18. | Love in a Village—Ditto |
| 19. | Percy—Irish Widow |
| Sept. | COVENT GARDEN. |
| 20. | Merry Wives of Windsor—Poor Soldier |
| 21. | Bold Stroke for a Wife—Defender |
| 22. | Cymon—Devil upon Two Sticks |
| 23. | Romeo and Juliet—Midias |
| 24. | He Would be a Soldier—Poor Vulcan |
| 25. | The Foundling—Padlock |

| Sept. | ROYALTY THEATRE. |
|-------|---|
| 1. | Thomas and Susan—Catch Club—Don Juan |
| 2. | Lecture on Heads—Ditto—Hobson's Ch. |
| 3. | Thomas and Susan—Ditto—Ditto |
| 4. | Hero and Leander—Ditto—Ditto |
| 5. | Ditto—Ditto—Ditto |
| 6. | Ditto—Ditto—Don Juan |
| 7. | Ditto—Ditto—Ditto |
| 8. | Amirina—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto |
| 9. | Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto |
| 10. | Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto |
| 11. | Ditto—Ditto—Don Juan |
| 12. | Ditto—Ditto—Ditto |
| 13. | True Blue—Lecture on Heads—Hobson's |
| 14. | Hero and Leander—Catch Club—Don Juan |
| 15. | Ditto—Ditto—Ditto |
| 16. | Almirina—Ditto—Ditto |
| 17. | Recruiting Serjeant—Do—Do—Do |
| 18. | Almirina—Catch Club—Hero and Leander |
| 19. | True Blue—Ditto—Ditto—Don Juan |
| 20. | Ditto |
| 21. | Ditto |
| 22. | Ditto |
| 23. | Thomas and Susan—Almer—C. Club—Don Juan |
| 24. | Ditto |
| 25. | Ditto |
| 26. | Ditto |
| 27. | Ditto |
| 28. | Ditto |
| 29. | Ditto |

BILL of MORTALITY, from Sept. 4, to Sept. 25, 1787.

| Christened. | | Buried. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----|-------|--------|-----|--------|----|
| Males | 671 | } 1274 | Males | 739 | } 1429 | { | 2 and | 5 | 155 | 50 and | 60 |
| Females | 603 | | Females | 690 | | | 5 and | 10 | 69 | 60 and | 70 |
| | | | | 10 and | 20 | | 49 | 70 and | 80 | 55 | |
| | | | | 20 and | 30 | | 113 | 80 and | 90 | 20 | |
| | | | | 30 and | 40 | | 106 | 90 and | 100 | 2 | |
| | | | | 40 and | 50 | | 142 | | | | |
| Whereof have died under two years old | | | | | | 527 | | | | | |
| Peck Loaf 22. 34. | | | | | | | | | | | |

Peck Loaf 2s. 3d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1887.

| Bank | 3 per Ct. Stock. | 3 per Ct. reduc. | 3 per Ct. confor. | Ditto 1726 | 4 per Ct. Confor. | 5 per Ct. Ann | Long | Short | Ditto 1778 | India Stock. | India Ann. | India Bonds. | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann | New Ann. | 1 per Ct. 1751 | New Navy. | 3 per Ct. Scrp. | 4 per Ct. Scrp. | Exchange Bills. | Lottery |
|---------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|--------|-------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| 151 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 1726 | 94 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 1778 | 1778 | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 79 | | | | | | | | 32 | 15 1/2 |
| 150 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | 94 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 78 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 149 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | | 93 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 76 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 148 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | | 93 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 75 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 147 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | | 92 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 74 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 146 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | | 91 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 73 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 145 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | | 90 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 72 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 144 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | | 89 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 71 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 143 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | | 88 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 70 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 142 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | | 87 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 141 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | | 86 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 68 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 140 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | | 85 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 67 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 139 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | | 84 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 66 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 138 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | | 83 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 65 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 137 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | | 82 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 64 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 136 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | | 81 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 63 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 135 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | | 80 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 62 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 134 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | | 79 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 61 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 133 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | | 78 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 60 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 132 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | | 77 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 59 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 131 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | | 76 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 58 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 130 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | | 75 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 57 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 129 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | | 74 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 56 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 128 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | | 73 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 55 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 127 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | | 72 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 54 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 126 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | | 71 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 53 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 125 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | | 70 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 52 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 124 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | | 69 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 51 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 123 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 50 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 122 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | | 67 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 49 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 121 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | | 66 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 48 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 120 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | | 65 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 47 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 119 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | | 64 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 46 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 118 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | | 63 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 45 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 117 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | | 62 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 44 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 116 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | | 61 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 43 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 115 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | | 60 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 42 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 114 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | | 59 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 41 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 113 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | | 58 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 40 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 112 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | | 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 39 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 111 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | | 56 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 38 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 110 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | | 55 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 37 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 109 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | | 54 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 36 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 108 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | | 53 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 35 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 107 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | | 52 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 34 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 106 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | | 51 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 33 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 105 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | | 50 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 32 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 104 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | | 49 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 31 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 103 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | | 48 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 30 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 102 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | | 47 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 29 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 101 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | | 46 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 28 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 100 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | 45 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 27 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 99 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | | 44 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 26 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 98 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | | 43 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 25 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 97 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | | 42 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 24 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 96 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | | 41 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 23 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 95 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 40 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 22 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 94 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | | 39 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 21 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 93 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | | 38 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 20 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 92 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | | 37 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 19 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 91 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | | 36 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 18 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 90 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 35 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 17 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 89 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | | 34 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 16 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 88 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | | 33 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 15 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 87 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | | 32 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 14 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 86 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | | 31 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 13 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 85 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | | 30 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 12 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 84 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | | 29 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 11 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 83 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | | 28 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 10 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 82 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | | 27 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 22 1/2 | | | 160 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 9 | | | | | | | | 31 | 15 1/2 |
| 81 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | | 26 1/2 | 41 1/2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Lloyd's Evening.
London Packet
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
The World
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Gener. Advertiser
Univ. Register
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Bristol 4
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Coventry
Cumberland

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Derby
Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford
Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
Leicester
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
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Stamford
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For OCTOBER, 1787. CONTAINING

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Embellished with a beautiful EMBLEMATIC PRINT, from ancient Stained Glass, applied to MODERN TIMES; with Three PUBLIC BUILDINGS in or near DUBLIN; and a curious SEAL of an old Bishop of EXETER.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Meteorological Diaries for October, 1787; and November, 1786.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1787.

eight of Fahrenheit's Thermometers.

| 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Oct. 1787. |
|------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 57 | 59 | 51 | 29.7 | cloudy |
| 50 | 58 | 49 | 30, | cloudy |
| 44 | 64 | 49 | 29.95 | fair |
| 50 | 60 | 53 | 29.87 | fair |
| 55 | 66 | 57 | 29.6 | fair |
| 59 | 67 | 56 | 29.76 | fair |
| 56 | 65 | 54 | 29.66 | rain |
| 57 | 59 | 55 | 29.63 | showery |
| 52 | 61 | 55 | 29.81 | showery |
| 53 | 63 | 54 | 30, | showery |
| 55 | 64 | 57 | 30.1 | showery |
| 56 | 61 | 56 | 30.15 | cloudy |
| 47 | 65 | 55 | 30.14 | fair |
| 55 | 57 | 48 | 29.55 | rain |
| 46 | 51 | 42 | 29.25 | showery; |

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

| D. of Month. | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Oct. 1787. |
|-----------------|------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Oct. | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 12 | 41 | 54 | 40 | 29.37 | fair |
| 13 | 42 | 60 | 45 | 29.25 | fair |
| 14 | 38 | 58 | 40 | 29.5 | fair |
| 15 | 38 | 60 | 52 | 29.8 | fair |
| 16 | 55 | 64 | 51 | 29.6 | fair |
| 17 | 54 | 56 | 52 | 29.8 | rain |
| 18 | 46 | 57 | 43 | 29.68 | fair |
| 19 | 42 | 55 | 42 | 29.77 | fair |
| 20 | 45 | 54 | 46 | 30.4 | fair |
| 21 | 44 | 52 | 42 | 30.13 | fair |
| 22 | 47 | 51 | 44 | 29.71 | rain |
| 23 | 49 | 54 | 48 | 29.74 | fair |
| 24 | 41 | 50 | 42 | 29.74 | fair |
| 25 | 44 | 52 | 52 | 29.9 | rain |
| 26 | 57 | 51 | 59 | 29.67 | rain |

CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

| n. | Barometer. Inch. 20ths | Thermom. | Wind. | Rain 100ths in. | Weather in November, 1786. |
|----|---------------------------|----------|-------|--------------------|--|
| | 29 12 | | N | 7 | some small snow, cold. |
| | 29 11 | | NE | | small rain, grey and cold. |
| | 29 13 | | N | | hard frost, sun, grey. |
| | 29 14 | | N | | grey, sun, pleasant. ¹ |
| | 29 14 | | N | | sun, cloudless, March-like wind; |
| | 29 15 | | N | | hard frost, sun, cutting wind. ² |
| | 29 16 | | NE | | hard frost, sun, cutting winds. ³ |
| | 29 15 | | NE | | frost, still and cold. |
| | 29 14 | | NE | | sm. rain, sun and clouds, pleasant; |
| | 29 15 | | NE | | dark, still and cold. |
| | 29 18 | 41 | N | | fair and still. |
| | 29 19 | 42 | N | | fair and still, cool. |
| | 29 17 | 36 | E | | very white frost, thickish ice, sun & [wind, |
| | 29 14 | 35 | E | | thick ice, clouds and wind. ⁴ |
| | 29 6 | 33 | E | | clouds and wind. |
| | 29 2 | 39 | E | | lowering and dark. ⁵ |
| | 28 19 | 45 | E | | overcast, rain. |
| | 29 7 | 39 | E | | fair and still. |
| | 28 18 | 37 | E | | rain. |
| | 28 18 | 47 | E | 810 | mild and still, rain. |
| | 29 9 | 45 | N | | fair and still. |
| | 29 12 | | E | | overcast and still. |
| | 29 15 | 39 | E | | overcast. |
| | 29 14 | 38 | E | | clouds and wind. |
| | 29 12 | 37 | E | | overcast, brisk wind. |
| | 29 18 | 47 | SE | | small rain. |
| | 29 11 | 48 | SE | | mild, still, overcast, |
| | 29 5 | 50 | SW | 40 | small rain. |
| | 29 9 | 49 | S | | overcast and wind. |
| | 29 12 | | NW | | thin ice, small rain. |

OBSERVATIONS.

oaks in moist woods remain in full leaf, and many in good verdure, while the beeches general have lost their foliage.—² The Fines have cast all their leaves.—³ Tit-mice (i) are often seen in beechen woods, and at this time feed on the kernels of the mast that tree.—⁴ Freezes within door.—⁵ All leaves fallen except from the oaks, whose age is of the midsummer-shoot.

* Diary after the 10th returns to the usual place, three miles South of London.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For OCTOBER, 1787.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 13.

FROM a collection of letters to Dr. Busby which I lately purchased, you receive one written by COWLEY, undoubtedly original. It is undated; but probably accompanied a present of his *Two first Books of Plants* in 1662. For the next month, you shall have two letters from DRYDEN, and one from DAYDEN'S WIFE. Yours, &c. J. N.

"SIR,

"I should have made you this mean present before, but that I have been out of town; and as some things are too great, soe this is too little to bee sent farre. If I were not well acquainted with your candour, and your particular favour to mee, it would be madness to venture this criminal in the presence of soe great and soe long-practised a judge of these matters. It may be a fitter entertainment for some of your scholars than for yourself, and is a more proportionable companion for the hysope than the cedars of Lebanon. I ask, therefore, your pardon for this liberty, and am, with great respect, Sir, your most humble, and most faithful servant,

A. COWLEY.

"My character cannot be completely ruined, till myself step forward in its defence."

Ex ore SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 26.

TWO canons of criticism are undisputed; that an author cannot fail to use the best possible word on every occasion, and that a critic cannot chuse but know what that word is.

* Note on the Dictator, H. 1.

And if these rules hold good in words, why not in sentences? These points being granted, it follows, that whenever Sir John Hawkins, in quoting any part of Johnson's Works, adopts a reading different from the editions, it is to be replaced in the text, and the other discarded. Now to apply. We read in the vulgar editions of London, vol. XI. p. 319. "And fix'd on Cambria's solitary shore." But how much better is Sir John's reading (56) "And fix'd in Cambria's solitary shore." I would not believe that Johnson wrote otherwise, though Johnson himself should affirm it. Again, in the last number of the Rambler, vol. VII. p. 395. Johnson says, or is made to say, "I have endeavoured to refine our language to *grammatical purity*." How tame, dull, flat, lifeless, insipid, prosaic, &c. is this, compared to what the Knight has substituted (291) — *grammar and purity*. A fine instance of the figure *Hen dia duoin*! like Virgil's *pateris et auro*; or like—but I will not overpower you with my learning; or, more properly speaking, with my *lettered ignorance*; for that is the statutable phrase, and so it ought to have been printed in the verses on Levet, vol. XI. p. 366. upon the authority of the Knight (555); instead of *lettered arrogance*: *Lettered ignorance* is a beautiful *oxymoron*, and hints that people who affect to be men of learning, may be very ignorant notwithstanding. Examples, I suppose, will occur to every reader. Here I cannot help hazarding, though somewhat out of its place, a conjecture of my own upon a passage in Sir John's work (311). "Among men of real learning there is but one opinion—" Ought it not to be, "Among

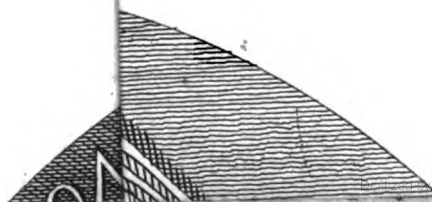
us men of real learning"—? In the same Rambler, Johnson says, "On this part of my work I look back with pleasure, which no blame or praise of man shall diminish or augment." Here the Knight has excelled himself. He has made an emendation hardly inferior to some of Warburton's upon Shakespeare, and, by throwing out two idle words, has restored the sentence to its original vigour—"no praise of man shall diminish or augment." From this passage, thus corrected, we learn that praise, when bestowed by some people, is a disgrace; a truth which the world never thoroughly perceived before some executors of their friend's fame appeared. Critics in a dead language, when they dislike the common text, quarrel with the careless or faithless transcribers. My spleen is not less moved by those negligent, or worse than negligent; rogues, the printers; who have given us, in the preface to Johnson's Dictionary, vol. IX. p. 221. the following paragraph:—"In gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable, that in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified." Now would you believe, Mr. Urban, that not a word of this is genuine? No. The true reading, or nearly the true reading (for the Knight (344) has not favoured us with the exact words) runs thus: "So near perfection have I brought this Dictionary, that, upon a review of it, previous to my drawing up the preface, I am unable to detect the casual omission of more than one article, the appellative OCEAN." You, I dare say, Mr. Urban, and many others, had no more wit than to imagine that Johnson was rather confessing his weakness than exulting in his strength; that he meant to shew how the most common things may escape our notice, and therefore says, "In reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified." See, Sir, how grievously you were mistaken. Johnson, in the sentence we have retrieved, boasts of the perfection to which he has brought his work, in the modest style of *Exegi monumentum*—; and it was not the word SEA unexemplified that made the single fault, but the appellative OCEAN omitted.

The next part of my task I would gladly decline, of proposing some corrections in Sir John's work. I thunder at my own rashness; but, since I have

begun, it is too late to retreat. P. 344. "I once travelled with Richardson in the Fulham stage-coach." Tell me the truth, Mr. Urban, is there not something in this sentence that grates upon your round and religious ears? If the date of the fact were settled, I should pronounce at once, that Sir John wrote, "*My own coach being out of order, I once travelled*"—A like omission has happened (419). "I retired and staid in the outer-room to take him home." Read boldly, "to take him home in my own coach." Whoever is well acquainted with the Knight's writings, knows that he never misses an opportunity of using the pronoun of the first person. It was on this ground I offered my first conjecture. Thus we find, from the beginning of the volume to the end, not only MY own coach, but also, MY servants. MY servant. MY lands. MY country-house. MY gate in the country. MY gardener. While I was chairman. Intelligence in MY judicial capacity. Kelly practised under ME. A bill found before ME: I have discharged debtors [i. e. as judge, not as creditor]. MY discourse with Lord Rochford. MY conversation with a nobleman. Bishop Hoadly himself told ME [what he had told all the world before]. Sir John (386) has given a list of the books in *ana*, but has forgotten one of the most famous, called *Jomilleriana*. This is the more extraordinary, because he is indebted to it for two of his best stories in pages 192 and 348; and the Knight is a man of such nice honour, that he never borrows from an author without acknowledging the obligation. Witness Mr. Boswell, Mrs. Piozzi, the Gentleman's and European Magazines, &c.

Did I tell you, Mr. Urban, that Sir John has a delicate hand at a compliment? If I told you so, I told you nothing but the truth. Out of fifty proofs I shall produce two. P. 211. Dr. Hill obtained from one of those universities (St. Andrew's), which would scarce refuse a degree to an apothecary's horse, a diploma*. The civil things that Johnson said of Scotland were highly grateful and honourable to the natives, or Mr. Boswell would not have recorded them. But, in my mind, the Knight is far superior to his model both in sentiment and language. By the way, I

* See p. 311. "Among men (read, Among us men) of real learning, there is but one opinion concerning Laraboth degrees, &c.—as they imply nothing more than favour, they convey little or no honour."





wonder that Sir John, upon mentioning Dr. Hill's knighthood, did not add some remarks upon the prostitution of this honour †, and lament that it is so often conferred on the most worthless of mankind. Our present excellent Laureat informed his Majesty, that there was no true glory in the American war ‡ (which I fully believe). The lines were loyal and poetical; but they shew no better than a gilt two-pence when placed by the side of our Knight's compliment. Speaking of Dr. Dodd (§ 21), he says, that he was not an object of THAT CLEMENCY WHICH HIS MAJESTY IS EVER READY TO EXERT IN FAVOUR OF THOSE WHO HAVE THE LEAST CLAIM TO IT.

I was luckily within hearing when Sir John, upon reading my second letter, employed that forcible and just expression which I have chosen for my motto. Every word that issues from those lips is as precious to me as if it proceeded from Dodona's oak, or any other oracular timber; I therefore bade Jackey set it down; my son, Mr. Urban, a dutiful and ingenious lad. He is scarcely turned of five-and-twenty, and has already published Tom Thumb with copious Prolegomena, notes, and a glossary, *ascruante Johanne Sundreus Whereof Arm.* The saying, however, is not quite true, unless it be taken *cum grano salis* (the meaning whereof is, with a grain of salt). For it seems at first sight to signify, that whoever defends his own character, completely ruins it; which is contrary to fact and experience. Indeed, if we allowed the additions in the second impression of Johnson's Life (particularly in p. 585-6) to be Sir John's own, two awkward consequences would follow. That however dead to shame, or callous to reproach, some men pretend to be, they have feeling enough to be hurt at whippers against their moral character ||, and imprudence enough to make matters worse by attempting to vindicate themselves. *A base action is a disorder of the mind; and, next to the folly of doing it, is the folly that defends it.* I had long admired the specimens of Sir John's

† Compare the account of a lawyer's progress, pages 14, 15. Note.

§ "Amid the thunders of the war
True glory guides no echoing car."

|| "My reason for mentioning these particulars is, that the transaction which so disturbed him may possibly be better known than the motives that actuated me at the time." *ibid.* 2d. p. 585. note.

critical talents, and was resolved, so far as my slender abilities would permit me, to follow his example.

Non ita certandi cupidus, quam propter a-
Quod te imitari, aveo: [morem]

And, I hope, I proved in my last, that the story of conveying the book was an impudent forgery, contrived by the Knight's foes to make him seem to bear witness against himself. We must, therefore, seek another interpretation of the *heretofore mentioned* apophthegm. The true sense I take to be this, That a man's case is indeed desperate when, having no advocate to undertake his defence, he is obliged to step forward in person to defend himself. But Sir John's merit is such, that it animates even strangers to plead his cause. Though I trust there are within the realm five hundred as good friends of Sir John, and abler defenders, than I am, yet I cannot help being a little vain, when I reflect, that while the publick was passing its censures on the Knight with the utmost freedom, and wondering how he could have the front to traduce himself in print, I alone had the courage to step forward the champion of a person whom, I am in doubt, whether I value more as an amiable man or a sprightly writer. Nor has my vanity only been gratified. Sir John has just sent me a second-hand copy, almost as good as new, of Walton's Complete Angler, *ed. opt.* 1784. In return for this act of generosity, which no father has ever shewn to a son, nor brother to a brother, I do hereby assure his Worship, that when any other friends of his die, whether he be disposed to *carve them as a dish fit for the gods, or brew them like a carcass for the bounds*, I shall be ready to exert my utmost powers in his behalf, against all his enemies open or secret.

SUNDAY WHEREOF.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, Oct. 14.*

AMONGST your numerous readers there are, doubtless, many who receive a degree of entertainment in the accurate engravings which you frequently indulge us with, copied from designs of ancient edifices, sculptures, and paintings, or from the impressions of seals, medals, &c. besides the occasional presentations of other works of art. Such as delight in these researches will always find great satisfaction by inspecting your miscellaneous plates, wherein you make it appear that no expence is spared to gratify the publick. These

plates (permit me the simile) serve as an after-piece in the drama, to release the mind from more serious contemplations; or they may be compared to the desert of your monthly feast, succeeding the more substantial repast. Taken in this recreative light, they cannot fail to refresh the appetite of the Antiquary, although they may not engage the attention of the more profound Scholar, who, perhaps, allows no merit in bare descriptions of the fort. But I will venture to say his *Sublimity* is mistaken; and that it is, moreover, an ill-founded opinion, owing, in a great measure, to a defect of use and application. As an advocate for this amusing study, I maintain, and shall endeavour to shew, in what manner it may be rendered useful. By way of example, I trouble you with the inclosed account, as a companion to the drawing annexed, of a circular pane of old stained glass, the diameter whereof is about nine inches, painted in brown and yellow colours. It strikes me as a curious piece of ingenuity, and there seems some considerable meaning in the contrivance. From the style of the design, and thickness of the glass, it may be supposed the production of the 14th century, far superior in execution to those particulars of the same kind exhibited vol. LIII. p. 27. The subject is purely emblematical, and well adapted to the present state of our national affairs; no modern artist could compose a device better suited to the truly patriotic spirit which at present unanimously pervades the whole kingdom. I hope, for that reason, you will approve of my idea in calling it *SPES PUBLICA*, as much as you can commend the allusion, which is drawn from the subsequent illustration:

The figure of a very comely woman, modestly attired, with long flowing robes, holding in her right hand a sickle, and resting the same on a spade signifying *AGRICULTURE*. Her left upholds a beehive for *INDUSTRY*. Over her head the word *SPES*, and above that a ship under sail, *NAVIGATION* and *COMMERCE*. She is seated on an altar-stone, the emblem of *RELIGION* and *STRENGTH*; under a canopy of state, denoting *ROYALTY* and *MONARCHY*. She tramples beneath her foot a bird in a cage, indicating *SLAVERY* and forced *SUBJECTION*, together with a man grasping a purse signed *IVDAS* for *TREACHERY*. The throne is placed on a rock, to shew the *STABILITY* OF *GOVERNMENT*. Upon the rock is seen an oak-tree in full growth, marking

PROSPERITY. On the right side of the back ground is an old castle in ruins representing *INLAND SECURITY*. On the left a sea-port, with a large ship of war unrigged, expressing *PEACE ABROAD*; to which joins a river or canal, with men in a small boat, appearing for *INLAND NAVIGATION*. Whoever was the author of this ingenious device, or to whatever period it alludes, it has given birth to the following patriotic sentiments: that our present gracious Monarch, under the integrity and stability of his government, will always secure to us the enjoyment of our freedom and privileges, banishing all slavery and treachery. That, on our parts, we shall gain additional strength by a due attention and encouragement to Industry, Agriculture, Commerce, and Navigation; which being favoured by an actual peace, both external and internal, will produce prosperity, national wealth, and honour. Lastly, that the oak, figurative of Old England, may never bend to any storm, but still continue to flourish in spite of the rude blasts or secret machinations of our future enemies.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 22.

IN Mr. Gilpin's "Observations on the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland," II. 201, is the following anecdote:

"In this country we met with another curious memorial of the battle of Marston Moor. A carpenter, about two years ago, bought some trees which had grown there. When the timber was brought to the sawpit, it was found very refractory. On examining it with more attention, it appeared that great numbers of leaden bullets were in the hearts of several of the trees, which thus recorded the very spot where the heat of the battle had raged."

A correspondent, extremely desirous of believing all he reads or hears, would be glad to know how the leaden bullets got there. Green timber, it is well known, resists shot so effectually, that it is hardly possible to lodge a bullet in a tree while standing, much less to penetrate to the heart of it. He has himself made the experiment on a full-grown ash, and could seldom be certain that the bullet had hit, so slight was the impression it made on the rough bark, but by fixing a piece of white paper on the tree. The trees in question, it appears, were timber, and, it may be presumed, were not very tender, or the force of a bullet would have snapt them in two.

Query to the Medical Society. Might not the bullets be lodged in the bulbous roots, and, being taken into their circulation, ascend along with the sap?

Yours, &c. DENDROPHILUS.

Our correspondent is somewhat ludicrous in his Query. We wish, however, some others of our correspondents, skilled in these matters, would satisfy us and the publick concerning the property of green wood to repel bullets; first premising that, in the present case, we understand bullets to mean cannon-balls, and that the battle of Marston Moor was fought 143 years ago, when the trees might be presumed to be of a tender age.

MR. URBAN, Ob. 18.

MR. WARTON is censured by a precise, but sensible, critic, in your Miscellany of last month, for having observed, in his Notes on Milton, that our present English Sunday is perfectly Calvinistical; and for having insinuated, at the same time, that Sunday ought not to be kept as a day of gravity. Now it is certain that the Puritans, disgusted with the levities and excesses of the reign of Charles I. embraced with too much vehemence the opposite extreme; and, when they came into power, converted the most joyful of all festivals into a day of silent, sullen, and gloomy reserve, and a rigorous abstinence from every indulgence of good-humour and gaiety; and that, even after the Restoration of the King and the Church, this severe mode of celebrating the Sabbath was encouraged and retained. Perhaps they were right in some degree; and I will allow, that a line should be discreetly drawn between Pharisaical austerity and secular dissipation. But where, I would ask, can be the harm of making Sunday a day of cheerfulness? In its nature and constitution it is a festival. Many moral duties may be fulfilled in exercising the rational pleasures of society, and in the liberal gratifications of friendly intercourse and conversation. I am not for sending men to *Astley's Amphitheatre* on a Sunday's evening; but if, on a Sunday's evening, we should not stay at home to read a *Sermon*, innocent amusements may be found, not unsuitable to the character of the day, nor incompatible with the ideas of a serious mind. Your correspondent says, that Mr. Warton, in commenting on Milton, "seems to smell Calvinism in every thing." This is no wonder, when there is so much of a scent.

CANDIDUS.

SINGULAR HISTORY OF HENDIA, A MARONITE GIRL.

Extracted from VOLNEY's *Travels through Syria and Egypt, just published.* (See our Review, p. 906.)

ABOUT the year 1755, there was, in the neighbourhood of the Jesuit Missionaries, a Maronite girl, named Hendia, whose extraordinary mode of life began to attract the attention of the people. She fasted, wore the hair-cloth, possessed the gift of tears; and, in a word, had all the exterior of the ancient hermits, and soon acquired a similar reputation. Every body considered her as a model of piety, and many esteemed her a saint; from such a reputation to miracles the transition is very easy, and, in fact, it was soon reported that she worked miracles. To have a proper conception of the effects of this report, we must not forget that the state of men's minds, in Lebanon, is nearly the same as in the earliest ages. There were neither infidels, therefore, nor wits, nor even doubters. Hendia availed herself of this enthusiasm for the completion of her designs; and, imitating the conduct of her predecessors in the same career, she wished to become the foundress of a new order. In vain does the human heart endeavour to conceal its passions, they are invariably the same; nor does the conqueror differ from the monk; both are alike actuated by ambition and the lust of power; and the pride of pre-eminence displays itself even in the excess of humility. To build the convent, money was necessary; the foundress solicited the pious charity of her followers, whose contributions were so abundant as to enable her, in a few years, to erect two vast stone houses, which could not have cost less than one hundred and twenty thousand livres (five thousand pounds). They are called the Kourket, and are situated on the ridge of a hill, to the north-west of Antoura, having to the west a view of the sea, which is very near, and an extensive prospect to the south as far as the road of Bairout, which is four leagues distant. The Kourket soon filled with monks and nuns. The Patriarch for the time being was Director General; and other employments, of various kinds, were conferred on the different priests and candidates, to whom one of these houses was allotted. Every thing succeeded as well as could have been wished; it is true that many of the nuns died, but this was imputed to the air,

and the real cause was not easy to be discovered. Hendia had reigned over her little kingdom near twenty years, when an unforeseen accident threw every thing into confusion. A factor, travelling from Damascus to Bairout, in the summer, was overtaken by night near this convent; the gates were shut, the hour unseasonable; and, as he did not wish to give any trouble, he contented himself with a bed of straw, and laid himself down in the outer court, waiting the return of day. He had only slept a few hours, when a sudden noise of doors and bolts awaked him. From one of the doors came out three women, with spades and shovels in their hands; who were followed by two men, bearing a long white bundle, which appeared very heavy. They proceeded towards an adjoining piece of ground, full of stones and rubbish, where the men deposited their load, dug a hole into which they put it, and, covering it with earth, trod it down with their feet, after which they all returned to the house. The sight of men with nuns, and this bundle thus mysteriously buried by night, could not but furnish matter of reflection to the traveller. Astonishment at first kept him silent, but, to this, anxiety and fear soon succeeded; he, therefore, hastily set off for Bairout at break of day. In this town he was acquainted with a merchant, who, some months before, had placed two of his daughters in the Kourket, with a portion of about four hundred pounds. He went in search of him, still hesitating, yet burning with impatience to relate his adventure. They seated themselves cross-legged, the long pipe was lighted, and coffee brought. The merchant then proceeded to enquire of his visitor concerning his journey, who answered, he had passed the night near the Kourket. This produced fresh questions, to which he replied by further particulars, and, at length, no longer able to contain himself, whispered to his host what he had seen. The merchant was greatly surprised; the circumstance of burying the bundle alarmed him; and the more he considered it, the more his uneasiness increased. He knew that one of his daughters was ill, and could not but remark that a great many nuns died. Tormented with these thoughts, he knows not how either to admit or reject the dismal suspicions they occasion; he mounts his horse, and, accompanied by a friend, they repair together to the convent, where he asks to see his daughter.

He insists they shall be brought to him; this is angrily refused; and the more he persists, the more peremptory is the refusal, till his suspicions are converted into certainty. Leaving the convent in an agony of despair, he went to Dair-el-Kamar, and laid all the circumstances before Saad, Kiaya of Prince Youssef, chief of the mountain. The Kiaya was greatly astonished, and ordered a body of horse to accompany him, and, if refused admission, to force the convent. The Kadi took part with the merchant, and the affair was referred to the law; the ground where the bundle had been buried was opened, and a dead body found, which the unhappy father discovered to be that of his youngest daughter: the other was found confined in the convent, and almost dead: she revealed a scene of such abominable wickedness as makes human nature shudder, and to which she, like her sister, was about to fall a victim. The pretended saint being seized, acted her part with firmness; and a prosecution was commenced against the priests and the Patriarch. The enemies of the latter united to effect his ruin, in order to share his spoils; and he was suspended and deposed. The affair was removed to Rome in 1776, and the society *de propaganda*, on examination, discovered the most infamous scenes of debauchery, and the most horrible cruelties. It was proved that Hendia procured the death of the nuns, sometimes to get possession of their property, at others because they would not comply with her desires; that this infamous woman not only communicated, but even consecrated the host, and said mass; that she had holes under her bed, by which perfumes were introduced at the moment she pretended to be in extacy, and under the influence of the Holy Ghost; that she had a faction who cried her up, and published that she was the mother of God, returned upon earth, and a thousand other extravagancies. Notwithstanding this, she retained a party powerful enough to prevent the severe punishment she merited: she has been shut up in different convents, from whence she has frequently escaped. In 1783, she was present at the visitation of Antoura, and the brother of the Emir of the Druzes was desirous to give her her liberty. Numbers still believe in her sanctity; and, but for the accident of the traveller, her present enemies would not have doubted it. What must we think of reputations for piety, when they may

REMARKS on the whole Number of the Sacred Historical Designs of

RAPHAEL D'URBINO.

OF these valuable Designs the Seven called THE CARTOONS * OF RAPHAEL, which formed the choicest part of that great undertaking, are the only remains. These Seven, even in the decayed state they are now in, prove the superior genius of the Master; but require great attention to be able to relish such matchless performances. As their reputation is so firmly established throughout all Europe, it is needless to add to what has been already said by Authors of the most refined taste, and all true admirers of the art of design, with regard to the invention, or the great and noble expression of such a variety of characters, countenances, and most expressive attitudes, as they are differently affected, and properly engaged in every composition. And if they are seen without sensibility by the greater part, few will dare to own that they are not properly affected by performances which have received such universal applause.

The superior magnificence displayed by the great works conducted in the Vatican palace, with the beginning and forming of the vast design of St. Peter's by the Popes Julius II. and Leo X. which exceeded any of the sovereign princes in that age, and assisted to raise the arts to so great a height.

Whilst Raphael was engaged in the chambers of the Vatican, he also, with astonishing rapidity, formed all these designs, as well as the Seven which will be hereafter particularised. They then were sent to Flanders, to be copied in tapestry, which tapestries were not sent to Rome till several years after the decease of Raphael, and even in all probability were

not finished and sent there before the terrible sack of that city in the time of Clement VII, when Raphael's scholars were fled from thence, and none left to enquire after the original Cartoons, which lay neglected in the store-rooms of the manufactory. The great revolution also which followed in the Low Countries prevented their being noticed amidst the entire neglect of the works of Art. It was therefore a most fortunate circumstance that these Seven escaped the wreck of the others, which were torn in pieces, and remain dispersed as fragments in different collections. These Seven were purchased by Reubens for Charles I. and they have been so roughly handled from the first, that holes were pricked for the weavers to pounce the outlines, and other parts almost cut through in tracing also. In this state perhaps they as fortunately escaped the tale amongst the royal collection, by the disproportioned appraisement of these Seven at 300l.; and the nine pieces, being the Triumph of Julius Cæsar, by Andrea Mantegna, appraised at 1000l.

They seem to have been taken small notice of till King William built a gallery, purposely to receive them, at Hampton Court; whence they were moved †, on their suffering from damp, to the Queen's Palace. They are now at Windsor Castle, and open to public inspection.

It is also necessary to contradict the report of others remaining in France and elsewhere. It has been said, that some were torn in England, and made blinds for windows. That there were no more than these Seven in England can now be fully proved by drawings made according to their dates; a circumstance known to few. Had there been others, they also would have been copied. These

* To those who are unacquainted with Italy, or the Italian language, it is necessary to explain the derivation of the word CARTOONS, from the Italian expression *Cartoni*, *Carta*, paper, and *mi*, large; that is, many sheets of paper pasted on canvas, on which large designs are made, whether coloured or with chalks only; as one sees many at Rome, particularly by Domenichino, the size wanted to paint in the churches and palaces at Rome and elsewhere. Those by Andrea Mantegna, which are at Hampton Court, were made for paintings in the old ducal palace at Mantua.

† See our vol. XXXIV. p. 42. EDIT.

‡ The copies by J. Clein are pasted on linen, and were found in the same old bureau which came from Kensington; that also contained the invaluable volume of Leonardo da Vinci, four pocket-books of Parmegiano, and other valuable drawings; out of which were also taken those portraits by Holbein, which Queen Caroline had framed, to adorn a cabinet at Kensington, since taken out of the frames, and forming two volumes in his Majesty's Collection of Drawings.—Mr. Dalton, since the discovery of the volume of Leonardo da Vinci, has twice visited the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and finds that the whole of his anatomical studies, mentioned by Giorgio Vasari, are contained in this volume, besides other studies, with MS. on the reverse. When purchased, and how restored to the Crown, is not known, only that in the troubles of King Charles Lord Arundel had it with him in Flanders, and there Hollar etched many of the caricatures dated from Antwerp.

drawings are highly finished with a pen, and on a much larger scale than those engraved by Dorigny; the characters of the heads better imitated. The size of the largest drawings, where they are going to sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, is 3 feet 9 inches and an half long, and 2 feet 3 inches and a quarter broad. Under that of Ananias struck dead is written, "Raphael d'Urbino in.; 1. Clein fec.; ANNO 1646 *." At the bottom also of the drawing of Christ giving his Charge to St. Peter and the Apostles is written "18 Julv 1640." Elimas the Sorcerer struck blind, at the bottom of the pedestal under St. Paul,

"Incepi

MAI 4

1645."

The Going to sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas is without a name, but dated "1640."

Of the small drawings made by Raphael for Marc Antonio, Silvester di Ravenna, and others, to engrave, a few are remaining. Two are in the royal collection, Elimas the Sorcerer struck blind, and the Miraculous Draught of Fishes.

Those who are acquainted with the works and with the history of Raphael, must know the great assistance he received from his scholars, who laboured under him in the conducting of the vast number of his works; particularly Julio Romano, who assisted in the paintings of the Cupid and Psyche, in the Little Farnese, formerly the Ghigia; and the whole of the Sala Costantina in the Vatican, except two figures after the designs of Raphael; and, with others, assisted in the number of Scripture subjects painted also in fresco, in what is called La Loggia del Vaticano. They have also assisted in these Cartoons: but the whole of the inventions must be attributed to Raphael alone; and most of the heads are clearly seen to be by his hand.

The undertaking by Mr. Dalton was not a small one; who made drawings from all those tapestries of which the original designs had perished. They were hung up in a great chamber in the Vatican palace, by the order of Cardinal

Valenti, prime minister of Benedict XIV. Mr. Dalton afterwards going into Sicily, and there meeting accidentally Lord Charlemont and his company, went with them into Greece and Egypt; and, on his return to England, that Grecian and Egyptian publication delayed this after Raphael; yet he etched the following six:

1. The Birth of Christ, and the Adoration of the Shepherds.
2. Presentation in the Temple.
3. Resurrection of Christ, a very large design.
4. Supper at Emmaus.
5. Descent of the Holy Ghost.
6. Stoning of St. Stephen.

These plates have lain by for several years, in a manner forgotten, by the immense number of other publications; but particularly by Mr. Dalton's engagements with Sig. F. Bartolozzi, and bringing him over to England, and by that means enriching this country with so great an Artist.

The above-mentioned six plates are in good order; and more prints may be taken off on a tolerable number being bespoke. — The few first printed are sold.

With regard to the remaining subjects of which Drawings were made, it is necessary to give a description of them, to satisfy the curiosity of the publick.

Adoration of the Wife Men; which all the Italian painters represent as three kings, with all their grand suite; a very large composition.

Three separate pieces of the Murder of the Innocents. That subject, engraved by Marc Antonio; is in one piece; a very different composition from these three, which are most painful representations; Mr. Dalton having traced off some of the heads from the tapestries, which strike him with horror to look at.

The Ascension of Christ.

Conversion of St. Paul.

A small one, Christ relieving the Souls out of Purgatory. This is no way worthy of Raphael's name.

All these have been poorly etched at Rome, so as to give an idea of the composition only, without the least imitation

* In Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 144, in the Life of Francis Cleyn; it is said, that, at his return from Copenhagen, he went to assist at the manufactory at Mortlake, towards the conducting of which the King had given two thousand pounds to Sir Francis Crane; and five of the Cartoons were sent thither to be copied by him in tapestry. — But Francis Cleyn it could not be, nor his eldest son, also Francis, born in the year 1625, who died and was buried at Covent Garden Oct. 21, 1650; if any of that family, it must be the youngest son, John, who, when these drawings were made, was a youth, not arrived to manhood, according to the age of Francis his eldest, and the date of these drawings.

of the great expression of the characters of the heads.

The whole series of these tapestries, by their unequal lengths, seem to have been first designed to adorn apartments in the Vatican. They are hung out annually, for some days before and at the festival of the Corpus Domini, when the artists were engaged in making sketches of different parts, particularly Carlo Maratti, who almost adored the works of Raphael, amongst whose drawings one sees a great number of studies from these tapestries.

The criticism is just with regard to the smallness of the boats in the Miraculous Draught of Fishes.

The character of the heads, particularly St. Peter's, is most expressive.

The twisted columns, ornamented with boys, and vine-branches with bunches of grapes, where Peter and John heal the cripple at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple at Jerusalem, can never be admitted in that kind of sculpture, being only proper for a portico to a Temple of Bacchus.

In all these compositions, Raphael has been left to the full flow of his own imagination, without spoiling the uniformity of his story, by making compliments to princes, or of his friends and patrons, as has happened in some of his most admired pieces in other respects. This appears in the Transfiguration, where two portraits, one in a clerical habit, are placed on one side of the three Apostles, who are prostrate on the Mount. They are both kneeling, but one would wish them both rubbed out. In the lower part of the picture the other Disciples are employed about the Possessed, and pointing to Christ above the Mount, suspended between Moses and Elias, from whom alone he must expect that relief which they were not able to give.

And in the wonderful performance of Heliodorus plundering the Temple, the introducing Julius II, brought on mens' shoulders, in his chair of state, as spectator to this story, like a vision to him, is a high-strained compliment to that spirited and warlike Pope.

The Attila prevented from the Destruction of Rome, by the extraordinary vision of the Saints Peter and Paul, when St. Leo meets him in his pontifical state, also when the Saracen prisoners are brought before him, no way spoil the uniformity of those compositions, as Leo X's portrait may be used for that of the Saint; of which they know nothing. In that most astonishing performance

called "L'Incendio del Borgo di San Pietro," the Fire of the Suburbs of St. Peter, where the Saint Pope is at a distance, and does not in the least interrupt the matchless design of the painter, as not only every groupe but every single figure expresses, in the highest degree, the terror, hurry, confusion, and distress, occasioned by such a conflagration, without the spectator's paying the least regard to the legend.

The Bolsena Miracle, the Pope's Portrait, is of no consequence; nor is the Assemblage of Theologians, Philosophers, and Poets, in all different Ages. He might, in such works of fancy, where no story is told, introduce whom he pleased to compliment amongst his ingenious friends, as he has done in the Sacred Doctors, School of Athens, where is his own portrait, Pietro Perugino, and others, also others of poets in the Mount Parnassus.

Yours, &c. R. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 28.

HAVING seen in your Magazine for July an account of the late Sir Richard Jebb, in some respects accurate, but in others false and depreciating; I am induced to trouble you with the following brief sketch of his life, for the truth of which I can vouch, and whose publication may probably be not unacceptable to some of your readers.

Sir Richard was born in the year 1729. He was the eldest son of Dr. Samuel Jebb, a physician eminent for professional skill, and for profoundness of literature. Of the former, his receipts are some proof; they amounted to 800l. a year; no contemptible income for a country practitioner: and the works he has left behind him will prove his learning, if not his genius. He was the author of a History, in Latin, of Mary Queen of Scots; and the editor of the "Orations of Aristides," and of the "Life of Roger Bacon;" he also engaged in controversy. He was the particular friend of, and in some measure patronised by, Dr. Mead. His eldest son was very early in life destined to that profession which he pursued with such distinguished success. His education was more liberal than that of a *common school* one. He was sent to Cambridge, where indeed the prudence of a father, anxious for his adherence to those lessons of morality and economy in which he had to carefully instruct him, did not long continue him. But his own learning and discernment enabled him to

make his son an ample compensation for the loss of academical instruction. Under his keen and watchful eye he pursued his medical studies in London, and not in Scotland nor Holland, countries which he never saw.

He very early began his physical career, and with considerable more éclat than your former correspondent is willing to allow. It appears a wilful error to place him in a second story, when the house and situation are so truly described. The apartments were elegant, and upon the first floor. He very speedily occupied a house in Palace-yard; and, *unlike* most other beginners, was but a short time on the ground. Nor was the maintenance of an equipage any sacrifice of prudence to vanity; his profits at this period, I can assert, amounted annually to 500l. From this time his rise was great and rapid, and was certainly owing as much to merit as to fortune. Very early in his outset, and in some very material cases, he differed essentially from some old and established practitioners; and, with a pertinacity which a perfect confidence in the rectitude of his opinion could alone justify, he persevered, and the recovery of his patients procured him a reputation justly won by his sagacity and boldness. The recovery of the Duke of Gloucester from two dangerous illnesses established him on a footing of very singular favour with the Royal Family; and, whatever ignorance or envy may say to the contrary, the re-establishment of the Duke was principally owing to the skill of Sir Richard. I have it from indisputable authority, that, upon Sir Richard's arrival in Italy, he found the situation of his Highness to be of a most alarming nature, and that a total alteration of the treatment of the disorder was Sir Richard's first step. However, the uncommon gratitude of his Royal Highness, and of the other branches of the Royal Family, are the most unequivocal proofs of the reality of his services. Upon his return he was presented with a very noble douceur; was created a baronet, chiefly by the interest of the Duke, who defrayed the customary expences; was constituted physician extraordinary to the King, and promised advancement to a higher post on the first vacancy; a promise which was fulfilled on the death of Sir Edward Wilmot, to whom he succeeded as first physician in ordinary. He had, indeed, for some time been the first in confidence at St. James's. Many years before this period, his Majesty be-

ing indisposed, desired Jebb to be sent for; and when he was told that it was the etiquette to employ the physician in ordinary, the monarch hastily replied, "Don't tell me of your ordinaries or extraordinary. I *will* have Jebb." This favour he never forfeited; in all cases of danger recourse was had to him; and last summer he was earnestly solicited to repair to the Duke of Cumberland at Spa; but the delicate state of his own health obliged him to refuse. His emoluments undoubtedly were as great as have been stated; and still stronger proofs of the high esteem he was held in by his patients could be given than the largeness of his fees; the greatest part of his pictures, books, and plate, were returns of gratitude for his uncommon services. In his treatment of his patients, the sincerity and warmth of his disposition, together with a very laudable anxiety for the success of, and of course for a rigid adherence to, his prescriptions, without doubt frequently made him hasty and rough. The ridiculous anecdote, however, on this head, mentioned in your former Magazine, I have heard related a hundred times, and of a hundred people; and what is told of so many is probably true of none. That this open manner, however, was ill-relished by his patients, I am by no means certain; to many, I am sure, it must be preferable to the affected and unruddied complacency of a canting flatterer; the nauseous sweetness of manna is more disgusting to the palate than the pungent strength of a dose of salts. For the trick of his profession indeed he had a most sovereign contempt; he disdained to puff himself into business; he ridiculed the parade of a big wig and a full-trimmed coat; and he resigned to apothecaries and nurses the contemptible and disgusting arts of lying, flattery, and pernicious indolence. This behaviour, however, was by no means the consequence of an unfeeling disposition; few felt more for their patients; and, when at the head of his profession, he evinced as much solicitude for the recovery of an humble mechanic, whose thanks were the only rewards he could expect, as for the opulent peer, or even for Royalty itself. The most exalted merit could never be shielded from the shafts of malice. The boldness of Sir Richard, in frequently deserting the beaten track, and attempting a shorter, and sometimes a contrary road, procured him from some the character of precipitate and obstinate; but the e-

went justified him, and completely refuted their calumny. On the late dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales, the envenomed tongues of many idle gossips were employed in decrying the treatment of his Highness; but, luckily for Sir Richard, the event proved his sagacity, and silenced their malevolence.

His private life is of less consequence to the world than his medical one. In the former, however, he was strict and punctilious in his principles, sincere, benevolent, and generous; in his resentments warm, and frequently capricious. As a physician, his fame is celebrated by more glorious records than pompous publications of theoretical improvements; it is celebrated by thousands of living witnesses, preserved by his assiduity and skill. And, while it is acknowledged that he was peculiarly lucky in ascertaining those symptoms which were to give a denomination to the disorder, it cannot fairly be said that he was useless to posterity. His habits, his health, and his occupations, rendered him unfit for literary labours; but the volumes of future medical writers will probably be much indebted for their merit to the oral communications of Sir Richard Jebb.

In the beginning of the year 1776 he determined to decline business totally; he accordingly told his house in town, but soon finding that inactivity might be as prejudicial to him as incessant occupation, he again engaged in business, but with more selection and caution than formerly. His constitution daily declined, till at length he sunk under a fever, in some measure occasioned by a laborious and anxious attendance on the Princess Royal at Windsor. He was taken ill there on Saturday the 23d of June, and on the 28th he was removed to his house in Lamb's Conduit Place, where he died on the morning of the 4th of July, in the 58th year of his age. His remains are deposited in the cloisters at the Abbey, where a monument is to be erected to his memory. Sir Richard was never married; he has left one brother, and a numerous collateral kindred, most of whom are in respectable, and many in opulent, situations. He was nephew of the late Dr. Jebb, Dean of Cashell, and first cousin of the late Dr. John Jebb, of the present Bishop of Gloucester, and of his brother Dr. Hallifax, physician to the Prince of Wales.

His property was undoubtedly less than it might have been, but still it was considerable. So far from there being a

necessity of selling the whole of it, his seat of Trent Place remains unincumbered to his residuary legatee, Mr. Jebb of Lincoln's Inn; and for this seat the sum of 11,000 guineas was offered and refused. I had forgot to mention that this estate was no reward from the King for Sir Richard's services; or, if it was, Sir Richard was determined not to be outdone in generosity, but made his Majesty a present of 5000l. for the timber, and 1000l. a year for the land.

To his brother, Sir Richard bequeathed 2000l. and 300l. a year for life; to his niece, the only child of a deceased brother, whose education he superintended, but who never lived with him, 5000l. There was another legacy of 500l. and some of 100l. Mr. Jebb of Lincoln's Inn, the eldest grandson of his eldest uncle, as residuary legatee, inherits the bulk of his fortune; this residue will be considerable, the whole of Sir Richard's property amounting, it is imagined, to 35,000l.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 25.

SINCE the universe is a system of contrarieties wonderfully reconciled; or, as ARISTOTLE says, in his book ΠΕΡΙ ΚΟΣΜΟΥ, c. 10. Τὴν τῶν ὅλων συστάσιν, οὐρανὸν γῆν, καὶ γῆν, τὰ τε συμπαιὸς κόσμῳ, δια τῆς τῶν ἐναντιωθῶν ἀρχῶν κρείττης μιᾶς δικοσμοῦσιν ἀρμονία, "one harmony, by the mixture of the most contrary principles, has beautifully arranged the constitution of all things taken together, I mean of heaven, earth, and the whole world," it will not appear extraordinary that MAN, the epitome of the world, should be of a character so mixed, that "nil fuit unquam tam dispar sibi." In the human mind are found principles diametrically opposite; for, if a spirit of ACTIVITY be man's characteristic, a love of ease or INDOLENCE is, in its turn, not less predominant, where education has not directed the thoughts to liberal pursuits, or where immediate necessity does not require that natural wants should be satisfied. The inhabitants of uncivilised nations divide their time between hunting for food and reclining in the most supine idleness: it is thus the original people of North America spend their days; and thus too the natives of those islands, which COOLUMBUS first discovered, were accustomed to live. The means by which Europeans have endeavoured to amend the inveterate indolence of the Old Americans,

ricans, have tended rather to the extirpation of the species, than to the improvement of manners; for to this day, an uncivilised American would prefer death by famine to the labour of agriculture. Even in our own country, the rudest of the people will avoid work as the greatest of evils: the "penuria edendi," the "male-suada fames et turpis egestas," the "crepitans ac dentibus albus," are not so horrible to those wretches, who are a disgrace to civil community, as the apprehensions of industrious labour for a more reputable and comfortable support. Perhaps in ranks somewhat higher than the dregs of the people, INDOLENCE is suffered to prevail over the mind more than is salutary for health, opulence, wisdom, or virtue. Perhaps with too much justice we may apply in general the words of Euripides,

Τα χρεὶ' ἐπιγὰμίζα καὶ γυναισκόμοι,
Οὐκ ἐκπύμῃ δ', οἱ μὲν ΑΡΓΙΑΣ ὄντο,
&c. Eur. Hipp.

The effects of an indolent habit will extend not only to the obstruction of bodily exertion, but to the extinction of humane feelings: so fatal is the lethargy of indolence. The doctrines of EPICURUS were particularly objectionable on this account; they lulled men into a state of indifference to concerns of the most important nature; hence, with respect to religion, come LUCRETIIUS's "Impia Elementa," and hence the unnatural insensibility to others' woe, expressed in the famous lines,

Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis
E terrâ magnum alterius spectâre laborem.
Lucret. B. ii.

To the same evil principle is to be ascribed that false idea of rural happiness contained in these lines:

Neque ille
Aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit ha-
benti. Virg. G. ii. 499.

(for however partial we may be to Virgil, yet it must be confessed, that either with a view of closely imitating Lucretius, or with a design of gratifying his patron Mæcenas, an avowed Epicurean, the poet meant to insinuate, that Epicurean indifference was among the pleasures of a wise man in retirement). When the baneful influence of this selfish philosophy had pervaded not only the couriers but citizens of Rome, the generous swell of sympathy was suppressed, the source of public spirit was poisoned, the ardour of patriotism was ex-

tinguished, the bonds of private and public virtue were broken. Degenerate from the vigour and magnanimity which had raised them from obscurity to the glory of universal empire, the Romans in their turn became the prey of Northern hords more valiant and heroic than themselves. From the fate of Rome, *moniti meliora sequamur*.

The language of DEMOSTHENES to the people of Athens, in the decline of that republic, was perpetually to this effect, Πό' ὦν, ὡ ἀνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ποῦς ἔστιν ΙΠΡΑΞΕΤΕ; and yet, with all their *ῥαθυμία* and *βραδύτης*, in executing measures for national welfare, they were of a busy and curious temper, and were accustomed eagerly *παρασώβας κατὰ τὴν Ἀγορὰν, ΑΙΕΤΕΤΑΙ ΤΙ ΚΑΙΝΟΝ*; a stronger proof of activity and indolence combined in the same character cannot be given.

But, notwithstanding INDOLENCE is so predominant a characteristick of man, few professed writers on morality place man's disposition to immoderate ease among his other vicious tendencies. Is it because the love of ease is generally not considered as a vice? or does it escape the notice of moralists that our species have this imbecillity? The Stoics indeed perpetually inculcate their doctrine, that man is born for action: the CHOICE OF HERCULES, related by SOCRATES, and the general tenour of Socratic Philosophy, as taught in the works of XENOPHON, are more directly pointed against sloth: still, however, we do not find that either Stoics, Socratics, Academics, or Peripatetics, have enumerated INDOLENCE in the catalogue of human frailties, to the influence of which man is no less exposed than he is to the power of any passion. If the passions are admitted to act on the mind as the elements on the sea, INDOLENCE may with equal propriety be said to operate as a calm of too long continuance. To know exactly what proportion of labour the mind can vigorously endure, and how much repose may be necessary for the renovation of its powers, requires judicious attention to the strength or debility with which our mental faculties may happen to be endued. It sometimes happens that restless anxiety prompts us to exertions beyond our strength: but, for one example of unwearied industry, may be seen a hundred instances of persons, whose choice would lead them to devote the greater part of their lives to supine INDOLENCE. With all his paradoxes and absurd notions of education, which

are jumbled together in his EMILE, ROUSSEAU had nevertheless a considerable knowledge of human nature. It is remarkable, that he has mentioned INDOLENCE among the allurements by which men of a middle age are captivated. He says in effect, that at ten we are led by a bauble, at twenty by a mistress, at thirty by Indolence, at forty by ambition, at fifty by avarice. His observation is novel, but true: so true, that we wonder at the silence of our most respectable philosophers on this part of the human character.

In that instructive school of virtuous discipline, no less than rich treasure of poetic imagery, THE FAIRY QUEEN, among the vices, which are called the six counsellors of Lucifera, IDLENESS is first mentioned, and aptly described:

The first, that all the rest did guye,
Was sluggish IDLENESS, the nourish of sin;
Upon a slouthfull as he chose to ryde.

Fairy Queen, b. I. c. iv. st. 18.

Of Devotion he had little care
Still drown'd in sleep, and most of his daies
dodd:

Scarce could he once uphold his heavie hedd,
To looken whether it were night or day.

St. 19.

The poet shews his observation of mankind in thus pointing out sloth as a vice to which man is particularly exposed.

HORACE, in his Ethic Epistle, l. I. 2. does not forget to censure Indolence as the vice most prevalent at that time among the noble youths of Rome:

Nos numerus sumus, et fruges consumere nati,

Sponsi Peneiopes, Nehulones, Alcinoique
In cunctis curandâ plus æquo operata juventus,
Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, et
Ad strepitum citharæ cessantem ducere curam.

The many passages in Scripture which strongly note, and severely reprove, INDOLENCE, will immediately occur to every one who has imbibed the salutary lessons of Holy Writ. And though our Divines do not often enough inculcate this truth, that Industry is the law of our nature, and therefore part of our religion; yet, without doubt, many admirable discourses against Idleness will at once be recollected. To the Scholar, however, may be acceptable the following lines of PHILEMON, since they are applicable to our subject, and contain so much good sense, that ease, elegance, and suavity of diction, are their lowest recommendation:

Ω ΚΛΕΟΝ, παυσαι φλυαρεῖν· οὐκ ἐκίχης
το μαθητῆν,

Ἀντιπαύρητος σιαυὶς τοῖς βίον λησθ' ποιῶν.
Οὐκ ἔστι ναυαγός, αἰ μὴ γῆς λαβήσῃ φε-
ρομένοις, [γῆς
Οὐποῖ' αἰ σώσειν αὐτόν· εἴ' ἀνθρ' πῆγῃς γῆ-
Μη ὁ τεχνὴν μάθων, δυνάτ' αἰ ἀσφαλῶς
ζῇ τοῖς βίον. [απολλοῦσαι.

Ἀλλὰ χρηματ' εἰν ἡμῖν—ἀγὲ ταχὺς
Κτηματὰ, οἰκίαν—Τυχῆς δὲ μείζω βολὰς ἐν
ἀγροῖς; [εἶναι;

Ὅτι τοῖς ἐυτοχοῖς τίθῃσι πλοῦχον ἐκ τῆς αὐ-
Ἀλλ' ἱταῖροι, καὶ φίλοι σοὶ καὶ συνήθεις
ἢ Δία [φίλων.

Ἐραστοῖς ἐπιστοῖσιν—Εὐχῇ μὴ λαθεῖν τείραν
Εἰ δὲ μή, γινώσκ' σιαυὸς ἄλλο μὴδὲ πλοῦχ
σικεῖ.

O CLEON! cease from trifling: if to learn
You are still slothful, in the end you'll make
Your life without resources of your own:
For neither can the ship-wreck'd mariner
Be saved, unless he grasp and catch the shore;
Nor can the man, born poor, in safety live,
Unless he learn to exercise some art.

True; but I have money—That is soon
consumed. [know.
I have lands and houses—Do you then not
How Fortune changes, making him to-
morrow

A beggar, who to-day in affluence lived?
Your old companions, kinsmen, friends, for-
sooth

Will raise you a supply in time of need!
Pray never to make trial of your friends;
Learn to assist yourself, or you will find
Yourself a shadow, cypher, scorn of men.

Yours, &c. H. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

SEEING in the public papers the fol-
lowing paragraph relating to the
timber in the New Forest, I could not
refrain from troubling you with a few
reflections on that important subject:

"The quantity of *bolly* and *white-born*, which is suffered to grow, in order to feed the deer, is *one cause why there is not a proper succession of oaks*. It will certainly be infinitely the most advantageous to this country to employ some skilful men immediately to plant all the vacant spots. A considerable part of the forest is a *loose black sand*; this is not the most favourable soil for oaks, but it is very proper for the growth of Scotch and spruce firs, the larch and birch-trees. And it is very probable, that when the firs shall have made a good shelter, *oaks may then be planted to great advantage*."

I am much surprised to see it asserted, that *the quantity of bolly and white-born in the Forest hath been one cause why there is not a proper succession of oaks*, as I have good authority to aver, that the forests and chase near Portsmouth would regularly

regularly produce more than sufficient to furnish that arsenal, if they were properly managed, and the bushes strictly preserved; for, under bushes where the grass is prevented covering the ground, so as to hinder the seeds from forcing their roots downward, oaks and other trees spring from the earth; and by bushes the tender plants are preserved from the brouzing of cattle, which is inevitable destruction to young trees. Acorns never grow on the turf, unless buried by the rooks or mice; and when they rise there naked, are constantly cropped by the cattle. I am sorry to say, that our descendants will have great reason to complain of the little care which hath been taken of these tutelar groves, destined by situation for a constant and perpetual supply to our principal naval magazine.

As to the *planting of oaks*, it may be observed, that the fleets of England have hitherto been built entirely with timber nursed up by bushes, and defended by them; and I greatly doubt whether a single *planted oak* was ever carried into the dock-yard for the purpose of ship-building. Transplanted oaks (as I have before remarked, vol. LV. p. 109), scarcely ever make thriving trees: the tap-root, which is destroyed in moving, seems to be necessary toward enlarging and extending the plant to its fullest size; but whoever chooses to transplant these trees would do well to set some acorns among them; posterity would thank him for it. Another material objection to the planting of oaks in wastes, unprotected by bushes, is, that however they may be guarded by the care of the first planters, they require so many renewals of fences, and probably of guardians, that they would have little chance, before they were neglected, of arriving at a height sufficient to withstand the injurious attacks of cattle, especially when we consider how difficult it would be to preserve the fences from the peculiarly lawless disposition of cottagers inhabiting the borders of forests. The only certain method, consequently, to have a succession of timber, is, where there are bushes, to scatter acorns among them; and, where there are not these natural defences, every endeavour will be frustrated, unless haws and sloes are sown at the same time. Firs, larches, and birch-trees, are undoubtedly proper for a *low black sand*; but if oaks could ever be induced to grow on this soil, the timber would be what workmen call *shaly*, and

fit only for fuel.

I have been informed by experienced dealers in timber, that if the owners of woods were to sell their oaks at the most profitable time, no tree would ever be suffered to grow large enough for a ship of war. Thriving timber, while vigorous, increases in value, say they, 10 or 15 *per cent.* in a year; but the progress is to gradually slackened, that, before it totally stops, the annual growth decreases two or three *per cent.* so that the profitable time to cut timber is, when the growth ceases to exceed the interest of money, which is long before it attains a size proper for the navy. Is it not a melancholy and alarming reflection, that materials for our wooden walls, the great national defence, should precariously depend on the negligence or caprice of the landholders, aided only by minorities, and suits in Chancery? Now this must be the case if all our public forests should be converted into private property.

If timber for the navy could be purchased with certainty abroad when wanted, and of equal value, English oak would not be so inestimable, and so absolutely necessary to preserve the superiority of our fleet; but the trial of foreign timber a few years ago plainly proved it to be so infinitely inferior to our own, that the most experienced ship-builders very properly condemned it to the fire.

Notwithstanding our enthusiasm for trees, it must be owned, that it would be happy for this country were it in such a high state of cultivation as to be obliged to procure from abroad all its timber in exchange for our corn and manufactures, provided we leave as sacred proper districts for ship-timber, and allow in pastures some trees to shelter cattle. Agriculture always indeed increases with the prosperity of a people; and in that light it is pleasing to see the plough and the scythe gaining ground on the woods.

*Iratus sylvam decessit arator,
Et nemora evertit multos ignava per annos.*

At the same time, it is highly requisite to hinder such a destruction of timber as would prevent an ample supply for the navy. Our forests, therefore, originally preserved and extended by the rage for the chase which possessed our Norman and succeeding tyrants, have not been *deserts sale*, but have eventually become of great national benefit, by proving nurseries for ship-timber.

Yours, &c. T. H. W.
Digitized by Google Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 22.

IF you ask a countryman in the South-west part of the kingdom to dine, he objects to any kind of game which comes to your table, and says, in his provincial dialect, *I never eat hollow fowl*; under which term he includes hares and rabbits, as well as wild fowl, and every kind of poultry. It is in vain to enquire whence this dislike proceeds, for he can tell you no more, than that he derives it from his father. *Cæsar*, it is very remarkable, describes the inhabitants of this country as having exactly the same prejudice. *They esteemed it (says he) a crime to eat hares, poultry, or geese; they kept them nevertheless for amusement.* "Leporem, et gallinam, et anserem gustare fas non putant: hæc tamen alunt, animi voluptatisque causa." *De Bell. Gall. lib. 5. c. 10.* Had the generosity of our people been descendants of the Britons whom *Cæsar* encountered, there would have been then little difficulty in accounting for this superstition, as it might reasonably be supposed to be the remains of a Druidical inhibition continued to this time. But history allows of no such solution; for the Saxons found the Southern end of our island, deserted by the Romans and ravaged by the Picts, in such a state of desolation, that, so far from adopting the customs of the few surviving natives, they gave new names to the rivers and mountains, and even to the villages and cities. Now we have the authority of *Cæsar* for asserting, that the Germans, from whom our Saxon ancestors are descended, had no connection with the Druids, but that they had religious rites and ceremonies of their own*. Whether this injunction might have been part of the religion of the Germans, as *Tacitus* is silent on the subject, cannot now, I think, be ascertained. But what could induce the legislators of two distinct nations to forbid a food so obvious, delicate, and wholesome? And yet it is not easy to imagine that the Saxons would, after their arrival here, impose such an unmeaning restraint on themselves.

There is, however, an abstinence from some of these animals as to food still more inexplicable. It is well-known to sports-

men, that spaniels refuse to eat the bones of pheasants, partridges, and wild fowl, though they hunt them naturally: they reject also the bones of the woodcock, which bird they must be trained to flush. Is this antipathy dictated by instinct, or does it arise from being domesticated?

Yours, &c. T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 3.

THE Abbé Mann, in his account of Lord Montague's reconciliation to the Church of Rome, makes his Lordship declare, "that it had been no conviction of the truth of the Protestant religion which had made him take that step (i. e. the abandoning of the Romish religion), but, on the contrary, *what his Lordship termed* the vilest of motives; to wit, Libertinism, both in faith and morals, Ambition, and Interest."

You will observe, it is not the Abbé who speaks of the Protestant religion as fittest for those who have neither faith nor morals; they are the words of Lord M. I will not dispute their having been used by his Lordship at the time; the Abbé is too respectable to allow a doubt of his veracity; but let us just consider the three reasons assigned by Lord M. for his *first* conversion.

1. *Libertinism in faith and morals.*

Does a man who is a libertine quit a religion in which he can have absolution for all offences, from his Priest, or the Pope, as often as he pleases, to embrace one which tells him, that, without sincere repentance and reformation of his life, those offences cannot be pardoned? What is such a man to get by such a change?

2. *Ambition.* I never heard that Lord M. solicited any public employment, or that he ever distinguished himself as a speaker, or even attempted it, in the House of Lords, where his renunciation enabled him to take his seat, and where, if he had ambition, was the opportunity of putting himself in the way to gratify it.

3. *Interest.* The last observation applies to this head. It would be too ridiculous to suppose his Lordship could mean a reduction of those taxes which our law subjects a Roman Catholic to, but which the mildness of those who execute the laws seldom exacts.

The Abbé says, *he* never spoke a word of religion to Lord M. till the 7th of April; nor did *he* ever hear that his Lordship was frequented by any other

* "Germani multum ab hac consuetudine (Gallorum) differunt. Nam neque Druides habent, qui rebus divinis præsent; neque sacrificiis student." *De Bell. Gall. l. VI. c. 19.*

of the Catholic clergy; but he adds, that Lord M. had services performed for the souls of his ancestors, and sent presents to religious communities. Could these things have been done without some conversation with priests? The Abbé mentions "the Rev. Mr. Plunkett's *affiduity with him, both day and night, till after he expired.*"

The Abbé has not told us whether Lord M. was received into the bosom of the church with all those *charitable ceremonies* which distinguish that philanthropic body; but he has favoured us with his own elucidation of the doctrine of transubstantiation.

Our Divines have so often, and so fully, expressed the absurdity of that doctrine, and of taking those words of our Saviour, *This is my body*, &c. literally, any more than those in which he calls himself *a door*, or *a vine*, that I will not take up your time by saying any thing more about it; and indeed I do not wish your book to be a vehicle for controversial divinity. I must, however, beg leave to add, that if the dying Lord could understand the learned Abbé's explication, I think he must have been quicker of apprehension than most men in health and spirits are. All I can comprehend from it is, that when we are eating our dinner, and fancy we have a good surloin of beef before us, we are so ignorant of what *body or matter really is*, that we do not really know whether we are eating beef, mutton, or fish.

With every respect for the Abbé's talents, politeness, and every other good quality which he is known to possess, I, who am a Protestant on conviction, not from principles of *Libertinism*, *Ambition*, or *Interest*, cannot think that this covert attack on our profession, in our own country, ought to be passed wholly without notice. At the same time I hope I possess that philanthropy which the Abbé so justly commends; sure I am, that I am not one of those "who deal damnation found the land" on all such as differ from me in opinion; and on every subject but religion I heartily hope you will be favoured with a continuance of the Abbé's correspondence. S. H.

P. S. I have heard, but cannot vouch the truth of it, that, not many weeks before Lord Montague's death, he was at Lord Torrington's table at Brussels (and I mention this name, as it may lead to a confirmation or confutation of the story), and averred the sincerity of his conversion from Popery.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

I AM much obliged by the hint in your *Index Indicatorius* of August last.—The Abbé's narration makes the *Queries* I sent you less necessary; and I rather think they will now appear in a better form as *Observations on the Abbé's Account*.

I join most sincerely with your correspondent the Traveller's remark, that the Abbé, as a proof of his impartiality, ought to give us an account of the Lady mentioned. The Abbé's life would certainly be curious; and, if it *ne blesse point son amour propre*, we may probably have it.

The Abbé informs us, that a gentleman of rank and fortune waited on him, to desire him to come to Lord Montague. Had the Abbé no application prior by a confidential servant of Lord M's?—M. Abbé observes, in the beginning of the narration, that he found Lord M. with as great presence and liberty of mind as he had ever seen him for three years that he had had the *honour* of his *acquaintance*; and in the close of the narration he informs us, that he had frequently met Lord M. in company, but never was within his doors, nor never spoke to him on religion. This is extraordinary; for certainly the latter description doth not warrant even calling Lord M. his acquaintance; but a very respectable Lady assured the Writer, that she had often heard Lord M. mention Abbé Mann.—With regard to what the Abbé says of the noble Lord's great presence and liberty of mind, he must have some purpose to serve in asserting it; and we need not search far to find it. The Abbé well knew Lord M. was a weak man, and never collected; and if the Abbé had had more regard to the noble Lord's character than any other motive, he would have been happy to lessen his infamy at the expence of his understanding.

As M. Abbé may possibly have omitted, from his zeal, the exact words that first passed, the writer begs M. Abbé would recollect whether Lord M., on the Abbé's arrival, did not make use of the following expressions: "When my father was on his death-bed, he *made me* promise, that when I came into a similar situation I *would declare* that I *changed* my religion *not from principle, but interest*;" and then, turning to Lady M., "I leave you to judge if it was so?"—

* The noble Lord got a pension of 1000*l.* per annum, &c.

On which Lady M. fainted away; a plain proof that that declaration was unexpected. The Writer begs leave to observe, that the facts he mentions he had from a friend of the family, a short time after Lord M's funeral.

M. Abbé informs us, that a Rt. Hon. Person reminded Lord M. of his disbelief of the doctrine of transubstantiation. Did M. Abbé never hear of a conversation that passed between Lord T. and Lord M. a few weeks before Lord M's death, in which the former, having asserted he had seldom heard of any one that had renounced the errors of the Romish Church but at the point of death returned to it, if the priest got at him. Lord M. was exceeding angry; said it was an insult both to his *honour* and *understanding*; and desired Lord T. to quit his house.

M. Abbé also will be so good as to recollect whether Lord M. did not send many miles to fetch a Protestant clergyman; and whether Mr. Plunkett did not, at Lord M's request, give him the sacrament in both kinds.

M. Abbé would do well to consider, before he boasts of universal philanthropy, whether his conduct, and that of his brethren concerned in the affairs of Lord's Gormanstone and Montague, are consistent with such declaration. The present Lord M. is a young gentleman of about eighteen years of age, educated at Winchester. He is in England; and I hope his family will not be weak enough, considering his peculiar situation, to advise his going abroad at present. If the advice M. Abbé and the other priests gave had been followed, he would have been at present completing his studies at Douay; where, undoubtedly, he would have learned *universal philanthropy*.—The Abbé extols too the Principles of the Roman Church, which your candour suffered you to publish, and which the Divines of the Church of England, by not answering, have shewn the most shameful negligence and inattention to every thing that concerns religion.

M. Abbé, who is a man of letters, will certainly remember the opinion of a certain ancient philosopher, who, speaking of the credulity of mankind, supposes it almost an impossibility that it should ever enter into the human brain *to eat one's God*.

It is from facts, not words, that we should judge whether the Romish Church have changed their intolerant

spirit. M. Abbé certainly remembers the famous answer of the Principal of the Jesuits to the Parliament of Paris, in Henry the IVth's reign.

The advocates for the Romish Church have prudently chosen the mild tone of M. Abbé to beguile the unwary. But any man, who has read Bayle, "*Sur la Tolérance*," knows how to value such professions; and if he has his eyes open, and will consider the events of even this century, viz. the affair of Amiens, that of *poor Calas*, and many others besides those I have already alluded to, will have reason to say, at least, that the priests of that religion are the same.

I will conclude with recommending to M. Abbé to consider whether, in the fallen state of the Romish Church and pontiff, it would not be more prudent for its votaries to be quiet, as a means of protracting the evil day, which, sooner or later, will arrive, when, indeed, *Universal Philanthropy* may blossom without being nipped by the cruel hand of Superstition. A LOVER OF TRUTH.

N.B. Many of your readers would be much obliged to M. Abbé if he would give the world an exact account of his Holiness's journey to Vienna; &c. and the steps his Infallibility thought fit to take on his return.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

THE behaviour of the young Lady, who died at Brussels, during her last moments, I doubt not, corresponded exactly with her virtuous conduct during her short and unhappy life; and as she was a Protestant, I do not conceive Abbé Mann can give your correspondent TRAVELLER much information on that head. However, to that let the Abbé speak for himself; but permit me to speak to what his modesty will not allow him to answer. Know then, Mr. Urban, that a *certain person then at Brussels* took it into his head to be very angry with the Abbé, because he would not do the business of an *undertaker* after that Lady's death: and since your correspondent TRAVELLER is fond of queries, I ask him, To what cause was that lovely Lady's death attributed by her numerous friends? and, Whether the theatre at Brussels, a seat of so much amusement to others, was not *hateful in her eyes*? The Lady's good qualities I was no stranger to; but her "*high quality*" I knew not till your Traveller announced it in your last month's Magazine. She was Honourable in consequence of her marriage with

an Irish peer's son. That, Sir, was her "*high quality*." Her high virtues, however, I subscribe to: and so much for her, whose names should not have been disturbed. And now, Sir, for the Abbé, because I am convinced he will not reply to the latter part of your Traveller's *modest request*. I know not of what religion his parents were; but I know that he went, *early* in life, to Spain, and served there in a military capacity. His good sense and orderly conduct soon attracted the notice of General Wall, who honoured him with particular marks of his favour and friendship, and who, no doubt, would have advanced him highly in a military line, had not an insatiable thirst for study and retirement determined him to quit a military life, and retire to a convent in the Netherlands, where the severity of the order he took to, the unwholesome air of Neuport, and too close an application to books, brought on him a complication of bodily sufferings, which he has struggled against, but not in vain, for nearly half his days. He soon became the superior of that convent; but such a man could not long remain UNKNOWN. The late Empress Queen heard of his merits, and removed him to a more comfortable line of life. The noble Prince her successor honoured him with his notice, and, if I mistake not, often consults him; and all who personally know him (and I have the honour to be one of that number) esteem and value him; and, as I am a Protestant, I can vouch for it, that, as often as I have conversed with him, the subject of religion was never mentioned, except that universal religion of desiring to be useful to mankind in general; in which, I believe, no man is more devoutly sincere than Abbé Mann. A PLEBEIAN.

MR. URBAN, O^R. 2.

FROM a perfect knowledge of Abbé Mann's disposition in the first place, the manner in which your querist the Traveller puts his queries in the second, and the important occupations the Abbé is now engaged in, I am thoroughly convinced that he will make no reply to your *Curious Traveller*. Now, Mr. Urban, a countryman in a foreign land, of respectable character, of much learning, and one who is seldom brought forth from his library, unless it be to render services to others, and especially to his countrymen, may reasonably expect one, or more, of the many he has served and obliged in a *foreign land*, to

step forward on his behalf in *this*; and unless a better defence be sent you from another, I beg your insertion of the following reply to the anonymous *Traveller* who appeared in your last month's Magazine. But before I begin, let me assure you, Mr. Urban, that I am neither an Abbé nor a Roman Catholic, but a Protestant, who has the pleasure of being personally known to Abbé Mann, and one who knows and respects his character too well to let any sinister insinuation be thrown out, either in print or in private conversation, without doing by him that which I am sure he would do unto others in the same situation. First, then, I can assert, that Abbé Mann had not any access to the *Lady of very high rank* during that illness which carried her to the grave. Secondly, I can assert, that *after* her death he was called upon to act the part of an undertaker, in seeing her body sealed up, and to write letters to her nearest relations, to give them an account of her illness and death. *Whether he was desired to point out the cause of her death or not, I cannot say*; but I can say, that, rude and unreasonable as such a *modest request* must appear to every man, *but he who made it*, the Abbé declared it, by a written note, couched in the civilest manner possible. To that note he received a very rude reply. Rude! did I say? No: it was a very impertinent and abusive reply; which he treated with that silent contempt which was due to the writer of it; and thus the matter has remained to this day, and would never more have been mentioned had not your Traveller stepped out of his HIGH ROAD to disturb the ashes of a Lady who lived esteemed and admired, and whose death occasioned much concern to all GOOD PEOPLE who had the honour of her acquaintance.

As to the Abbé's departing from the religion of his ancestors, there is every reason to believe he did it from a perfect conviction of its importance; I am sure it was not from any temporal advantage, because he retired, soon after, to an inferior situation, as to this world, and became a member of a severe order, in an unwholesome spot, and in a much worse climate than that from which he retired. It is true he is not in that situation now; but that has been more by chance than from any pursuits of his own: but even now he is almost as much a recluse as ever; and I have heard him say, that thirty years close application to study since has strengthened his faith, and con-

vinced him that the steps he took in his youth will prove his comfort and support in his age: and, as his whole life corresponds with that declaration, however strange it may appear to us Protestants, it would be very unchristian-like not to believe him.

If, however, the Traveller be a young man, and I suspect he is not very old in years, he may probably live to read the singular events of that gentleman's life, and his reasons for quitting the religion of his ancestors, from his own masterly pen; but that will not be (and far be the day off) till the Abbé is beyond the reach of your querist. In the mean time, however, let me assure that inquisitive gentleman, that, singular as the life of Abbé Mann may be, and extensive as his travels have been, there is no kingdom or country which he has visited, into which he cannot again return, and hold up his head therein, without a blush. If the Traveller can say as much, *tant mieux*.

Yours, &c. OBITARIUM.

P. S. Abbé Mann is 53 years of age.—He set out in a military line of life. But was it probable that a man of a contemplative turn, possessed of a strong inclination to study and retirement in his youth, would not very soon perceive that, however *fashionable the life of a soldier may appear* to most folks, there are some who may think the profession of *man-killing* not quite consistent with *Christianity*? I am sure it is not with *humanity*; and, for myself, I would prefer (if I must be a dealer in blood) being the King's butcher rather than his general.

DE FOXIO JUDICIUM (see p. 753)

Excerptum ex PREFATIONE ad BELLEDUNI DE STATU Librum.

ANIMUM habet tertius, cum magnum et excelsum, tum etiam simplicem et apertum, eminetque unus inter omnes in omni seré genere dicendi.

"Sed quoniam oppressi sumus opinionibus, non solum vulgi verum etiam hominum leviter eruditorum, nostrum de stylo ejus judicium quod tandem sit, paulo fufius jam et accuratius explicabimus.

"Multos vidi oratores,¹ quos in verbis agere perpendendis coagmentandisque sollicitudo infelix maceraret. Foxii autem animus varias in res continuas ita intenditur, ut eas tanquam provisas optulimæ voces haud invivæ sequantur. Omnia is quidem novit verba esse alicubi optima. Itaque, quæ cultiore² in parte viderentur fordida et humilia, ea nonnunquam in orationibus ejus, suam quandam vim habent et locum suum. At

sunt in promptu, si res possit, aut magis ornata, aut plus efficientia, aut melius et plenius sonantia. Exprimunt quædam difficiliorum cogitationem quædam *αλογοι* *ταυτα*³ interque exprimendum expoliat atque amplificat. Vivunt omnia, moventurque. Spiritu ipso ejus qui dicit excitantur auditores, nec imagine solum et ambitu rerum, sed rebus ipsis novis, et veluti nascentibus, incenduntur. Plurimum igitur sanguinis nervorumque ejus in sermone esse nemo est qui inficias eat. Aiunt autem nonnulli paulo morosiores abesse⁴ illi, et quidem deesse plano atque omnino, styli nitidum et lætum, qui omnes undique flosculos carpat et delibet. Sed meminerint li, velim, judicio illum potius refugisse hæc dicendi delicias et ineptias, quam formidulis ullâ desperasse. Etenim quæ attentum quemque, dum audiuntur et docilem reddunt validæ aptissimæque sententiæ, illis sane ipsis cum leguntur, suavis⁵ inest, non dulcis et decocta, sed quæ a Cicerone merito laudatur, solida et austera.

"Habet Foxius hoc etiam verè admirabile: quod salubritatem dictionis Anglicanæ, et quasi sanitatem, nunquam perdit, ut eos qui in calamistris adhibendis peregrinam quandam insolentiam confectantur, simplicitate prorsus inaffectata et tanquam orationis sapore vernaculo obruat. Novit enim, quæ non dicat quod intelligamus, eundem minus posse quod admiremur dicere. Novit etiam, quæ maximam utilitatem in se continent, eadem in oratione habere plurimum vel dignitatis, vel sæpe etiam venustatis.

"Jam vero eloquentiæ fulmina⁷ intelligi vibrari non posse, nisi numeris quibusdā contorqueantur. Hac de causâ verborum perpetuitate, et conversione nonnunquam utitur, ut severos per illa ungues junctura effundat. Sæpe orationem carpit membris minutioribus, quæ tamen ipsa rhythmo quodam suo vincuntur. Facile tamen in hac parte deprehendes, negligentiam quandam haud ingratam, quæ hominem magis de judicii certamine, quam de aucupio ullo delectationis laborantem indicet. Scilicet numeros illos minutos nunquam ita sequitur, ut sententias concidat delumbetque. Nunquam verba inferciens inania et canora quasi rimas orationis explere studet. Otiosis ornamentis nunquam onerat delassatque aures, quarum est superbissimum judicium. Inde fit, ut neque diffuens sit aliquid et solum, neque infractum, aut amputatum, aut hians. In conficiendo autem verborum orbe non aperit omnia, nec eodem modo semper, sed variè⁸ dissimulanterque concluduntur.

"Cum rerum ipsarum usum Foxius percaleat, regiones⁹ videtur nosse omnes, intra quas venari quod queratur: et perveſtigare oporteat. "*Quis de re agitur*" autem illud,

¹ Quintil. lib. 10. c. 7.

⁴ Cap. 1.

⁵ Cic. Brut. p. 152.

⁶ De Orat. lib. 3.

p. 129.

⁷ Or. p. 169.

⁸ Brut. p. 152.

⁹ De Orat. lib. 2. p. 111.

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quod jurisconsultorum formulis et argutiis dilectitorum includitur, tum quò valeat, tum ubi situm sit, prudentissimè videt; semperque de eo amplè differit copiosèque, aut distinctè atque articulatum disputat. Quæ divulsa et dissipata sunt ea omnia conglutinat, et ratione quâdam constringit. Si quid involutum, paulòve insensitius est, notitiam ejus aperit, non exiliter et jejune, aut ampullarum ope et sesquipedalium verborum, sed dilucidè, expeditè, et commune ad judicium, popularemque intelligentiam accommodatissimè.

“ Si in exordiis auditores primò movet leviter, reliqua illis jam inclinatis graviter incumbit acris et contorta oratio. Ipse porro prolusiones, non ad speciem illæ quidem composuit, ut Samnitum, ¹ qui hastis ante pugnam vibratis nihil in pugnando utebantur; sed ejusmodi sunt, ut ei magno usui esse possint, cum ad victoriam accerrimè nitatur. Res eum si qua premit vehementer, ita cedit ut non modo non abjecto, ² sed ne rejecto quidem scuto fugiat; suòque in præsidio confitens, loci eligendi causa *idonea* ³ videatur. Ad repellendos autem adversarios tela confert omnia. Digito modo comprimit, et aculeis dialectices, quæ tanquam contracta et adstricta eloquentia putanda est, pungit homines in disputando perpugnaces: modo dilatat manus, et orationis illius quæ amplior, magnificentiorque et splendidior est, omnes habenas effundit. Ingenii autem magnitudo ejus omnis ferè elucet, cum ante occupat ⁴ quod opponi posse videat; cum sermones hominum moresque describit; cum exemplis utitur; cum denuntiat, quid adversarii caveant; cum fraudes civium ad perniciem, et integritatem ad salutem vocat; cum liberius quid audet; cum supplicat, optat, execratur.

“ Conciliantur vel maximè auditorum animi dignitate hominis, rebus gestis, vitæ denique existimatione: quæ quidem omnia, licet in adversario Foxii non meliora sint, facilius tamen ornatiùsque finguntur, ut probus, ut benè moratus, ut bonus vir esse videatur. Sed quoquo modo se illud habet, Foxius est orator verè civilis, verèque sapiens. Non otiosis se disputationibus, sed reipublicæ administrationi potissimum dedit. Cum prius quod honestum sit in animo suo efficiere constituit, omnibus ad efficiendum quod proposuerit naturæ dotibus, omnibus instrumentis artis, et obnixè et decenter utitur. Hac de causa, quos audienti mihi motus adhibere voluit, illi semper in animo oratoris impressi et iusti esse videbantur.

“ Dicendi, sicut reliquarum artium, fundamentum est sapientia ⁵. Qui autem et a doctrina fuerit liberaliter instructus, et multo jam imbutus usu, ejus solet animus illuc rapi, ubi non aliqua seclusa eloquentiæ aequala ⁶

teneret, sed unde universum flumen erumpit. Ad res igitur humiles et tenuiores quæ vel explanatè vel subtiliter tractandæ sunt, Foxii ingenium nonnunquam summittit. Decet ⁷ hoc, nescio quomodo, illum. Arripit quotiescunque vult, medium illud dicendi genus. Gravitatis ad locos subito convertitur, ascenditque ad fortiora, et pervenit in summum. Præceptis et rapida ejus oratio, sit interdum, cum idcirco obscura quia peracuta est, tum celeritate ipsa paulatim cœcata ⁸. Sed neque verbis aptiore cito aliam dixeris, neque sententiis crebriorem. Profectò, maxima in rerum verborumque varietate, unus infidet, tota in oratione quasi color quidam et succus suus. Habet ea tamen veluti umbram ⁹ aliquam et recessum, quo magis ea quæ illustriora sunt eminere solent atque extare. Summa est, etiam in Foxio perinde ac Demosthene, laus illa, quod inter diversas et in omnem partem diffusas disputationes, versat ¹⁰ sæpe multis modis eandem et unam rem: quod hæret in ea commoraturque: quod inculcat eam mentibus hominum atque infigit altissimè.

“ Monendi sunt li, quorum de hac re sermo imperitus nimis increbruit, illud ipsum quod in Foxio reprehendunt, ejus artis vel intimæ, et ingenii haud mediocris. Sæpè sunt illius sententiæ, si per se spectantur, graves et exquisitæ; et ex abdito erutæ, ut videantur et philosophorum spatii pocius quam e rhetorum officinis, profluxisse. Sæpè in propria ac definita disputatione hominum ac temporum versantur. Sæpè ad communem quæstionem universi generis traducuntur. Quò autem capiant te magis magisque, modò eas collocat in hoc lumine, modò in illo. Nimirum ad sensus voluntatesque diversas diversorum hominum inflectendas orationis vim consulto accommodat. Quamobrem variis illam novisque insignibus distinguit; variis et inexpectatis confirmat argumentis; varios trahit et repentinos in usus, ut animos etiam non faventium, aut commotos, in quam velit partem alliciat, aut concitatos secum rapiat.

“ Dixi eam esse Foxio ingenii facultatem, quæ semper causis, in quas inciderit, parem se ostendat. Quoties autem illæ sunt dignæ in quibus latius se fundat, luminosas ad partes et quasi actuosas accedens, quicquid in dicendo potest, totum expromit. Quod quidem cum facit, veluti annis monte decurrens saxa devolvit, ¹¹ et pontem indignatur, et ripas se coercentes undique diruit, copia atque impetu verborum. Hanc utique dicendi vim et celeritatem in Pericle olim mirabatur Eupolis: ad hanc obstupescunt auditores qui Foxio acerbissimè conviciantur ¹².

“ Profectò indignissimam viri hujusce ad fortunam cum respicio, et præteritorum re-

¹ De Or. lib. 2. p. 110.

² P. 119.

³ Horn. Il. i. 546. ⁴ Orat. p. 163. ⁵ Orat. p. 159.

⁶ De Orat. lib. 2. p. 111.

⁷ Brut. p. 153.

⁸ Brut. p. 151.

⁹ De Orat. lib. 3. p. 128.

¹⁰ Orat. p. 162.

¹¹ Quintil. lib. 12. c. 10.

¹² Ibid.

sordatio est acerba, et quidem acerbior expectatio reliquorum. Maxime ista tamen laudandus est qui in hoc communi civium integerrimorum et quasi fatali malo consoletur se, cum conscientia mentis optimæ, tum sanioris illius quod de se posteritas latura sit, iudicii expectatione.

"Nunc de his dicendum" est quæ mihi conspicienda quædam vulgi reclamari intelligo. Qui enim reliquis in hominibus mîres sunt, et cupiditates quas natura juvenibus profudit, faciles et tolerabiles habere solent; in hac fuerunt causa pertristes quidam patrii, censores, magistri.

"Hi sunt eorum assidui et quotidiani sermones. Si qui voluptatibus ducuntur, et se victorios illecebris dederunt missos faciant honores: ne attingant rempublicam.

"Quid igitur agam? Quippe magna responsi invidia subeunda est, neque mitigari possunt legentium aures. Veniam igitur petere non ausim.—³ Per fugis non utar juvenutis aut temporum. Fatebor sane Foxium, cum in lubricas adolescentiæ vias ingrederetur, stuperetque jam insolitis et insanis fulgoribus tanto mentis robore non fuisse, ut ei æqualium studia, ludique, et convivia displicerint. Erupti in eo fatebor illum impetum ardoremque, qui sive ad litteras humaniores, sive ad prudentiam civilem, sive ad luxuriam amoreque inclinaret, id unum ageret, ⁴ id toto pectore arripere, id universum hauriret. Fatebor a vera illa et directa ratione, non gradu illum aliquo sed præcipiti cursu descivisse: ut patrimonium effuderit, ut seniore trucidatus sit, et naturale quoddam stirpis bonum degeneraverit vitio ætatis. At, hæc deliciae quæ vocantur, etsi ad eas hæserit, nunquam hunc occupatum impeditumque tenuerunt diu. At facultate jam florens, et studiis eloquentiæ per intervalla flagrans, cum blandimentis hisce conjunxit plurimum dignitatis. At scelere semper caruit. At in luxum se præcipitavit eum qui a Tacito dicitur eruditus, itemque a Cicerone habetur homine ingenuo et libero ⁶ dignior. At revocavit se identidem ad curam reipublicæ. At ⁷ Petronii instar, vigentem se ostendit et pegotis parum; effectique, perinde ac ⁸ Musianus, ut in quo nimis essent, cum vacaret, voluptates, in eo, quoties expediret, magnæ elucerent virtutes. At vixit, hodieque idem vivit, amicis carus. At dulcissimus illis semper occurrit, eo quod æqualis, et pares honorum gradus, et studiorum quasi finitima vicinitas, tantum absunt ab invidiæ obreptatione, ut non modò non exulcerare eorum gratiam, sed conciliare videantur. At dignus est quem numeres inter sanctos, et quidem ponos, qui, cum adolef-

centiam ferè totam voluptatibus dedissent, emergerint aliquando, probique homines et illustres extiterint.

"Reipublicæ in procuratore dum versaretur, consilia sua omnia ita diligenter et animosè instituit, ita fuit ad excogitandum quid è Republica esset solers acquirere, ita ad negotia obeunda alacer et promptus, ut ne æmulis quidem aut adversariis pernegantibus, ostenderit sese.

"Μὴ μὲν τὴν πόλιν ἡγεμονίᾳ, ἀπορρίπτει τὴν πόλιν 9."

REMARKS on the Review of the late Edition of Bishop Tanner's "Notitia Monastica" (see p. 619), by the EDITOR of the NOTITIA.

THE Reviewers say, "they cannot acquiesce in the deviation from the Bishop's arrangement by making it alphabetical:" but as they have not condescended to inform the publick of their objections to this alteration, I still hope that I have not erred in following the advice of several judicious friends, who considered it as an improvement. I have observed in my preface, that "the chronological method, as each county formed a distinct series, added no light to the subject, and was attended with this obvious inconveniency, that the accounts of the religious houses in each city or town, instead of being collected together, were dispersed ino as many different places as there were different dates of their foundation."

The Reviewers express their dissatisfaction with the references to Mr. Cole's MS. volumes, "which are to be concealed in the British Museum for near twenty years:" but as they will, at the expiration of that time, become accessible, I do not discern the impropriety of having preserved the references to them, which the industrious collector had inserted in his copy of the *Notitia*, and which were the only MS. notes it contained, besides a few additions to the arms.

The want of pages, which is also complained of, was occasioned by different parts of the book being printed at the same time. It was hoped that every inconveniency, that could arise from this want, had been fully obviated by the series of numerals affixt to the articles under each county.

The Reviewers think it would have been practicable to have distinguished the additions I have made from the contents of the former edition; but, when they recollect that these additions

¹ Quintii. lib. 12. c. 1.

² Orat. pro

Sextio, p. 439.

³ Orat. pro Cæl. par. 5.

⁴ Dial. de Or. par. 28.

⁵ Tacit. Annal.

16. c. 18.

⁶ Orat. in L. Pis. par. 11.

⁷ Tacit. Annal. 16. c. 18.

⁸ Hist. 1.

c. 10.

⁹ Hom. Il. 13. 443.

belong, some to the accounts of the houses, others to the references, and others to the notes, in which three different types are already used, they will perhaps agree with me, that it could not have been done without disfiguring the appearance of the page. It was, probably, for this reason that the former worthy editor has blended his labours with those of his brother.

I acknowledge "the additional preface to be very short;" perhaps its conciseness may be its greatest merit. The ample account of the rise, &c. of the monastic orders, given in the preface to the former edition, rendered any great additions as difficult as they were unnecessary. This preface is reprinted without alteration, but the notes considerably enlarged from the MS. additions of the former editor, to whom the preface is to be ascribed, and not to the Bishop, as the Reviewers have mistakenly done; see p. xxviii. in which Mr. Tanner says, "the preface to the first edition of this book, with many references and useful hints left by the author for improving it, have furnished the best materials for this preface. It hath cost me some pains to digest and put them into order, and to add as much to them as my few books and little knowledge in these affairs enabled me." The Reviewers with "that Salmon's Geography and the English Traveller had not been quoted as authority." They are books I have never seen; my respect to the memory of the former editor, and my deference to his judgement, induced me to insert the MS. notes I found in his copy. This copy I have returned to the family, so that I cannot readily turn to the notes in which these books are quoted: but I doubt not, when examined, they will be found to be cited only for what they may be esteemed competent authority.

The additions to the aims "are few," and for those few I am indebted to the former editor and Mr. Cole. I pretend to no knowledge in heraldry, and I have not attempted what I know myself to be incompetent for.

"To the heads of houses I have made no additions," because these lists form no part of the work: they are merely a supplement to the series of the Principals of Religious Houses, published by Browne Willis, esq. in his "History of Abbies," and were communicated by him to the former editor, lest they should perish with his other

numerous papers." It did not enter into the Bishop's plan to give a series of the abbots, priors, &c. but only to refer to books and MSS. in which such series were to be found; and many additional references of this nature are inserted in the last edition.

A similar apology, I hope, will be admitted for my not having given "the present state of the sites:" it was no part of the original plan of the work, and could not be accomplished with accuracy without making the tour of the kingdom; for I know no books, printed or MS. from which this information could have been obtained. County histories, long published, would have been uncertain guides, and many counties have not yet been described.

But, perhaps, it may be thought the weightiest objection to my diligence, that "few new possessors of registers, cartularies, &c. are mentioned, nor the transfer of them into other hands." But how was this information to be obtained? Mr. Nichols early announced to the publick my intention of re-printing the *Notitia*: the favour of communications was then solicited, and would have been thankfully received. The only printed book, which contains an imperfect attempt of this kind, is the "British Topography:" it mentions some possessors of monastic remains, and I have inserted in their proper places those that were not already noticed in the *Notitia*. I may further observe, that the right reverend author himself, though researches into monastic antiquities was his favourite amusement, from the early age of nineteen to the close of his life, has not attempted to inform us what, in the fluctuation of property, had become of several registers formerly in the hands of private persons. The reader will find in the *Notitia* many instances of registers and charters, mentioned as existing a century before, without any information concerning the possessors of them at that time; and I know not how such information could now be obtained, except it had been voluntarily communicated by those gentlemen in whose hands they now are.

What may be the "many other deficiencies," which the Reviewers would have been glad to have seen supplied, as they are not specified, I am unable to conjecture. I have endeavoured faithfully to perform what I undertook; and, though I am not so confident as to expect that both errors and deficiencies

are not to be discovered in my performance, yet if either be so numerous as to render my edition a valuable acquisition to the publick *only* "because it may be purchased for less than half the price to which the former, from its extreme scarcity, had gradually arisen." I have to regret having bestowed much time and much labour to very little purpose. I shall submissively bow to the judgement of the impartial publick; and hope I have not failed in the deference due to its opinions, by this dispassionate reply to criticisms which appear to me ill-grounded.

The Editor of the NOTITIA.

P. S. If the Reviewers will please to consult the references under the several houses in Sussex, they will find I was not mistaken in returning my thanks to Mr. Deane for many valuable communications from the archives of the see of *Chichester*.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 1.

AN insinuation, which first made its appearance in the daily papers, having found its way into your respectable Publication, and been reasoned on at large by a correspondent in last month, p. 755; it becomes necessary, to prevent the further discussion of a subject which cannot but wound the delicacy of the family concerned, to contradict the assertion, "that the widow of Dr. Doddridge is in necessitous circumstances." See p. 659.

Whether the report originated from a desire to calumniate the Dissenters, which is the most natural inference, or whether it is the mere product of ignorance, which is a more charitable conclusion, I will not now enquire. The Dissenters have never been, by those who are acquainted with them, accused of a want of generosity to cases of indigence and merit; they would scarcely suffer the relief of any divine of their denominations to stand as a pauper for public contributions.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 6.

THE strongest traits in the Life of Dr. Jebb, lately published, are

* *Whatever were the motives of the first assessor of this story, we have authority to say, that our correspondent, p. 659, stated it to us purely from motives of regard to the object of it, and that the calumny, if such it was, might be refuted. See what was said of Dr. D. in our vol. XXI. p. 523. EDIT.*

GENT. MAG. October, 1787.

those of opposition to imaginations, calculated rather to be interest than those of the pul who that recollects, as many of the University now living character the Doctor sustained of by which is meant a person few guineas, crams into the candidate for a degree which, if he can remember d hours examination in the Se will bring him off with as n as if he understood what he b by the study and applicatio years; who, that recollects t surprised that Dr. J. was so for public examinations? I matter to misrepresent the of a public body to the wor who are totally unacquaint constitution; but the memb body are not so easily impo do they think themselves cerned in tales told out of f neral panegyric for benevole thropy, humility, self-denial virtue under heaven, is the r decking the heroes of partic in the present day. The re small preferments in the chu and the shifting of professe making a figure or a prog one, a few specious argumen in News-papers, the hand-day, professions of love of li order, and reformation in c and private visits, and now speech from the hustings, bowling-green at the Merme ney, are the most conspicu the composition of a long otherwise obscure individual are not to be compared w vious relations and accurate of that father of biography, P a single Life by whom is w written by the compiler of admired for biography—a anecdotes, dates of a man's scraps of them, which he n to see the light.

But, since you promise us Sir Richard Jebb, in your Miscellany, let us analyt his cousin Dr. John Jebb, a its 230 pages contain.

He was born in Lond 1736; educated at sev schools; three in Ireland, England; admitted of Tri Dublin, 1753, of St. Peter's,

1754; had a fever, and went to Bath; returned; took his degree, and fix or eight private pupils a day; gained a prize of fifteen guineas; was chosen fellow, ordained deacon and priest, and elected moderator and taxor of the University. The contest for high-steward furnished the first pretext for opposition, self-denial, and persecution. He next learned Hebrew, and was presented to the small vicarage of Gamlinghay (which he resigned in 12 months), and the rectory of Ovington. He then married, and published a comment on Newton's "Principia," in conjunction with two other gentlemen*. He took a house at Potton, to be near his vicarage; and there "he read through the Pentateuch in Hebrew, about 500 verses of the Koran, and other things in Arabic, harmonized the Gospels, and studied geography." He returned to Cambridge; took a curacy and a house there, and seven pupils a day; was three years successively moderator; failed in an application for the Arabic professorship†; opposed, with only one more, an address‡ from the University; and retired to Bungay to read the classics. When the University should have done themselves honour by patronising him, he was presented, by a private gentleman, to the rectory of Flixton in Suffolk, and two more contiguous united rectories; for which, though not considerable, he resigned Ovington, and kept on reading and writing at Bungay, and superintending a house of industry. He had now, by "exercising and recommending that liberty of prophesying § which becomes every Protestant Christian ||," forfeited all chance of preferment at

Cambridge, and failed of the Arabic professorship a second time*. All students "in statu pupillari" were forbidden to attend his lectures, and he was left to defend them in print. In 1774 he joined the Association for application to Parliament for relief against subscriptions; and still continuing at Bungay, *set by heart the Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians*; studied French and Italian, planned some political and constitutional lectures, and wrote in support of the application in the News-papers, and in favour of annual examinations at Cambridge, in several pamphlets†. In 1773 he formed the design of resigning his preferments: he preached against subscription at a visitation, and expected a summons before the Bishop of Norwich. He next joined Mr. Lindsey in establishing his Unitarian church; and, last of all, with the Americans against taxation and against episcopacy‡. He went to Harrowgate, and visited the late Archdeacon Blackburn at Richmond. He returned to Cambridge through Leicestershire, and visited Lord Harborough. He then resigned his livings in Suffolk, which he had held *two years, without serving them*, and published his reasons for this resignation. He lived at Cambridge till he could live there no longer, and had lost all his influence there by the defection and desertion of his friends. After various plans for gaining an honourable livelihood, he finally settled in the study of PHYSIC, at the suggestion and promised support of his relation Sir Richard J. He quitted Cambridge, for ever, Sept. 3, 1776, after a residence there, almost uninterrupted, for 32 years, and settled in London, where he gave lectures in the Greek Testament to two young gentlemen, and received those of Dr. Pitcairn at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He fell ill of a fever, and proved himself loved of the Lord because chastened by him.

* The character of this book, from the Monthly Review, fills two pages.

† Here a *refutation* on his competitor, now a bishop.

‡ Called here a most *servile* one, because meant to counteract the *evil designs* of bad men, *insufing into the minds of the subject needless fears and jealousies, as if the constitution was in danger.*

§ Whence is this phrase derived?

|| The name of *Protestant*, first given to those who protested against the arbitrary and faithless proceedings of the Emperor and the Council of Spire, and thence to those who renounce the communion of the Church of Rome, seems now to be confined to those who protest against the Christian religion itself, and call those doctrines erroneous which have been held by the Church of Christ in all ages.

* Which one would wonder he should have attempted.

† Here the Monthly Review is again appealed to, and again relative to Dr. J's support of Mr. Lindsey's system.

‡ Or, as he calls it, *Church of Englandism*.—Here ten pages of some long notes of extracts from Middleton, Hollis, Mr. Kent, the translator of Chastellux "On Public Happiness," and thence, we may presume, of Chastellux's *Travels* also (see our vol. LVI. p. 333); and from an American Sermon in favour of *Equality*, and an American Act of Assembly for Religious Liberty.

The year 1777 was spent in attending lectures proper for his profession, and forming resolutions of morality, piety, and Christian stoicism, interlarded with as great professions of humility as any of the booted apostles of the last age. He received his diploma from St. Andrew's, was admitted licentiate of the College of Physicians, and began his practice Feb. 5, 1778, with another string of resolutions. He was elected F. R. S.; and his certificate is here most carefully preserved. An anonymous polemical tract, addressed to him, 1778, by mistake, instead of Mr. Lindsey, drew him again into public controversy. He received a deep wound from the disaffection of a friend, on whom, it should seem, he depended for support in his new profession; so that he was now obliged to put for motto on his chariot, *Favente Deo & Amicis* *. He offered himself, 1779, a candidate to succeed Dr. Hinchley, at Guy's Hospital; but, *though well supported*, declined the contest; and, a year after, was rejected at St. Bartholomew's by ministerial influence; on which account he also declined St. Thomas's. He now engaged in Middlesex politics; published an address to the freeholders praised in the Monthly Review, and harangued them in Westminster Hall. He was next appointed, one of the committee for Huntingdonshire, and made a second speech in Westminster Hall, in support of Mr. Fox, who professed himself highly obliged to him. Some doubts, Dr. J. entertained about the warmth of his political engagements, owing to the suggestions and importunities of well-intentioned friends, were soon got the better of, and he became a vigorous supporter of the "Society for Constitutional Information." Hurt by the disappointment of his benevolent designs in the medical profession, he turned to the LAW, and entered himself at Lincoln's Inn, 1780, but soon returned to his first profession. Parliamentary reform was now his favourite object. What prospects he or his associates could entertain of success in it is astonishing, when we read his own letters on the subject to a much respected character, whose indefatigable services in the cause always received due praise from him, though he differed from him essentially in *some very important points*. The very preliminaries of reform were

not agreed upon by the parties themselves. Some points of grievance were to be conducted by committees, some by the people at large. The delegates were to new-model the constitution; and the people, if they could be brought to agree together, proof against corruption, were to sanction the plan. It is not my present business to expose the weakness or failure of the plan, or to paint the inconsistency and want of steadiness in the managers. When Mr. Pitt divided them by adopting Mr. Wyvill's plan, and brought Mr. W. himself into discredit, Dr. J. declined going up with the Westminster address on the change of ministers, that *he might be esteemed free in the great point of reform*: yet not the least notice was taken of him by his own party, now in administration. He had determined not to take a place, not even the *aldermanic furr* of London. He adhered to Mr. Fox, and wrote down the country ship-building subscription. He published, 1782, "Select Cases of the Paralysis of the lower Extremities, and a Case of Catalepsy;" and drew out a scheme for taking down cases, which his biographer is very studious to have thought he did not derive from Lord Bacon, and Mr. Maty extolled as a high proof of his public-spiritedness. Here again another Reviewer is called in, to eke out. Mr. Fox's coalition was strongly reprobated by Dr. J. as the ruin of his reputation as the champion of America. "His friendly afflictions for some who were unworthy of them being often times the cause of much uneasiness to him," he went to Brighthelmston, and in 1783 corresponded with the volunteers of Ireland, for which some of his associates were threatened with prosecutions. In 1783 he removed from Craven-street to Parliament-street, and failed of being elected a fellow of the College of Physicians. He rejoiced in the conclusion of the American war, "a contest which, for seven years, agitated his mind with feelings not to be described." Being persuaded "the general defection in every virtue was owing to the want of a moral and religious principle, which the religion of the Gospel, unveiled in its native excellence, alone can afford;" he set on foot the "Society for promoting the Knowledge of the Scriptures," instituted Sept. 29, 1783, at Essex-house. After the famous coalition he *lost all confidence in public men*, except Sir Cecil Wray; and moved more resolutions against Mr. Fox

* This cannot be called good Latin!

in Westminster Hall, Feb. 14, 1784, than ever he had moved for him, and nominated Sir Cecil for Westminster. In the spring of 1784 he fell ill of an inflammatory complaint, which formed an abscess in his groin, and went to Buxton and Cheltenham; and, when he returned, studied Saxon and English antiquities, "with a view to examine into our criminal code, and particular points of liberty." The plans of parliamentary reform, altered by Mr. Pitt, and adopted by Mr. Wyvill, could never obtain his concurrence; and here ended every measure for that purpose. He turned his views to other objects, and wrote "Thoughts on Prisons," which made converts of at least the Ipswich and Bury justices; and, being published after his death, were reviewed by Mr. Maty in terms of rapture that he would scarcely have bestowed on the first character in Christianity, its Divine Author. Dr. J. moved to Egham in February 1786; returned to town, and died about 8 o'clock March 2, having, a few weeks before, entered on the 51st year of his age, and was buried, with great funeral attendance, in Bunhill Fields, March 9.

The brief character of him, by his biographer, makes him equal to Laticlaver in divinity, to Galen in physic, to Sidney in patriotism, and, in short, to the highest character in antiquity. That which follows, by Mr. Loft, more diffuse, tends to the same point. In the eye of less violent partizans, he will perhaps appear a restless, unsettled, disappointed, if not factious, man, determined to the choice of three several professions, by an enthusiastic ambition to be somewhat, and a martyr to the attachments he had formed on the same grounds as his plans; having, by his own confession to a friend, "sacrificed his *fortune, health, and peace of mind*," to the cause of parliamentary reform.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

MR. URBAN, OZ. 8.

YOUR anonymous correspondent, p. 572, seems to have taken too hasty an alarm at the intended publication of Beza's MS. at Cambridge; nor has he cited Mr. Baker fairly, for he should have gone on with his words, "Its various readings have been given us already in the Polyglott Bibles, though not over accurately, and sufficient care taken that it shall not in *uno exemplari periclitari*." Nor did Beza him-

self *certainly intend* that it should *not be published*. The strongest expression to this effect in his letter only says, the difference between this and other MSS. in St. Luke's Gospel is such, that, to avoid giving offence to certain persons, he thought it better to keep it by than to publish it. But even this objection is softened in the following sentences, where he adds, "In this difference, not of *sentences*, but of *words*, I have found nothing that can be supposed the corruption of the ancient heretics." Nay, he had found many things worthy of particular attention; some passages, though differing from the received reading, yet agreeing with the ancient Greek and Latin fathers, and confirming the Latin version; all which he had compared with the Syriac and Arabic versions, and inserted into the corrected edition of his larger Annotations." But it may not be amiss to subjoin the whole of Beza's letter to the University, which accompanied the present.

As to Mr. Baker's objection to the antiquity of this MS. from the form of the letters, Mr. Astle pronounces it of the FIFTH century, scarce 50 years junior to the Alexandrian MS. and about two centuries junior to the Cottonian fragments of Genesis. The annexed specimens* of the Cambridge and Alexandrian MSS. from Mr. Astle's pl. II. ix. and pl. V. the upper six lines, will assist the reader in forming a comparison between them. The Latin letters in the Cambridge MS. are of the sort called by Mr. A. *uncial*, in use in the 5th and 6th centuries, till their corruption or alteration by the Lombards and Visigoths.

Let not, therefore, the judgement of Mr. Baker, misled, it may be, by the anonymous note prefixed to the MS. rather than guided by his own experience, outweigh the discoveries of later more improved times, and influence the public opinion respecting the value of this MS. The words of this note are:

"*Est hoc exemplar veneranda antiquitatis ex Græcia, ut apparet, ex barbaris Græcis quibusdam in margine adscriptis olim exportatum, et in S. Irenæi monasterio Lugduni ita ut hic ceruinitur mutilatum postquam ibi in pulvere diu jacuisset repertum oriente ibi civili bello A. D. 1562.*"

The compiler of the Catalogue of the MSS. in the Public Library at Cam-

* These shall be engraved in our next month's miscellany. EDIT.

bridge, ascribes this note to Beza himself: "Hæc ni fallor Theod. Beza qui hanc librum dono dedit," &c. See Cat. MStor. Ang. par. ii. p. 173. Compare also Blanchini Evangel. Quadruplex, p. 481; and Wettstein Prolegom. N. T. p. 30, et seq.

Mill says (Prolegom. clvii.), the MS. is the work of a Latin scribe: the Latin text agrees with the Italian version before Jerome, and the Greek seems to have been derived from the same sources, and abounds with interpolations, not only of words, but whole periods, and transpositions at the fancy of the transcriber. Of the same kind, but thicker characters, is the fragment of the Acts of the Apostles, published by Hearne in 1715.

Beza's Letter to the University of Cambridge.

"Inclitæmodique omnibus celebratissimæ Academicæ Cantabrigiensi gratiam et pacem, à Deo Patre ac Domino nostro Jesu Christo.

"Quatuor Evangeliorum et Actuum Apostolorum Græco-Latinum exemplar ex S. Irenæi cognobio Lugdunensi ante aliquot annos nactus, mutilum quidem illud, et neque satis emendatè ab initio ubique descriptum, neque ita, ut oportuit, habitum, sicut ex paginis quibusdam diverso caractere insertis et indociti cujuspiam Græci Calogeri barbaris adscriptis alicubi notis apparet, vestræ potissimum Academicæ, ut inter vere Christianas vetustissimæ plurimisque nominibus celeberrimæ dicandum existimavi, reverendi domini et patres, in cujus sacrario tantum hoc venerandæ, si forte fallor, vetustatis monumentum collocetur. Esti vero nulli melius quam vos ipsi, quæ sit huic exemplari fides habenda, æstimariat, hac de re tamen vos admonendos duxi, tantam a me in Lucæ prefertim Evangelio repertam esse inter hunc codicem et cæteros quantumvis veteres discrepantiam, ut vitandæ quorundam offensioni, asserendum potius quam publicandum existimem. In hac tamen non sententiarum sed vocum diversitate, nihil profecto comperi unde suspicari posuerim a veteribus illis hæresibus fuisse depravatam. Imo multa mihi videor deprehendisse magna observatione digna; quædam etiam sic a recepta scriptura discrepantia ut tamen cum veterum quorundam et Græcorum et Latinorum patrum scriptis consentiant; non pauca denique quibus vetusta Latine editio corroboratur. Quæ omnia pro ingenii mei modulo inter se compa-

collata, in majores meas annotationes a me nuper emendatas et brevi, Deo favente, proditurae conceffi. Sed æger hæc tota vestri sicuti porro est iudicii estis. Tantum a vobis peto, reverendi domini et patres, ut hoc quaecunque summa in vestram amplitudinem observantiam meæ veluti munusculum ab homine vestrum studiosissimè profectum æqui bonique consularis. Dominus Jesus servator noster et universæ vobis omnibus et privatim singulis totique adeo Christianissime Anglorum genti magis ac magis pro bonitate singulari sua benedicat. Genevæ viii idus Decemb. A. D. clxv. lxxxvi. Vestrumque toti inclitæ Academicæ dignitati addidit. THEODORUS BEZA."

Le Long, Bibl. Sacra. I. 375, 12°.

MR. URRAN,

Sept. 22.

IF the person be deserving of praise, who, by a new discovery in any art or science, contributes to the emolument of society; how much more worthy of praise is he, who, by placing a religious subject of the highest importance in a new and stronger light than it had hitherto been viewed in, renders his brethren better acquainted with the principles of their duty to God, and more ready to acquiesce in the dispensations of the Almighty!

This reflection occurred to me from a perusal of Dr. Taylor's elegant and forcible letter to Dr. Johnson on a future state, lately published. As the Deity is most assuredly willing that all men should finally be partakers of immortal happiness, how comes it to pass, that the mode and measure of our future bliss is not made cognizable to our senses? A previous and circumstantial knowledge of the felicity of Heaven would, one might naturally conclude, animate us most ardently in the discharge of those services by which immortal bliss is to be acquired. The ingenious author of the abovementioned letter clearly evinces the perfect wisdom of God in not bestowing such certain lights into futurity upon us. Namely, lest, overpowered by the ineffable and eternal reward, we should be induced to anticipate it by a voluntary and premature extinction of our present existence, and of course by a desertion of that post which Providence has assigned us.

This argument, I am convinced, is new; and all must agree that it is likewise irrefragable. The novelty of it has indeed been questioned by some,

and positively denied by others. But upon what ground? Because it appears to be so obvious a truth. That, however, can by no means defeat its claim to novelty; though it may probably be harsh and unpalatable to an envious mind, that a discovery so obvious, and yet so unanswerable, should have been made by another person. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ.* If the argument be old, the matter may be quickly and easily brought to an issue. Let these anonymous writers produce their authorities, and ascertain who have thus treated this most important subject. Until they do lay before us this information, common candour will ascribe to the ingenious author the merit which he so justly deserves from all who wish to see the interests of our holy religion promoted, and its sacred doctrine satisfactorily vindicated.

One person indeed, Dr. Darwin, of Derby, has candidly acknowledged the argument to be new; and happy was I to see the letter of that intelligent and eminent physician in print. After thanking the author for his present, the Doctor says, "this argument of yours is coincident with an observation of the great Malbranche, who, in some parts of his metaphysical researches, appears to me to have been a more accurate observer of the powers of the human mind than Mr. Locke. He observes, that 'our senses were given us principally for the purpose of preserving our bodies, and not for the purpose of acquiring such knowledge as would be unnecessary to us.'" The whole of Dr. Darwin's very ingenious letter tends to shew how nearly men like Locke, Malbranche, and the author of the publication alluded to, possessed of the strongest intuitive and intellectual abilities, can approximate to the truth by metaphysical investigation; yet, as the comprehension of these abstruse disquisitions is confined to the learned world, the bulk of mankind can receive but little instruction from those truths which their contracted faculties hinder them from understanding. How much then does that man merit from the publick, who places a truth of the highest importance to all in so new, yet, at the same time, so clear a light, that the learned cannot but admire the ingenuity of the observation, and the illiterate cannot but feel stronger conviction of the submissive deference due to the omnipotent and all-wise Governor of the Universe!

As to myself, Sir, I freely confess the very great pleasure and satisfaction that I have received from the perusal of Dr. Taylor's Letter, because I am conscious that the most eminent advantage must accrue to the world at large from the publication of it. That there are persons zealous to decry its merit, and depreciate the reputation which the writer has so justly acquired, no one can wonder who knows to what lengths envy and malevolence will impel the human mind. The opinion, however, of one, such as Dr. Darwin is allowed to be in public estimation, will surely overbalance the anonymous and feeble animadversions of an host. As to the latter, we may say with Horace,

Demetri, teque Tigelli,
Discipulorum inter jubes plorare cathedras.
Yours, &c. CANDIDUS,

ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY TO MONT BLANC, BY M. DE SAUSSURE.

From the Journal de Geneve of Aug. 15.

AFTER waiting four weeks at the village of the priory in the valley of Chamouni, till the weather was sufficiently settled, and the new-fallen snow melted enough to allow of the attempt with any hopes of success, M. de Saussure set out for the top of Mont Blanc on the first of August, accompanied by a servant, and 18 of the best guides, carrying provisions and instruments requisite for the expedition.

They passed the first night in a hut which had been prepared beforehand at the top of the mountain of *la Côte*; about 780 toises above the valley of Chamouni, in the place where the continued rocks terminate, and the glaciers forming the bases of Mont Blanc begin. The second day was employed in crossing these glaciers, in order to reach the foot of the highest pyramid of the mountain, 2000 toises above the sea, where they were to spend the second night. Here they made a hollow in the snow, which they covered with a tent, in which the guides sat all night, for there was not room for them to lie down. On the outside of the tent the thermometer was 3° below the freezing point. The day following, being the third of August, after a long and fatiguing ascent up very steep precipices covered with snow, along the ridge which appears to the left of the summit from the neighbourhood of Geneva, the whole company reached the top at 11

o'clock in the morning without the least accident. Double crapes, which they put over their faces, sufficiently protected their skin and eyes from the terrible effects of the sun's reflection from the snow. Most of our travellers, and in particular M. de Saussure, were not incommoded by the rarity of the air till they were above 2000 toises higher than the sea: the first effect of which they felt was a total loss of appetite; and this continued, in all without exception, the whole time of their abode at this great height. The relaxation of the muscular system was such, that they could not set more than from six to ten steps without stopping to take breath; this difficulty of respiration, however, was only felt whilst the body was in motion; but they were sensible of a great relaxation, and an inexpressible uneasiness, even when they were at rest: in other respects the senses were not at all affected. After resting four hours on the summit, the pulses of three in the company made 98, 100, and 112 pulsations in a minute, which, after their return to Chamouni, made 49, 60, and 72. The report of a pistol was no louder than that of a cracker in the lower parts of the atmosphere. The only insects which they met with on these glaciers were two butterflies, driven there probably by the winds; and the last plant they observed was the *flene acandis*.

The highest rocks immediately below the summit are all of granite; the summit itself forms a pretty sharp ridge covered with snow of an unknown thickness. The sky was of the deepest blue colour: M. de Saussure determined the shade of it exactly by means of an instrument of his own invention. The view was prodigiously extensive towards every point of the horizon; they could not, however, distinguish the plains of Italy. The thermometer was 10° below freezing point in the sun; and, in the shade of a stick, it was one degree lower. Of two hygrometers which corresponded perfectly, one, placed in the sun; was at 44° , and the other, in the shade, was at 51° , which indicates a state of considerable dryness, especially when the air was so cold. M. de Saussure used a lamp with spirits of wine, constructed upon M. Argand's principles, in order to boil water; and a thermometer with a micrometer made by M. Haul, to observe the degree of heat in the boiling water; the 80th degree of this thermometer had been marked

in boiling water when the barometer was at 27 inches; and water boiled on the top of Mont Blanc at 68° $\frac{283}{1000}$; the barometer at the same time being at 16 inches 0 lines $\frac{153}{1000}$. With the same apparatus, on the sea shore, the barometer being 28 inches 7 lines; boiling water raised the same thermometer to 81° $\frac{283}{1000}$: the difference of heat, therefore, in these two extremes is 12° $\frac{106}{1000}$. Rolls of paper impregnated with caustic alkali, carefully deprived of fixed air, and not at all effervescent, exposed to the air at the top of the mountain, out of the reach of the company's respiration, became effervescent.

Till the results of the barometrical observations, which were made at the summit, shall be calculated with that precision of which they are capable in the present state of the science, we may venture to announce, that the height which the first approximation of these calculations gave us, does not differ considerably from the trigonometrical mensuration of Sir George Shuckburgh, nor from that which M. Picet concluded from barometrical and trigonometrical observations united. By the first of these, the height of Mont Blanc above the sea is 2450 toises, and by the second it is 2437.

The barometrical observation of M. de Saussure, calculated according to the two methods in use, gives 2424 toises from the one, and 2478 from the other, for the height of the mountain above the sea.

These different observations, which required a stay of four hours and an half upon the summit, being finished, M. de Saussure descended to pass another night in the snow, like the former, but in a place 200 toises lower; and the day following, about 3 P.M. he arrived at Chamouni, neither he himself, nor any of his company, having sustained any injury in an expedition which was difficult, and even dangerous.

From a medium of the four observations abovementioned, reduced to English measure, I find the height of Mont Blanc to be three miles, except only 22 yards.

Mr. URBAN, *Bermudas, Feb. 7.*

ORATOR HENLEY appeared to me as master of a good voice and a forcible elocution. I heard him once in the decline of his popularity; his auditors (exclusive of the Clare-market

butchers, then under pay), were few in number, but general. His address to the Deity was at first awful, and seemingly devout; but it degenerated into an indecent buffoonry. After expatiating on the several sects who would certainly be damned, he seriously invoked the Deity to *condem* the Dutch; a long string of gross impiety to introduce that wretched bastard of a pun: it seemed to please the marrowbonians, who gave their testimony of applause. I think, in the lecture, he undertook to prove the petticoat as deducible from Scripture, by quoting the passage where the mother of Samuel is said to have made him a *little* coat, ergo, a *petticoat*. Soon after this, I was told, he had offered to admit of disputation, and that he would impartially determine the merits of the contest. On the following day, two Oxonians, very strongly supposed, entered the list, the one to defend the ignorant, the other the impudence of the Orator himself, who wisely retreated, postponing the award to a future opportunity.—A door led from his house to the rostrum. Yours, &c. W,

Mr. URBAN, *Friid-street, Sept. 26.*

SOON after the decease of the late King of Prussia, a foreign gentleman came to Mr. Bartolozzi with a sign-post painting, requesting him to engrave it as a great likeness of that great sovereign. Mr. Bartolozzi, desirous of making his wonderful art subservient to the immortality of the monarch, from a very rational diffidence in the judgement of this unqualified connoisseur, and actually hurt and disgusted by the horrors of his daubing, sent them both to me, with a request to assist him with a likeness of the King, if I could possibly draw it, either by the means of that piece of canvas, or from recollection, and that idea which the sight of so great a man might have left upon my mind, and in such a manner as might be no disgrace to us all. I own that Mr. Bartolozzi's request, rather than its bearer's, proved a spur to me to try how far my recollection might go, and how far it might be in my power to express in Frederick the Second's likeness his genius, spirit, wisdom, and humanity, smallness and ripeness of years, and looking forth into after-times and eternity, with that conscious-ness and philosophic composure wherewith he always and actually met his fate.

After many trials, I finished at last a coloured drawing, which proving satisfactory to some intelligent connoisseurs, satisfied myself as far as an artist, justly aware of the difficulties of his art, could be satisfied with a portrait drawn from recollection.

As Mr. Bartolozzi has done it great justice, the publick are enabled to judge of its merit, and my success; and I, for my part, might be perfectly and gratefully satisfied with the good reception this (my and Mr. Bartolozzi's) work has met with at the hands of an intelligent and indulgent publick, here and abroad, if from duty to myself, to truth, and to the publick, I did not find myself compelled to claim what is my own, and to declare, that what envy, meanness, and ingratitude, have industriously circulated, and still whisper in the print shops, of "*a capital original picture of the late King of Prussia, copied by me, and engraved by Mr. Bartolozzi*," is to all intents and purposes a scandalous imposition on the publick, which I properly resented when it was first set forth in handbills and advertisements, and which I shall never countenance by silence or tame forbearance.—

Who takes my purse, steals trash.

The capital original which I studied and copied for Mr. Bartolozzi was the great King himself. It was within myself. The pretended capital original which is alluded to would disgrace a sign-post in Grub-street, Wapping, or Rotherhithe; and it was no more like the King and my drawing, than a cushion, who stabs in the dark, is like a frank, generous, and open enemy.

Yours, &c. H. RAMBERG.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 26.*

THE following is a faithful copy of an address of 102 chief heritors and heads of clans in the Highlands of Scotland, to King George I. on his accession to the throne, which, by court intrigue, was prevented from being delivered to his Majesty. The consequence was, that the clans, in resentment of this supposed neglect, raised a rebellion in the following year, 1715. The Earl of Marr was instrumental in procuring the signatures; but the Duke of Anglye prevented its being presented. The original address was, in the possession of the Earl of Marr at Ayr, was given to Mr. Dundas 40 years ago, and was by him communicated to the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh, who

who caused a few copies to be printed for the use of the members. D. R.

"May it please your Majesty.

"WE, the chief heritors and others in the Highlands of Scotland under subscribing, beg leave to express the joy of our hearts at your Majesty's happy accession to the crown of Great Britain. Your Majesty has the blood of our ancient monarchs in your veins and in your family; may that royal race ever continue to reign over us! Your Majesty's princely virtues, and the happy prospect we have in your royal family of an uninterrupted succession of kings to sway the British sceptre, must extinguish those divisions and contentions which in former times too much prevailed, and unite all who have the happiness to live under your Majesty into a firm obedience and loyalty to your Majesty's person, family, and government; and as our predecessors have for many ages had the honour to distinguish themselves by their loyalty, so we do most humbly assure your Majesty, that we will reckon it our honour steadfastly to adhere to you, and with our lives and fortunes to support your crown and dignity against all opposers.

"Pardon us, Great Sir, to implore your royal protection against any who labour to misrepresent us, and who rather use their endeavours to create misunderstandings than to engage the hearts of your subjects to that loyalty and cheerful affectionate obedience which we owe, and are ready to testify towards your Majesty. Under so excellent a King, we are persuaded that we, and all your other peaceable faithful subjects, shall enjoy their just rights and liberties, and that our enemies shall not be able to hurt us with your Majesty, for whose royal favour we presume humbly to hope, as our forefathers were honoured with that of your Majesty's ancestors. Our mountains, though undervalued by some, are nevertheless acknowledged to have, in all times, been fruitful in producing hardy and gallant men; and such, we hope, shall never be wanting amongst us, who shall be ready to undergo all danger in defence of your Majesty's, and your royal posterity's, only rightful title to the crown of Great Britain. Our behaviour shall always witness for us, that, with unalterable firmness and zeal, we are, may it please your Majesty, your
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Majesty's most loyal, most obedient, and most dutiful subjects and servants."

[Signed by 102 persons of weight and respectability.]

* MR. URBAN,

OB. 5.

A REGARD for truth has induced me to animadvert on an assertion in your Magazine, p. 690, wherein your correspondent *Euthelius* tells us of a man at Dublin, who, "in consequence of debauchery," was "turned into bone entirely!" Your correspondent may be a very "well-meaning" man for aught I know; and, no doubt, his telling us of this transformation, as *strange* as any in Ovid's "*strange book of various transformations*," was done with a well-meant intention to deter the present race of mankind from debauchery, lest some of us should suffer poor *Will Clarke's* fate.

The fact, however, is wrong stated in two instances; for neither was the said Mr. Clarke "ENTIRELY" turned into bone; nor was his bony affliction sent as a punishment for his "DEBAUCHERY;" for the partial ossification of this poor fellow's muscular parts and ligaments began at a very early period of his infancy, and long before he was capable of entering into scenes of "debauchery." It is true, that towards the latter part of his life (for he lived to the age of 30, or upwards), he was much addicted to drunkenness; but the ossification was complete long before that period.

The skeleton of William Clarke, commonly called "the ossified man," was presented by Sir Edward Barry to the university of Dublin, and is now to be seen in the anatomy-house of the college, where it has remained many years. The skeleton is one continued mass of bone from the head to the knees, there being no appearance of sutures in the cranium, and all the ligaments of the body and limbs being completely ossified, as well as many entire muscles, and large portions of others: at the knees and wrists alone the articulations were so far unossified as to admit of a very confined motion in these parts; but none of the viscera of either thorax or abdomen were ossified.

Although accustomed to admire the human skeleton as a beautiful fabric, wherein, even in the most minute parts, the wisdom of the "*Divine Author of all*" appears transcendently eminent,
y-c

yet, I could never view the skeleton of this Clarke without a degree of horror; and therefore I think the expression of "*shocking relique*" not unaptly applied to this uncommonly-deformed skeleton by your correspondent *Eutbelius*; but it is shocking only on account of its deformity, for which we are to look for no other than *natural* causes.

ANATOMICUS DUBLINIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 27.
THE dearness of provisions is now become a matter of serious concern. It becomes every man, who is able, to endeavour to discover the cause of it: the cause, I think, may be readily guessed at; but I fear its removal is not in the power of any human eloquence. In short, Sir, it must be owing to an increase, beyond all example, in the rents of land. Within these 30 or 40 years they have been at least doubled, and many, in all probability, are still further racked; nor is it possible to know when this cruel rapacity will end. As the farmers find themselves, in consequence, obliged to double the price of their commodities, there is no doubt but they will use every art and contrivance to keep it up; nor will it be in the power of the legislature to think of any means to reduce it to moderate terms.

The reigning sin of the age may be styled what the prophet calls "the sin of Sodom," that is, pride, and fulness of bread. As for pride, it needs no explanation, it is sufficiently evident among all ranks of people; but fulness of bread may require a little explanation. This fulness of bread implies covetousness; for, as it is mentioned as a sin, we must naturally imagine it to be acquired by every indirect means, every degree of extortion and imposition, and the utter banishment of all conscience, pity, and compassion. We have the most sensible proofs of this assertion in our modern Nabobs, who return from the Indies loaden with the spoils of the poor oppressed natives, and in that rage for speculation, which tempts the projectors to neglect nothing, however contrary to the well-being of their fellow-creatures, that may help to fill their coffers, and enable them to riot and indulge themselves in every thing that luxury may desire and devise. In the mean time, the industrious poor have not the least proportionable addition to their wages. They return home to their miserable hovels without expecting any thing

proper to comfort them after a long day's toil and hardship. A general gloomy discontent discourages the miserable groupe; nor have they time to think of religion, for all their thoughts are occupied in considering how they may procure a scanty and miserable subsistence.

I seem, Mr. Urban, to have now found out the cause of those evils, but I must leave the removing of it to your ingenious correspondents. They will find it, I fancy, difficult to prevail with the proud man to lower his high-racked rents; and, as he possibly lives to the full extent of them, it will be no easy matter to persuade him to diminish his unwieldy greatness, and to remember that he is a poor perishing mortal, that his life cannot be assured to him even for a moment, and that he must give a strict account of all his doings before a Being, who is no respecter of persons, but judges every man according to his works. Eloquence is, however, strong and powerful; and I heartily recommend it to your correspondents to do all in their power to reclaim this unhappy, abandoned, dissipated age.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 30.
YOUR admirable publication being applied to all purposes of either entertainment or utility, permit me to trouble you with a few remarks on a point, which, experience has evinced to me, is productive of much disservice to society in both a general and moral light. It is the practice of quartering troops on the publicans and inhabitants of the respective provincial towns. The soldiers in our service, Sir, are not so fully employed by the duties incident to their station (as is the case in the Prussian and other services) as to have no leisure to attend to any thing else. On the contrary, it is too well known to require observation, that their duty employs so small a portion of their time, that they have but too much left to be passed in dissipation, or worthless pursuits, equally destructive of due subordination among themselves, and of order in society. The turn they generally have to gallantry, and the seduction of females, has been often observed on; and, I apprehend, they find but too frequent opportunities of indulging it, from the partiality that sex is always found to shew them, induced either by the charms of their conversation, or by the

the influence which the courage they have the credit (and, it must be confessed, most justly) of possessing, always carries with it to a female heart. If I am well-founded in this statement; and that I am, I insist that the morals of the generality of our county towns, where the military are stationed (little, if at all superior to the metropolis itself), will clearly evince; it naturally follows that they should be placed where no such ill-consequences can be the result; that is, in barracks, constructed in proper places for their reception, where the temptation to such pursuits would be denied them, and where they would be induced to follow such professions as almost the whole of them must have originally been bred to, whereby their situations would be rendered much more comfortable than the pittance of their pay can possibly afford. But I am far from wishing that the publicans (who have of late years increased to so shameful and even alarming a degree, as I fear the so much complained of immorality, profaneness, and increase of crimes, may be attributed to those seats of vice and dissipation, where idleness, ebriety, and their necessary consequences, originate, and are encouraged) should be relieved from the burthen the soldier is at present to him, without an equivalent; on the contrary, I should propose, and wish to see, an equitable levy on that order of people, sufficient to defray every expence of the regulation hereby intended.

The wages, also, allowed to females in the manufacturing towns is scarcely sufficient to their support, and drives many of them, I fear, to other courses, to contribute to their maintenance.

The price of provisions is so much increased of late, at even 150 miles from London, that the same article, which could be purchased at four-pence the pound six years ago, is now raised to above six-pence.

The turnpike-roads in several parts of England are so narrow, contrary, I apprehend, to the acts in that particular, that two carriages cannot possibly pass each other: they are also, in several parts, in such wretched condition, though the usual tolls are levied, as to be scarcely passable. It is pity but general surveyors were appointed, or other means used to rectify this abuse.

On the subject of turnpikes allow me to add, that, by the many new ones which have within few years been made,

there are, to a great many parts, chiefly too in the neighbourhood of London, where land is most valuable, two, or perhaps more roads, which can scarcely be necessary. Suppose, therefore, in the present distress of Government, one of such roads was to be shut up, and the land sold to the best bidders: it would, I am persuaded, yield a considerable sum for the service of the state, and, by bringing such an additional quantity of soil into cultivation, it ought to increase the necessaries of life.

The apparent total want of police in the city of Chester should reflect disgrace on its magistrates. Bodies of miscreants infest the streets and rows early in the evenings, and insult with impunity, and lay under contributions, whomsoever they meet. There are no watchmen, or others, who can be applied to for redress.

Whatever expediency there might be in the Commutation Act, whereby tea is brought into so general use, there is, I am persuaded much eventual disadvantage in that act towards this kingdom. It has rendered that useless, if not pernicious drug, so universally sought after, that the most petty village has now its tea warehouse; and it must, in a short time, drain this country of all its silver, as the Chinese scarcely receive any thing else.

The present too generally shameful state of our places of public worship has been frequently and urgently insisted on. The dilapidations and sacrileges committed within, and the impunities committed without, can scarcely have escaped the attention and regret of every observer. Yet surely this disgraceful abuse of places deemed sacred might easily be obviated. Were our cathedrals and churches, except in times of divine service, excluded from the sight of all but such as desired admission to them, it would certainly be the means of their being regarded with more veneration than they at present are, and of their escaping the abuses here mentioned. Nothing is truer than that familiarity produces contempt; and, were our churches and churchyards thus made venerable in the eyes of the lower orders of people, good effects, I trust, would be seen to proceed from it. But, from the present custom of their being made thoroughfares, they become the receptacles of idleness and mirth, and, I am concerned to add, too frequently the scenes of villainy and vice.

I have intruded a long epistle on you, Mr. Urban, which I dare scarcely flatter myself you will judge worthy of attention. The only excuse I will offer for it, is the declaration, that I have sought to be useful, and that to such endeavours your Repository is seldom shut. Yours, &c. E. R. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

AS your valuable Repository has been long the channel through which many excellent improvements have been made public, I take the liberty of addressing you from a distant province, to suggest, what would be at once an ornament to my native town, and a testimony of gratitude to the memory of a person who has so well deserved it. An elegant monument, executed by Bacon, has been lately opened in the church of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle upon Tyne, to the memory of Matthew Ridley, esq. It would do honour to the corporation and town of Newcastle to erect one also in grateful remembrance of his worthy colleague, and their principal benefactor, the late Sir W. Blackett. Neither marbles nor panegyrics are necessary to record his praise. Yet, surely, from a town which for many years lived under his patronage, whose poor were fed daily at his gate, and who, at this moment, experience the advantages of the schools and hospitals which he founded; surely it would be a proper method of testifying the public approbation of so many united virtues, and public gratitude for so many benefits received. I pass over in silence the opposition which caused him, in his latter days, to weep over the children he had fostered. Gratitude is not always to be expected from the needy. In justification, however, of the larger part of the inhabitants of Newcastle, and by far the most respectable, I must add, that the opposition above referred to began and ended with the rabble. Sir Walter Blackett lived, and still lives, in the hearts of thousands, who, I doubt not, are ready liberally to assist in doing honour to his memory. Those who have been the heirs of his ample fortunes will, doubtless, join in this testimony of esteem.

It would be too hacknied a quotation to mention, upon this occasion, Pope's Man of Rofs; yet, surely, it could never be produced with more propriety; with this difference, indeed, that Sir Walter Blackett's opulence gave him

all the opportunities his heart could wish to enlarge his charities; opportunities which he never neglected.

Who taught that heaven-directed spire to rise?
The Man of Rofs each lisping babe replies.
Behold the market-place with poor o'erspread,
The Man of Rofs divides the daily bread;
He feeds yon alms-house, neat, but void of state,

Where Age and Want sit smiling at the gate;
Him portion'd maids, apprenic'd orphans, blest,

The young who labour, and the old who rest.

Yours, &c. A SON OF THE TYNE.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

THE box-trees on Box-hill (p. 667) were there before the Earl of Arundel's time, of which there is the most authentic proof. The Earl was a curious man, and having a house very near, at Dorking, it has been conjectured, but without foundation, that he planted them. The ground on which they grow was not his property. I think your correspondent is mistaken in supposing there are few seedlings; that the box does multiply by seeds, I know from my own garden. Some years ago, the Duke of Richmond made a plantation at Godwood; but they grew very slow, and looked very indifferently in 1784. Yours, &c. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, Cornwall, Oct. 11.

I SEND you the inclosed impression from an old brass seal (*see plate II.*) found near Bodmin in this county, that your antiquarian correspondents may give some information concerning the person whose name it bears. M. C.

*** The other figures in the same plate are from original drawings, communicated by our ingenious correspondent at Dublin.

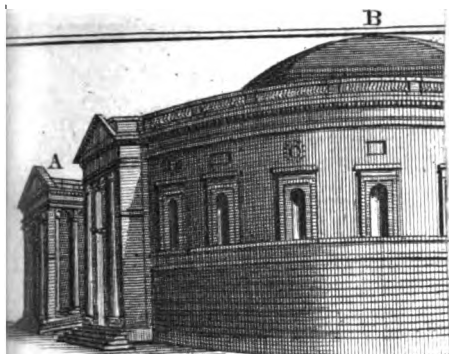
Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

I SEND you a letter, written half a century ago, from one clergyman of the church of England to another, in the freedom of friendship, on the subject of some publications of the day.

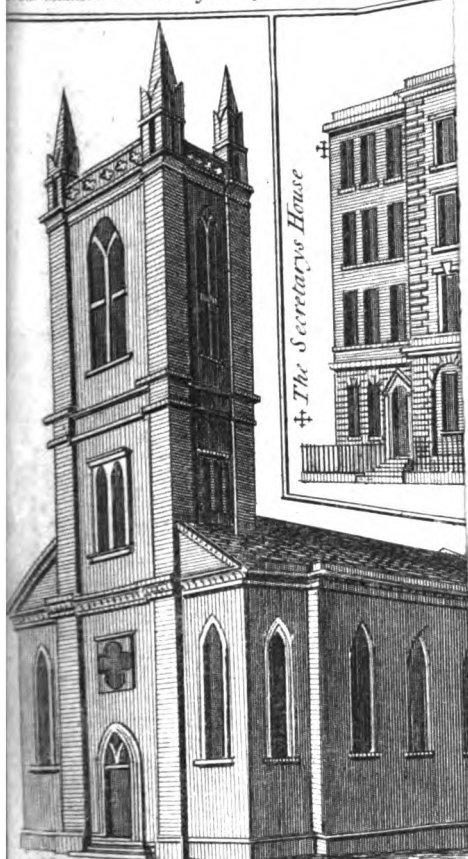
It seems to me so full of good sense, just criticism, and true candour, that I apprehend it will be acceptable to all your readers.

It may recommend it the more, that the writer was then of what is called the orthodox opinion, which was that of the author he censures; though afterwards, in the latter part of his life, he inclined to the sentiment of Dr. Clarke respecting the person of Christ,



S.E. View of the Parliament House.

- A Front of the former Building.
 B The Dome over the House of Commons, and ludicrously
 C Part not yet finished.
 D The additional Building, nearly completed.



View of the New Church near Monkstonne within

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I found this letter among some papers bequeathed to me by a friend, who was intimate with one of the parties. And as all concerned in it are now gone off the stage, I think I violate no duty or trust in giving it to the publick, especially as I do it with a view to serve it, and to promote a better temper among differing Christians.

I could wish, that, among those vast numbers who find edification and amusement in your Monthly Repository, this rescript may fall under the eye of the Rev. Mr. Madan, formerly preacher at the Lock Hospital, who has lately published some letters to Dr. Priestley, which shew him to be a disciple of the Mr. Hutchinson here characterised; and I shall be glad if it dispose him to consider *what manner of spirit he is of*, for his own sake. DIOPHANTUS.

P. S. Some of your readers may be glad to be informed, that Mr. Hutchinson set up a system of natural philosophy, in opposition to that of Sir I. Newton; and maintained, that the Hebrew Scripture, in the roots and etymologies of the words of which it is composed, contains a revelation of a true natural philosophy, as well as of the true religion, and that the latter is to be explained and illustrated by the former.

It is peculiarly unfortunate for him, that there is the strictest mathematical demonstration, and solid uncontrovertible experience and fact against his system of nature; which shews upon what a precarious alternative and foundation he rests divine revelation, and may give just suspicion that his superstructure, or the doctrines he would build upon it, are no less weak and tottering.

A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, of Walton upon Thames, in Relation to the Writings of Mr. Hutchinson.

SIR, Derby, July 24, 1736.

I THOUGHT myself not a little obliged by your kind visit. Your letter was an additional favour. On the same day I received two of Mr. Hutchinson's performances, and your own sermon. How different is *your* way of treating a subject from *his*! I should hardly have thought the *one* could have been recommended by the author of the *other*. *Here*, I find a just perspicuity; an even course of thought and reasoning; a regular series of truths, opening one upon another, and mutually giving each other light to convince, and power to persuade. *There*, in many places im-

penetrable obscurity, and every where desultoriness and disorder; long periods of words without construction; and seeming sentences, which neither affirm nor deny.—Your own piety, good sense, and earnest recommendation, have prevailed with me to go through two pieces of an author, whom I thought I had good reason to neglect; but I could not persuade myself to neglect absolutely any book which you could recommend. At your instance, therefore, I have read them: and it is enough to say that I have read them; it is with some unwillingness that I shall say any thing more. But, lest I should not equally treat you as a friend, or should seem to use any greater reserve in writing my opinion of them to you, than you have used in declaring yours to me, I shall add farther,

That, whereas I looked on him before as only a fond, irregular, and confused writer, who, by the strength of imagination, and the help of some little hints from Hebrew Lexicons, had raised a wilderness of shadows; I now see him in a worse light, a light wherein charity, nay common humanity and good-nature, grieve to see him. For, if he is intelligible any where (and he is only too intelligible in some places), it is where the whole spirit of the Gospel is contradicted by him; contradicted by his over-weening conceit of himself—by dogmatizing in a strain too high for a man of mere natural parts and acquired learning—by assuming to himself a censorship in religion, and recommending a Portuguese inquisition to keep dissentients in awe—by imputing our English toleration to the irreligion or atheism of our law-givers, and every other method but his own of explaining and defending the Gospel, to a malicious apostasy from it—by ascribing opinions to certain authors which they never appear to have held, views and designs which they never seem to have conceived, and principles which their lives and writings speak them to have abhorred—and by impeaching them accordingly of *that* sin from which there is no remission, and dooming them to *that* vengeance from which there is no deliverance.

What, in the name of God, am I to think of the modesty or understanding of that author who can say of *Newton*, that he was stupidly ignorant, and an impudent blasphemer? is he to say this, who has not himself continued either

grammatical or intelligible for 20 lines together? If he was duly sensible of his own deficiencies, he would be too humble; and if he is not sensible of them, I am sure he knows too little of himself, to be a judge of others. Is any man, who cannot grammatically speak his meaning in a vulgar living language of his own, to set up for a dictator in a dead learned one? or to require all people, on pain of proscription (or, at least, of being used as ill as Mr. H. uses two famous societies), to receive his edicts? or, if he should, would others be to blame, if, upon a presumption of the vanity of all such pretences, they treated *him* and his writings with neglect? His ill-will to the Bishop of Winchester * was naturally to be expected; *that* Bishop is too obnoxious to escape him; he has been long the butt of obloquy and evil tongues; and, perhaps, it may be some excuse for Mr. H. that he not only reviles the Bishop in English which few can understand, and fewer still will read, but also in a crowd so noisy and so numerous, that his voice will hardly be distinguished among them.

But may it not be said, that, whatever objections Mr. H. may have to his notions, yet is not the Bishop still a Bishop? a dignitary both in church and state? does it become a writer in a private condition to abuse a person, who is in a public station, with ill names? Mr. H. has quoted the *whited wall* of one archbishop, and the archangel of another. Should not either of these quotations have taught him another doctrine than what he has practised? For my part, I have not so learned Christ, nor has *he* learned such behaviour in the Gospel: ill language is not the style of that wisdom which is from above, nor can I receive any religion as true which is above the use of decency. Even truth itself, with ill words from an evil tongue, would be so unhappily attended, as to have no claim to our attention. Much rather must this be the case of conclusions obscurely drawn from dark and disputable premises.

To call a man *Owl*, confutes not his senses, but will ever make the person who useth such language suspected of something worse than a wrong head and mere absurdity. To pronounce a man *too leprous for any thing but eternal brimstone to cure*, will not prove his in-

fection, but the spiritual pride and grievous malignity of the censurer. Surely secret things belong to God; in the number of which, every Christian ought to esteem the future doom of particular persons. Mr. H. pretends not, that I know of, to any immediate revelations, in order to justify his boldness; and nothing less will do it.—However, if the Bishop, or Dr. Clarke, or the Quakers, were the only objects of his spleen, the wideness of the difference between *him* and them perhaps might have pleaded somewhat in excuse of it, and a zeal for orthodoxy have atoned for his want of charity. But, like other angry people, if any body provokes him, nobody can please him; and in the distribution of God's vengeance and his own, he spareth none of us entirely; for he has treated *those* almost with as little mercy, who maintain and propagate the very same Articles of Religion which he labours to establish himself. Indeed, they differ somewhat from him in their choice of arguments for them, and method of illustrating them. They would mainly teach the Gospel out of the Gospel. He seems to think it a better way to explain it out of the Law. But in the result they meet in the same point: their premises differ; their conclusion is the same. Does he do well to be so angry for this? May not his be true, and theirs not false? May not different arguments prove the same truth? Should it so highly displease him, if their faith is not wrought in them after his way, and by his arguments? Does not this look as if he was more concerned for the honour of his arguments than for the cause of truth? unless he really pretends, that a Christian's faith cannot be wrought by other proofs, and that his proofs and our Saviour's Gospel must stand and fall together. If this be the case, it were to be wished that Mr. H. was a more perspicuous writer. We can find Christ in the New Testament; we can also find him in the Old; but not with so clear and strong a glory, and not at all in many places where Mr. H. finds him. And must he for *this* call our Christianity in question? I should have said the same, though Mr. H. had written with more strength and perspicuity than he has: but whereas he has too little of the latter quality for the former to appear, he ought the rather to abate of his bitterness against us, unless he will be angry with others because he is

himself obscure, and reproach them with not seeing what he has not been able to shew them. Indeed, I have not found that he has given himself much trouble about arguing a point in a regular manner. His own positive assertion is generally enough to establish the sense of a text, or to make any two verses in the Bible parallel, and speak *his* opinion. Though St. Paul translates *Berith* a Covenant, yet if Mr. H. says it shall signify a *Purifier*, it must be so. And who shall dare to contradict him when he affirms, that *Tjadick* is Hebrew for a *Justifier*, though rendered a Righteous Person by the same Apostle? But he says, "*The heathen Greek authors placed names to they knew not what; so the New Testament must be construed by the Old*"—and the Old by Mr. H. Now what can this amount to, in all cases of this nature, but this? Heathen Greek authors applied their words wrong; therefore St. Paul's translation is not right, and wants Mr. H.'s correction: for, by his rule, we are to construe that Apostle's interpretation of a Hebrew word by the very word he interprets;—and the latter, as Mr. H. pleases. Does this need any remark? As for his attempt to reconcile the language of Scripture to the philosophical truth of things, it has too much the air of your pretenders to nostrums, which are to cure every thing. But what I most of all dislike in it is, that he makes the truth and authority of Scripture depend in a manner upon the success of it. Alas! Sir, the language of God, both by his prophets and in his providence, cannot always be reconciled by us to the truth of things: but, notwithstanding this, I believe it is agreeable to His wisdom and veracity; and I refer the solution of all my difficulties to that day wherein he will justify the whole system of His dispensations.—I should be sorry, Sir, if any freedom I have used in speaking of another should not seem agreeable to my just respect for yourself: nay, I hope it will rather appear a token of it, since I am sure it proceedeth from it, and would not have been used by me at all, but to a friend, in order to justify my future neglect of an author recommended by him. I am, Sir, your most obliged humble servant, &c.

MR. URBAN, OB. 12.

✓ WILL you permit the Ladies to exhibit themselves in a Magazine allotted to the Gentlemen, during

the cessation of the more important political debates? Surely the Antiquaries will not disdain us as a relief to old tombstones and inscriptions; besides, some of our works have the genuine rust of age. Mrs. Macaulay will entertain the Politician; Madame Dacier and Mrs. Carter, the Critick; and for the Poet there is abundance. To be serious, the inclosed is a juvenile *jeu-d'esprit*, to which I have kept adding as fresh flowrets of genius have sprung up. It has sometimes amused a small circle of friends; and, if you think it not too unworthy to entertain the larger circle of your readers, it is at your service. I have in general attempted to class each writer chronologically, but perhaps am not always accurate. I answer not for the merit of all; that they have made their appearance in public, entitles them to the name of Authoresses. Centlivre, Manley, and Vane, are purposely excluded, as I have always heard them mentioned with disgust; nor do I think the delicate Leonora would have admitted Con. Philips, Bellamy, or Baddeley, into her library. I am sensible there are objections of the same kind to Mrs. Behn; but I think some of her plays are spoken of as works of true genius.

EUSEBIA.

A VISION.

I was the other day in a very agreeable *tête à tête* with my favourite Addison, who was entertaining me with "The Ladies' Library;" though (perhaps too deservedly) satirical on the then rage for Romances*. I was so pleased with it, that I determined to convert my dressing-room into such a library, (if Fortune would but favour me with a prize in the next lottery:— whilst I was settling within myself, not only what books I should purchase, but likewise the china and ornaments proper to intermix, I fell asleep, and my ideas still continuing to float in a perplexity on this arduous point, methought I determined to visit Leonora, and with my own eyes observe her taste in the arrangement of her library. In dreams, the lover's wish of space and time being annihilated is easily accomplished; and the balloon of my imagination being soon filled with curiosity, fancy, and such like inflammable gas, I was presently wafted to Leonora's mansion, and shewn into the very apartment I was so

desirous to see. She was sitting, not at the Japan table, but one ornamented with the present fashionable filigree work, with a writing-box, in form of books, added to the silver snuff-box of that shape mentioned by the Spectator, (a toilette also furnished with boxes of the same form). Her books were intermixed with china, vases, &c. as that describes; but there were added several female busts, on pediments, of the principal writers of the respective classes they were divided into, done by the creative hand of the Hon. Mrs. Damer. Mrs. Macaulay, from her statue in Walbrook church, crowned the Historic department:—various pictures between; some by the celebrated pencils of Angelica Kauffman, Maria Cosway, and other female artists; others by the emulous needles of the as justly celebrated Mrs. Wright and Miss Linwood:—nor was the American Mrs. Wright's powers in moulding the soft wax forgotten. Picces of shell-work, intermixed with hyacinths and tender myrtle and orange plants, adorned the chimney-piece. Leonora was now somewhat advanced in years, yet still of a graceful appearance, with an expression of the utmost benevolence in her countenance. Her dress, which had both a mixture of the ancient and modern fashion, evinced the romantic turn that had taken possession of her youth, but admirably adapted to her shape and complexion. Her silver hairs, free from powder, were still suffered to flow in artfully negligent ringlets over her shoulders. Her gown *à feuille morte*, alluding to her time of life, and extinction of the tender passion, prettily trimmed with bunches of jasmine and myrtle, tied with true lovers' knots, a bouquet of the same in her bosom, a small white woolly dog at her feet, resembling a lamb, ornamented with a ribbon. When I made known the intent of my visit, she told me, in a very obliging manner, I had particularly gratified her vanity in not coming from a mere idle curiosity, but expressing a desire to form my taste after hers, adding, "I have made some alterations since Mr. Addison honoured me with a visit, discarded most of my Romances, and male authors, having too much reason to be disgusted with that sex*." There

she fetched a deep sigh; but soon recovering to a smile, "not excepting my wooden ones." She read my sentiments in my astonished eyes, and proceeded, "You fancy my library must be reduced into a small compass; but look round, and tell me, for the honour of our sex, whether there are not female publications, on every subject, sufficient for a female's perusal." I was amazed indeed at the numbers, when I heard that all but one small division were the labours of female pens. She desired me to inspect the title-pages, and assisted me with her remarks and judgement on their several merits. I will instance her method of classing, and enumerate those I remember.

MODERNS.

WORKS OF PIETY.

Lady Rachael Ruffel—Lady Masham—Lady Pennington—Lady Packington—Marchioness de Lambert—Mrs. Rowe—Mrs. Talbot—Mrs. Chapone.

EDUCATION.

Comtesse d'Epigny—Madame Sevigné—Mademoiselle Prince de Beaumont—Madame Genlis—Mrs. Trimmer—Miss Anne Murray—Miss Wollstonecraft—Mrs. Norton.

LEARNING AND CRITICISM.

Madame Dacier—Mrs. Elstob—Mrs. E. Carter—Mrs. Montague—Miss Griffiths.

HISTORY.

Mrs. Macaulay—Mrs. Brooke—Miss Roberts.

PHYSIC.

Mrs. Le Febvre.

TRAVELS.

Lady M. W. Montague—Mrs. Thicknesse—Mrs. Vigor.

ASTRONOMY.

Miss Caroline Herschel—Eliza Cumminge.

POETRY.

Duchess of Somerset—Countess of Winchelsea—Viscountess Irwin—Lady Chudleigh—Madame Deshoulières—Anna Maria Schurman—Anna Louisa Durbach—Mrs. Unzer—Mrs. Wright—Mrs. Grierison—Mrs. Barber—Mrs. Pilkington—Miss Jane Cave—Mrs. Catherine Cockburn—Mrs. Catharine Phillips—Mrs. Madan—M. Ferrar—Mrs. Anna Williams (deprived of sight)—Mrs. Leapor—Mrs. Chandler—Mrs. Barbauld—Mrs. Duncombe—Miss Pen-

* See SPECT. vol. II. No. 163. See also *ibidem*, No. 92, where the letter signed *Leonora* was written by Miss Shephard, afterwards Mrs. Perry; and No. 140, where the

letter signed *Parthenia* was written by her sister. These ladies were collateral descendants of Sir Fleetwood Shephard, of facetious memory. EDIT.

ington—Miss SEWARD—Miss Latter—Mrs. Tollett—Miss Bowdler—Mrs. Hughes—Mademoiselle L'Eveque—Mrs. Greville—Miss Scott—Miss More—Mrs. Sheridan—Lady Temple—Miss Helena Maria Williams—Mrs. Charlotte Smith—Miss Maria Vaughan—The humble Phillis Wheatly, a poor uninstructed Negro-girl, whose powers burst forth superior to all the disadvantages of ignorance and slavery. To whom must be added, Mrs. Yeatsley, the milk-carrier of Bristol—Miss Mecke—Miss Lawrence—Eliza Knipe—Miss Thomson—Jane Tembury—Mrs. Savage—Eliz. Fell—Eliz. Ryves—Mad. Du Boccage.

NOVELS and TALES.

Madame Scudery—Madame Stahl—Comtesse D'Amois—Miss Sally Fielding—Mrs. Brooke—Mrs. Lenox—Miss Burney—Miss Minifie—Mrs. Boys—Mrs. Wood, sen.—Lady Dorothea Du Bois—Mrs. Patry—Clara Reade—Miss Peacock—Madame Vauchuse—Mademoiselle Cacault de Mimardiere—Miss Sophia Lee—Miss Tomlyns—Mrs. Cooper—Susannah Haswell—Mrs. Cartwright—Mrs. Keir—Miss Fuller—Lady Mary Walker.

DRAMATIC.

Mrs. Behn—Lady Craven—Mrs. Cowley—Mrs. Brooke—Mrs. Inchbald—Miss Lee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lady Gethin—Marchioness de Chatelet—Madame Maintenon—Mrs. Astell—Lady Wallace—Mrs. Jones—Miss Jane Collier—Mrs. Mary Collyer, translator of the Death of Abel—Mrs. Dobson—La Baronne de Vasse—Miss Roberts.

Leonora had collected many scarce books of the ancients, if I may be allowed that expression; though certainly Sappho's works, Corinna's, and Hypsipia's, who taught philosophy in the public schools, may well come under that denomination, and had procured all the female literati of foreign countries. I will mention our own worthies first.—Margaret, Countess of Richmond—Queen Catherine Parr—the lovely and unfortunate Lady Jane Gray—Margaret, Eliz. and Cecilia, daughters of Sir Thomas More—Ann, Margaret, and Jane, daughters of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI.—Mildred, Ann, and Eliz. daughters to Sir Edward Booke, tutor to that king—Queen Elizabeth—Lady Burleigh—Mary, Countess of Pembroke, sister to Sir Philip Sidney. These chiefly employed their pens in

works of piety, and translations from the Fathers.—In the poetic department, Ann Killigrew. But I must not forget Margaret, Dutches of Newcastle, whose husband suffered in the cause of Cha. I. She wrote 13 volumes folio, 10 of which were printed. Her imagination was so luxuriant, and her passion for writing so unbounded, that she seldom revised the copies of her works, lest she should disturb her following conceptions. I should suppose correctness was no part of her merit, nor much of any sort, by most of their titles being buried in oblivion. It is said she kept several young ladies of small fortune, one or two of whom always slept in an adjoining apartment, to be in readiness as amanuenses, in case her Muse was taken in labour during the still season of the night.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN,

OR. 11.

YOU have lately given us, in your valuable collection, an account of several trees grown or planted in this country, some indigenous, and others not so; and in your last Magazine, p. 689, you gave us a description of a birch-tree, near the road, between Macclesfield and Manchester, which is said to have been stripped of its side-boughs, and to be sixty feet high, and about one foot in diameter at the butt, but do not mention its age, and therefore there is no judging how proper it might be for timber, or any other particular use. I have observed the birch grow very lofty, but seldom exceedingly strict. We read in the "Philosophical Transactions" of a particular oak-tree, of the iron kind, planted by Mr. Lucombe, a gardener, near Exeter, about the year 1765, whose growth was strict and handsome as a fir, its leaves ever-green, and the wood thought to exceed all other oak in hardness and strength, and of an amazing quick growth, measuring at seven years of age 21 feet in height, and full 20 inches in the girth; and, at the same time, a graft of four years old, taken from the same tree, was 16 feet high, and full 14 inches in girth; and another graft, of six years old, had outgrown the original tree two feet in height. This tree, if it continues to grow at the same rate, may be supposed to make exceedingly valuable timber, and I understand has been planted in the adjoining counties of Cornwall and Somerset with good success, and is found to flourish in all soils.

The quickest growing tree, I know of, is the Lombardy poplar, lately introduced into this country by Lord Rochford, in Essex, where it goes by his name. It grows in all soils and situations, even in the midst of the city of London; and I know one of this species that, I believe, has not been planted much more than 10 years, is now 40 feet high at least, and 4 feet or more in girth, and has gained for the last three years from three to four inches *per ann.* in thickness, and has made shoots near 4 feet long this present season. I presume it has one property which belongs to other kinds of poplar, that of not flaming out in the fire, when burnt, so much as fir, or even oak, and therefore I am inclined to think, when arrived at a proper size, might be useful for beams and floors of houses; but I have lately been informed, that it is apt to decay near the ground in a few years, that the wood is not durable or useful for any particular purpose, and that the young shoots are apt to die in hard weather. However, if any of your correspondents have had sufficient experience of this matter, I should be happy to see an account thereof published in your useful Miscellany. Oak, ash, and elm (and beech in some parts), are reckoned timber in a legal sense; and, by an act of parliament, made in the year 1773, poplar, alder, larch, maple, and hornbeam, are to be deemed timber, and the destroying there-

of is subject to the same punishment and penalties as offences for damaging or destroying timber trees. But, although these last-mentioned several species are to be reputed timber by this act, yet I apprehend that such construction can only extend to the punishment incurred by destroying them, and not to any other purpose where they are not expressly named and identified as timber. T.

MR. URBAN,

O^R. 17.

IT is much to be wished that the *Lay-Dissenter*, who discovers so much benevolence and zeal on the behalf of *Mrs. Doddridge* (p. 755), had waited for some information with respect to her real case, before he had published his letter to you concerning it; which is scarcely delicate in regard to *her*, and implies an undeserved reflection on the body of the Dissenters. Give me leave to inform this gentleman, and others who may need the information, that this truly respectable Lady is, very far from being in *absolute want*; and, had she been in danger of it, by reason of an unhappy event which gave rise to the report, the many friends she has among the Dissenters (not to mention others of the Established Church) would have taken effectual care to prevent it, without hurting her feelings by publishing her case to the world.

A DISSENTING MINISTER.

*** The present Letter, in addition to that in p. 869, will close *this* business. EDIT.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. IV.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 796.

Friday, April 20.

THE Lord Advocate of Scotland brought up the Scotch judicature bill, which was read a first time.

Mr. Morton, from the East-India House, presented some papers relating to Mr. Hastings's impeachment; and Major Scott moved for several others.

The House went into a committee, Sir Adam Ferguson in the chair, on the petition of the thread manufacturers of Scotland.

Leave was given to bring in a bill agreeably to the prayer of the petition.

The House having gone into a committee, Lord Newhaven in the chair, on the ecclesiastical bill,

The preamble was postponed; and, when the clerk came to the second clause,

which limits the time for bringing actions for defamation,

The Attorney General proposed to substitute another clause in its stead, but to the same purport; and moved, that the blanks be filled up with 'twelve months,' which is the time allowed by the ecclesiastical courts. He pointed out the danger of altering the known law of the land, and the difference between defamation and slander.

Mr. *Bastard* contended, that the blank should be filled up with 'six months;' for, if the law stood as the Attorney General had stated, the clause was certainly unnecessary; but, if it must be in, he should prefer the shorter period as the smaller evil. He ridiculed the punishments inflicted on defamers. If a person who slandered another confessed himself a liar, he was not to perform penance,

nance, whether the report he had propagated was true or false. If true, he must either declare an untruth, or go to church in masquerade. The absurdity of this mock judicature was a disgrace to the kingdom. These courts were only screens for villainy; and, as to the learned gentleman's assertion, that the time limited for actions of this nature was 12 months, he believed that practice prevailed only in London.

The *Master of the Rolls* supported with warmth the ecclesiastical courts. He said they were a part of the constitution, and ought not to be hastily altered. He would vote for 12 months.

Mr. *Bastard* replied, and his Honour rejoined.

Counsellor *Scott*, in a speech of infinite pleasantry and good-humour, kept the House in a roar of laughter. He was keenly satirical on the gentlemen of his own profession, and gave a curious account of the opinions of the twelve judges on the subject of slander and defamation. Amongst many other distinctions, these sages had determined, that if one said another had murdered a man, he would be deemed a libeller, and subject to an action: but if he only said, that the man's head was *cleft in two*, and one *half* lay on each shoulder, he would not be liable to an action, because no mention was made of *killing*. Or if a woman, while on the eve of marriage, was charged with having had a bastard child, and, in consequence of this slander, was prevented from marrying, an action would lie, and damages be recovered; but if the same calumny was spread, and no such loss could be proved, the unfortunate female had no recourse but to the ecclesiastical courts, which would compel the slanderer either to stand in a white sheet at church, or to confess himself a liar: so inadequate are the punishments to the crime; as, in the latter instance, the poor woman might be as completely ruined as in the former; but she had no redress. He opposed the bill; but advised Mr. *Bastard* to bring one forward, in which the penalty might bear a more just proportion to the crime.

The *Attorney General* insisted on the propriety of the clause, and defended the ecclesiastical courts, on the principle of there being no others in this country which took cognizance of cases of slander.

Mr. *Fox* defended the bill, and replied to the arguments of the *Master of the Rolls* and the *Attorney General*.

Some other gentlemen spoke; after

which the question was read for the alteration of the time from six to 12 months, when the committee divided. The numbers were, Against the amendment, 91; For it, 57. Majority, 34.

The bill was then read through, and ordered to be reported on Monday.

Mr. *Fox* wished to know, whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had caused an account to be prepared of the monies paid into the Exchequer since the last alteration in the shop-tax.

Mr. *Pitt* said, the account could not be made out in the manner the Rt. Hon. Gentleman desired.

Mr. *Fox* was of opinion that there must be an error. The county of Middlesex was assessed at 42,000*l.* but, by the papers, there appears to be a deficiency of 12,000*l.* only 30,000*l.* having been received.

Mr. *Rose* said, the accounts alluded to related only to the towns, and they were but few, in Middlesex. The villages were not included. The gross sum was 42,000*l.*

Mr. *Fox* replied, that this should have been stated.

Mr. *Rose* and Sir *M. W. Ridley* spoke each a few words, and then the conversation dropped.

Previously to the opening of the business of the day,

Alderman *Newnham* requested that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would inform him, whether he intended to bring forward any motion relative to the state of the Prince of Wales. The honour of the nation was concerned. His Royal Highness, with a nobleness of spirit which, his rank and age considered, had, perhaps, no parallel, voluntarily divested himself of the splendour justly annexed to his elevated station, for the purpose of paying his creditors' demands. It was the business of the nation to rescue such a prince from obscurity. This heroic act of magnanimity had fixed him in the hearts of the people, and it was the duty of their representatives to free him from his embarrassments. If, therefore, the Right Hon. Gent. did not intend to introduce a proposition of this nature, he would.

Mr. *Pitt* informed the Alderman, that it was a concern which belonged to his Majesty, from whom he had received no commands respecting it.

The Alderman then gave notice, that on Friday, the 4th of May, he would make a motion on this subject.

The House having resumed itself,

order of the day was read, for going into a committee of supply, to consider of ways and means for the present year. This being agreed to, the House resolved itself into a committee, and Mr. Gilbert took the chair.

Mr. Pitt began with saying, that the business with which he was now about to trouble the committee was contained in a narrow compass. The exigencies of the state, owing to some particular circumstances, and former deficiencies, required more than any former peace establishment: yet, notwithstanding this increased expence, he was happy that the national resources, and the general state of the revenue, was not only fully adequate, without the imposition of any additional burthens, to the public exigencies, but also to the appropriation of 1,000,000*l.* annually to the reduction of the national debt. He said, he would first state to the committee the several public charges, and then the ways and means for defraying those charges:

The amount of the charge

for the navy was *£.* 2,286,000

For the army 1,881,169

The reduction, he said, which had been intended in the army estimates, was unavoidably defeated; and the principal reason of their amounting to more than former peace establishments, was the provision made for the American Loyalists.

The ordnance estimates were less than last year, and amounted to

£. 328,576

Miscellaneous services 328,000

And for Scotch roads, &c. &c. 96,760

For deficiencies, &c. 1,435,000

The Sinking Fund, he said, had always been open, to make up the deficiencies of any of the taxes. Some few other particulars made the total amount of the supply 6,676,000*l.*

He then stated, that there were Exchequer bills to the amount of 5,500,000*l.* but, as they were balanced, he would leave them out of his account.

The ways and means for balancing the above charges of 6,676,000*l.* were as follow:

The land-tax and malt duties

£. 2,437,862

The surplus from the Sinking Fund

1,226,000

Increase of customs 250,000

Increase of assessments 400,000

Army savings 240,000

The savings from army ac-

counts 180,000

Revenue from consolidating plan, and cambrics

180,600

The sum to be paid from the East-India Company, and carried to the service of the present year

320,000

Such were the specific sums intended for the discharge of the public expences; and there were others which might be added on calculation, and which he would state to the committee. Two principal circumstances operated to the diminution of last year's receipts in the customs; one was, the failure of the crops in our West-India islands, which, in the article of sugars alone, occasioned a defalcation of 320,000*l.*; the other was, the suspension of trade, arising from the various negotiations that were pending, which, from the uncertainty to traders, caused also a considerable decrease in the customs. But these were circumstances not likely to happen this year, nor, probably, to recur for a considerable time. No doubt then remained of the income of the present year equaling, if not considerably exceeding, the average of any one that preceded it. These expectations were warranted by the increase of trade which, in consequence of the treaty, must take place with France; and by the promise of the most exuberant crops in the West Indies. From these, and other circumstances, added to the before-stated specific sums of 6,676,000*l.* there would arise a surplus to answer any extraordinary expence. After a few other observations, he said, he would not trouble the committee further on the present occasion, than by a motion for the disposal of the surplus now in the Exchequer; and by again intimating his intention of augmenting the duty on licences for the retailing of spirits. This, he conceived, might be attended with a collateral good effect, that of preventing the consumption of spirituous liquors in an inordinate degree: however, as he did not mean to state it as part of the ways and means, he would bring it forward on another occasion. He had omitted giving notice that there would be a lottery, as that business had been formerly determined, and as the produce would undoubtedly answer the claims of the loyalists. He concluded with moving, "that it is the opinion of this committee, that the sum of 7,226,072*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* remains in the Exchequer as a surplus of the last year."

Mr. Sheridan observed, that though

the Right Hon. Gentleman's promises, on a former occasion, of the income being to exceed the expenditure, were not realized, yet he had kept his promise of being concise on the present occasion; but he wished he had been more explicit, as he was by no means satisfied with his statement. He condemned his taking the opinion of the board of revenue, who, by fixing upon the most advantageous year, had mis-stated the income and expenditure of the year. He saw no room for exultation. The Right Hon. Gent. ought to have shown that the predictions of the committee of revenue were fulfilled, or that they were not; the latter was undoubtedly the case; they had taken a period most favourable to their purpose, and fallaciously stated what would be the income and expence of 1787. He then read part of the report of the committee, and said they had there asserted, that the receipts would amount to 15,397,000*l.* but he affirmed, that an actual deficiency of 900,000*l.* existed; as, from the 5th of January, 1786, to the 5th of January, 1787, the income was but 14,445,000*l.* To the expenditure of 15,563,000*l.* must be added the million for the purpose of reducing the national debt; the expenditure of the country would then amount to 16,563,000*l.* while the total income amounted to no more than 14,445,000*l.* Such was the real state of the revenue. Pressing the East-India Company for the money due from them was, in his opinion, a most dangerous resource, and would, he apprehended, shake their very foundation. With respect to the increase expected on sugars, from the prospect of an abundant crop, he considered it as merely speculative; and in the same light he could not but view most of the other plans of increase. They were at best but temporary, and to expect from them a permanent revenue was absurd. New taxes must be levied, or some strong measure adopted, to render the income superior to the expenditure. A clear account should have been laid before the publick, who did not expect a surplus, and appeared convinced of the fallacy of the calculations of the board of revenue; and he doubted not but the committee would concur with them in opinion, if a fair statement of the business were submitted to their inspection.

Mr. Grenville said, he could not sit silent when the board of revenue, of which he had the honour to be a member, was so severely reprehended. He

maintained, that every expectation which the board held out had been completely answered. He then read a part of the reports, and desired Mr. Sheridan to point out any passage that could be interpreted as an acknowledgement, that the average of the year 1785 was to be taken for subsequent years, as it was expressly said, "that the taxes must always be liable to temporary variations." He agreed with the Hon. Gentleman, that the publick ought not to be deceived by fallacious appearances of advantage; and he hoped that the Hon. Gentleman would agree with him, that their hopes should not be damped by misrepresentations of a contrary nature. To him the state of the revenue appeared particularly flattering, as well as that of the East-India Company, whose foundation could not be shaken by the payment of part of the sum which they owed to Government; for, perhaps, at no former period were their affairs in a happier situation; and this country might reasonably consider India as the most valuable part of its foreign possessions.

Mr. Fox asked the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Pitt), whether the report of the committee of revenue of 15,390,000*l.* being the income of the country, was the foundation of his appropriating a million annually to the discharge of the national debt? He insisted, that the manner of forming an average of the taxes by one year was fallacious, and was sorry that the Right Hon. Gent. had not expressed himself with his wonted perspicuity. He contended, that the annual revenue was considerably less than the expenditure; and on the East-India business he would not trouble the committee now, as they were well acquainted with his sentiments on that subject, which were more strongly confirmed by the information which every day afforded. If the accounts were so agreeable as the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Grenville) had stated them to be, he wished they were laid before the House, that the members might participate in his pleasure.

Mr. Pitt said, that the basis of the appropriation of the million was on the income of the country; and defended the report of the committee of revenue, whose statement, he insisted, was fair and accurate. He then took notice of Mr. Sheridan's assertion, that the income should be rendered superior to the expenditure, even by strong measures, or by new taxes. These were principles of which he did not approve; for he thought

it far better to make old taxes productive than to levy new ones. He concluded with saying, that a concurrence of circumstances warranted the expectation of a large increase of revenue, particularly in the department of the customs.

Mr. Fox desired to know what was to be done with the appropriated million, if the income fell considerably short; if a loan were proposed, unless in circumstances of a very peculiar kind, he should think it his duty to oppose it. He agreed that it was better to render old taxes productive, than to impose new ones; and it was fairer to make just estimates at once than to come afterwards. The publicity of the finances of this country was its greatest blessing, and had been the guard of the constitution. He concluded with recommending to Ministry to come forward in a manly and ingenuous manner, and state at once the real situation of the revenue.

Mr. Pitt said, he did not intend to adopt the measure of a loan, if the revenues fell off; but to raise a permanent income to answer the fixed expenditure of Government.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan replied; after which Sir Grey Cooper signified that he should reserve his objections to the report.

The resolution was then read, and agreed to; and the House being resumed, adjourned to Monday.

Monday, April 23.

Ordered several papers from the East-India Company to be laid before the House.

Mr. Gilbert having brought up the report of the committee of ways and means, and a motion having been made for its being read a second time,

Sir Grey Cooper rose to observe, that, although he had paid particular attention to the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday last, it by no means appeared to him so satisfactory as all statements of the public accounts should necessarily be. The Right Hon. Gent. had asserted that, after making every provision for the claims of the year, there would remain a million surplus, which was to be applied to the purpose of liquidating the national debt. If his opinion on this subject differed from that of the Minister, he hoped it would not be inferred that he meant to undervalue the resources of the country, of the greatness of which, he could assure gentlemen, his ideas were rather sanguine; but he wished for a fair state-

ment, which, he was sorry to say, had not been given on Friday. He then read over part of the supply, and contended, that the sum of 96,000*l.* which was allowed for the extraneous services of the year, was too low, as those services would certainly amount to not less than 300,000*l.* He made several observations on the mode of stating the sums in the Exchequer, and complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the army savings, and on adopting measures for making the old taxes more productive, instead of imposing new ones: but he condemned his giving as a certainty an increase of 250,000*l.* in the customs, since from bad crops, or other circumstances, there might be a deficiency in this branch of the revenue; and, with respect to the commercial treaty, the gain on some articles, it was not improbable, might be counterbalanced by the loss on others. The reduction of the duties on Portuguese and Spanish wines, he estimated, would lessen the revenue at least 200,000*l.*; nor would the lowering of brandies produce a smaller defalcation. He concluded with affirming, that, according to one calculation which he had made, a deficiency would exist in the ways and means of 878,000*l.*; and, by another, of 921,000*l.*

Lord Newhaven went into a detail of the income, and the expenditure; and insisted, that the former would exceed the latter by 977,774*l.* which sum was a balance in favour of the country.

Mr. Rose argued, that if any sum was wanted in addition to the 96,000*l.* allowed for extraneous services, it would not exceed two or three thousand pounds, and for this there was a sufficiently ample surplus. After a few other observations, he concluded with saying, that, on the 5th of January next, after satisfying all the public demands, a surplus would remain.

Sir Grey Cooper replied.

Mr. Sheridan said, that the report of the committee of revenue was fallacious. The annual expenditure of the kingdom amounted to 16,500,000*l.* while the income did not exceed 14,400,000*l.* and consequently there existed a deficiency of 2,100,000*l.* He then remarked on several branches of the supply for the present year, and concurred in opinion with Sir Grey Cooper respecting them, whose positions he defended, and illustrated, with his wonted ability. As to the sum of 320,000*l.* which was expected from the East-India Company, he considered it

it at best as extremely doubtful. The Court of Directors, on Thursday, had entered into a resolution against it: why were the proceedings of that Court, he asked, concealed from the House? why were they not told, that the Directors did not hold themselves pledged to answer this demand? It was treating the House with contempt. The money, he confessed, might be wrested from them by the hand of power; but that, he conceived, would be a desperate measure. If the affairs of the Company were at present in the most flourishing situation, as Mr. Grenville had stated them to be on Friday last, why was an ingenuous statement of their accounts withheld from the representatives of the people? The committee of revenue, he asserted, had been already proved to have misstated accounts, and misrepresented the situation of the finances of the country; could they, then, be relied on? But the fact is, that the committee consists of persons particularly connected with the Right Hon. Gentleman, and it was not to be expected that they would give in a statement that might be disagreeable to him: it would, however, have been much more to his credit to have chosen a committee from the House. After a few other observations, he concluded by desiring that the resolutions he had moved last year might be read. This having been complied with,

Mr. Dundas said, that what had fallen from the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Sheridan) on Indian affairs, had placed him (Mr. Dundas) in an awkward predicament. The committee for the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, of which Mr. Sheridan was a member, had a power to examine what papers or records they thought proper; the Hon. Gent. could, therefore, by having access to such papers, create alarms, while he (Mr. Dundas) was precluded the means of countering them. On the arrival of the Swallow and Ranger packets, he had hopes of being able to open his Indian budget; but, as it was necessary to have an account from the East-India House, which could not have been drawn up without impeding in some degree the committee on the impeachment, he had, solely on that account, postponed it till the next session. It was what he anxiously wished for, and what would turn out a proud day. He was perfectly satisfied of the flourishing state of the Company; and fully convinced, by the reports of Lord Cornwallis, that the friends of the Com-

pany exult. From these reports, it was not to be doubted, but that the Company would be able to discharge, in less than 10 years, every shilling which they owed in India or Great Britain. When Mr. Fox proposed his bill, their stock was so low as 123, but was now at 169, and still advancing. The sum of 320,000*l.* which his right hon. friend (Mr. Pitt) proposed as part of the supply for the present year, was certainly due from the Company to Government; they were bound to pay two lacks for every regiment in their service. If the Directors had refused to pay this debt on a plea of inability, they ought to have reduced their dividend of 8 *per cent.* but this they are not under a necessity of doing; they are able to pay the sum demanded, to keep up their dividend, and answer every other claim; their funds being perfectly adequate to all these purposes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not but express his surprize, that the Hon. Gent. opposite to him (Mr. Sheridan), who was one of the party that had endeavoured to violate the chartered rights of the Company, should now stand forward to vindicate their refusing to pay a debt which they unquestionably owed to Government. He then answered to the charge of having given an obscure statement of the revenues of Great Britain, by declaring, that he was the first Chancellor of the Exchequer who had stated the public accounts with perspicuity; in this he had acted agreeably to his promise, and had rendered it impossible for any future minister, by technical phrases and studied obscurity, to present fallacious accounts; such accounts, he meant, as had often deceived and imposed upon that House, and nearly ruined the country. He had thrown aside all these arts, and stated, not upon calculation, but, in fact, what was *really* in the Exchequer. He then replied to various other parts of the arguments of Sir Grey Cooper and Mr. Sheridan, and vindicated Mr. Dundas's account of the flourishing state of India. With respect to what had fallen from the Hon. Bart. and Gentleman, respecting the improbability of an increase of 250,000*l.* in the customs, he should only say, that he considered his statement in that instance as much too low; for the reduction of the duties on wines and brandy would be more than compensated by the considerably greater quantities of those articles, which, owing to the prevention of smuggling, and the impossibility of sell-

imported: and, he asked, was nothing to be reasonably expected from the spring in trade which the commercial treaty would occasion? Upon a fair and impartial view of the finances, he was happy to be able to say with confidence, there was no occasion to impose new taxes, or to solicit a loan. There were also, he said, many large available sums coming forward for future years. Upon the whole, the prospects on every side were so flattering, that no lover of his country could contemplate them without feeling the most pleasing emotions.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose in explanation to Mr. Pitt, and in reply to Mr. Dundas.

Mr. *Grenville* supported the arguments of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas. He censured Mr. *Sheridan* for having used the information he gained in the committee of impeachment on this occasion.

Mr. *Burke* contended, that the committee had made only such enquiries as were strictly proper. With respect to the state of India, every year, he said, brought forth fresh hopes, and every spring produced fresh blossoms; but the hopes of every year ended in disappointment, and the blossoms were not succeeded by fruit. He perceived from the present debate, that the 320,000*l.* due from the East India Company, instead of being a resource, might be considered as the subject of a law-suit with a good title; and he advised the Minister to put it in the budget for some other year. He excused his hon. friend (Mr. *Sheridan*), from having gained any improper information at the East-India house; if he had done so, he must have made uncommonly good use of his time, for he had never seen him above one half-hour in the committee. For his own part, so great was his attention to the business in which he was engaged, that, though he was at the India-house while the Directors were sitting, he knew nothing of their proceedings, nor, till the present hour, was he aware that there was a hole in the budget large enough to let out 320,000*l.* He never took a single note, or made a scratch on paper, relative to the state of India affairs during the time he was at the India-house: he had indeed seen Calcutta papers, but had perceived nothing in them that could justify what he had heard that day from the opposite side of the House. He concluded with saying, that the report of the committee on the charges was nearly ready, and, he believed, might be made to the House on Wednesday; and the charge of mis-

ward on Thursday; but, if thought expedient, he would defer it till Monday.

Mr. *Grenville* said a few words, and was answered by Mr. *Sheridan*.

Mr. *Baring* said, the Court of Directors had certainly determined not to pay the sum demanded of the Company. Before they could acquiesce in the demand, they must seriously investigate how it originated, particularly as the sum now insisted on is said to be but part of a debt of one million. He was satisfied, he said, of the Company's ability to pay it, and of their readiness to do so, on being convinced that the claim is just; but till this happens they cannot pledge themselves.

Lord *Mulgrave* insisted on the propriety of placing the 320,000*l.* as part of the ways and means of the present year. The Company were bound to pay a certain sum for every regiment belonging to Government in their service; the money had been paid out of the treasury of this country, which ought to have been paid in India, and the Company were bound to re-pay it whenever called upon; nor had they a right to expect a particular statement when they were left so considerably in arrears.

Mr. *Smith* said, that it was not the Company's intention to withhold any sum due to Government. They had ability, and would cheerfully pay as soon as the accounts were made out.

After a few words from Mr. *Gray* and Mr. *Dundas*, the question was put, that the resolution be read a second time; which being agreed to;

Mr. *Pitt* made several motions, which were agreed to; and the House adjourned.
(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN. OB. 5.
WHSOEVER has seen the late respectable Mr. Hollis's prints of Milton, as represented in the different stages of his life, cannot entertain a doubt, but that the portrait in p. 759 was designed to exhibit the lineaments of that excellent Genius. The moment I saw your print, it struck me as meaning the same; though, upon recollection, there is not that easiness of feature in Mr. Hollis's infantine print of our Bard which your plate gives us. And yet to any one who, loving the character, and revering his writings, has studied the subject more closely, there is full ground of conviction; and the dress, so similar to the other in Mr. H's collection, is an additional evidence. The dates correspond, and Q. E. D.

144. *Letters on Egypt, containing a Parallel between the Manners of its ancient and modern Inhabitants, its Commerce, Agriculture, Government, and Religion. Translated from the French of M. Savary, Author of "The Life of Mahomet," and Translator of "The Koran."* 2 Vols. 8vo.

OF all the countries of the globe, however great their fame and extensive their conquests, in ancient or modern times, none so much demands the researches of the philosopher and historian as that celebrated kingdom which is the subject of these Letters. If we consider the peculiar properties of the soil of Egypt, its fertility, its population, these at once are sufficient to solicit attention and enquiry; but how much will these be increased when we reflect, that from thence we drew most of those arts which adorn society, or administer to its comforts, and that perhaps we there trace the first vestiges of language, of civilization, and religion?

What a melancholy prospect does it present to human vanity, that of Egypt, the parent of History and Science, nothing is known but by the information of others; and that she whose fame once filled all lands is now only heard of through the medium of scanty and doubtful relations, and by the tale of the traveller and the stranger!

It is in vain that her obelisks and her pyramids have resisted the ravages of Time; that perhaps even the genuine records of her history exist, engraved on those masses of granite on which we gaze with fruitless admiration;—to us they are dark and silent. Of the periods in which her stupendous edifices were erected, of their founders and their origin, we collect little by conjecture, and nothing with certainty.—Egypt has been visited and described by many able and accurate writers; amongst whom, we believe, Norden holds the highest rank; but to him we do not hesitate to prefer the present traveller. To Norden's diligence in enquiry, and accuracy in describing, M. Savary adds the advantage of an extensive knowledge of ancient learning; and, by taking for his guide the venerable authors of antiquity, rather than the stupid and obstinate natives, he has been able to correct the errors, and supply the defects, of former travellers.

By pursuing this method of investigation he has, we think, materially con-

tributed to the establishment of an important event in the republic of letters, by restoring to Herodorus, the venerable father of history, that rank and reputation which has, for so many centuries, been denied him. By us he had long been placed on a level with the fabulous chroniclers of our early history; and to this estimation of his veracity we had been led by the Roman writers, who frequently held up to ridicule the wonderful stories of Herodorus.

Quidquid Græcia mendax

Audet in historia.

For the arduous task of describing the nature, and explaining the history, of ancient and modern Egypt, the writer of these Letters was eminently fitted by a long residence in that country, by his skill in its language, and, above all, by his classical learning.—The work opens with a general history and description of Egypt, of ancient and modern Alexandria, of Rosetta, a long and particular account of Grand Cairo, and of the manners and customs of the present inhabitants of Egypt. To these relations, which occupy great part of the first volume, and which are indeed circumstantial and satisfactory, succeeds the description of the Pyramids. These stupendous edifices have been visited by many travellers of different nations; and it is remarkable that every one of them has given a different account of the height of the great pyramid. "To determine its dimensions," says our author, "is still a problem. From the time of Herodorus to our days it has been measured by a great number of travellers and learned men; and their different calculations, far from clearing up doubts, have only increased the uncertainty." The following table serves at least to prove how difficult it is to ascertain the truth:

| Height of the great Pyramid. | | Width of one of its sides. |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Ancients. | | French feet. |
| Herodorus | 800 | 800 |
| Strabo | 625 | 600 |
| Diodorus Siculus | 600 & a fraction | 700 |
| Pliny | | 708 |
| Moderns. | | |
| Le Bruyn | 616 | 704 |
| Prosper Alpinus | 625 | 750 |
| Thevenot | 510 | 684 |
| Niaburh | 440 | 710 |
| Greaves | 444 | 648 |
| Number of layers of stone: | | |
| Greaves | | 207 |

Maillet

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Maillet | 208 |
| Albert Liewenstein | 260 |
| Pocock | 212 |
| Belon | 250 |
| Thevenot | 208 |

M. Savary himself conjectures the present height to be 600 feet. In these calculations we must remember that the French foot is to the English as 135 to 144.

The account of Damietta naturally introduces the narrative of the unfortunate expedition of St. Louis, extracted from Joinville, who was an actor in the scenes he describes, and from the Arabian writers. The remaining parts of the volumes contain the description of the province of Arsinoë, of the Labyrinth, and the Lake; of the country bordering on the Desert; of the quarries from whence were drawn those immense masses of granite and marble, with which were constructed the ancient edifices of the Egyptians; of the wonders of Upper Egypt, especially of Thebes; of the increase of the Nile; of the present government of Egypt; of its natural and political situation; of Ali Bey, his origin, actions, and death: and the work closes with XXIII Letters on the ancient Deities of the Egyptians; which we do not think equal in importance and information to the other parts of the work.

In vol. II. letter III. after introducing the description of an Egyptian temple from Strabo, XVII. he proceeds to the South of Carnac, to one of the great temples at Thebes, mentioned by Diodorus Siculus.

"Here are eight entrances, three of which have each a sphinx of enormous size in front, with two colossal statues on each side, all three cut out of a single block of marble, in the antique taste. Crossing these majestic avenues, we come to four porticoes, each 32 feet wide, 52 high, and 150 long. The entrance to these is through three pyramidal gates, and the ceiling is formed of stones, of an astonishing size, supported by the two walls. The first of these four porticoes is entirely of red granite, perfectly polished. We see a few rows of hieroglyphics; within only three. On each of the latter I remarked two human figures, larger than life, and sculptured with great art. Colossal figures, rising 15 feet above the bottom of the door, decorate the sides; without are two statues, 33 feet high, one of red granite, the other spotted with black and grey; and within is another of a single block of marble, wanting the head, each bearing in its hand a kind of cross, or *psallus*, which, among the Egyptians, was a symbol of fecundity. The first portico is half destroyed; the gate has

only two rows of hieroglyphics, of gigantic size; one towards the South, the other towards the North. Each front of the third portico is carved with hieroglyphics of colossal figures, and at the entrance of the gate are remains of a statue of white marble, the trunk of which is 15 feet in circumference, and wearing a helmet, round which a serpent is twined. The fourth portico is little more than walls, almost entirely destroyed, and heaps of rubbish; among which are parts of a Colossus, of red granite, the body of which is 30 feet round. Beyond these porticoes began the high walls, which form the first court of the temple. The people entered at twelve gates: several are destroyed, and others very ruinous. That which has suffered least from time and the outrages of barbarians faces the West. Before it is a long avenue of sphinxes. The dimensions of this gate are, 40 feet in width, 60 high, and 48 thick at the foundation. In the front are two rows of small windows, and the remains of steps in its sides leading to its summit. This gate, so massy as to appear indestructible, is in the rustic style, without hieroglyphics, and magnificent in simplicity. Through it we enter the great court; on the two sides of which are terraces 80 feet in width, and raised 6 feet above the ground. Along these run two beautiful colonnades. Beyond is the second court, which leads to the temple, and by its extent equals the majesty of the building. It is likewise embellished with a double colonnade; each column is above 50 feet high, and 18 in circumference at the base. Their capitals are in form of a vase, over which is laid a square stone, which probably served as a pedestal for a statue. Two prodigious colossal statues, mutilated by violence, terminate these colonnades. Standing at this place, the astonished eye surveys the temple, the height of which is most surprising, in all its immensity. Its walls of marble appear everlasting; its roof, which rises in the centre, is sustained by 18 rows of columns. Those standing under the most lofty part are 30 feet in circumference, and 80 high; the others are one-third less. The world does not contain a building, the character and grandeur of which more forcibly impress awe and majesty. It seems adequate to the high idea the Egyptians had formed of the Supreme Being; nor can it be entered or beheld but with reverence. Its sides, both within and without, are loaded with hieroglyphics and extraordinary figures. On the North wall are representations of battles, with horses and chariots, one of which is drawn by stags. On the South are two barks, with canopies, in one of which the sun appears; the mariners guide them with poles; two men seated at the stern seem to direct their proceedings, and receive their homage. The entrance, which fronted the temple of Luxor, is greatly decayed; but, if we may judge by the obelisks that remain, it must have been most sumptuous.

sumptuous. There are two of 60 feet high, and 21 in circumference at the base: and, a little farther, two others, 72 feet high, and 30 in circumference. Each of these superb monuments is formed from a single block of red granite, and does honour to the genius and science of the ancient Egyptians. There are hieroglyphics in various divisions engraved on these obelisks, three of which remain standing, the other is thrown down.—Proceeding East from the great temple, after crossing heaps of rubbish, we come to a building called, by Strabo, *The Sanctuary*, which is small. The gate is ornamented with columns, three of which are grouped and united under one capital. Within are various apartments of granite. Here was kept the virgin consecrated to Jupiter, who offered herself in sacrifice, after a very extraordinary manner.

"I have only described those parts of the temple that are in the best preservation. Within its vast limits are several edifices, almost destroyed, which no doubt appertained to the priests and sacred animals. Near the ruins is a vast expanse of water; and we meet at every step with remains of columns, sphinxes, colossal figures, and ruins, so magnificent that the imagination is kept in continual admiration and amazement. Were the ground occupied by the various entrances, porticoes, and courts appertaining to the temple, measured, we should find the whole was at least half a league in circumference; and that Diodorus Siculus was not mistaken when he allowed it that extent. The plain between Carnac and Thebes is not less than half a league in length, and was once covered with the houses of the Egyptians who lived in that East part of Thebes. Though solidly built five stories high, they are totally destroyed. Pococke, deceived by this total destruction, imagined Thebes contained no great private building, and that the inhabitants lived in huts or tents. Diodorus Siculus says the contrary. The annual overflowings of the river have raised the ground several feet, and buried the ruins under the mud, now covered with corn, flax, and vegetables. At the further end of this plain is the village of *Luxor*, near which are avenues and remains of another temple, more ruined than the first. Its extent is more spacious, and so are its courts, which are entered under porticoes supported by columns 40 feet high, without estimating the base, buried under the sand. Pyramidal majestic gates, abounding with hieroglyphical remnants of walls, built with slabs of granite, which the barbarity of men only could overturn, a row of marble colossal figures 40 feet high, one-third buried in the ground, all declare the magnificence of the principal edifice, whose site is only known by a hill of ruins. But nothing can give a more sublime idea of its grandeur than the two obelisks by which it is embellished, each a solid block of granite,

32 feet in circumference, and 72 feet high, above the surface; but being sunk deep in sand and mud, they may well be supposed 90 feet from the base to the summit. One is split toward the middle; the other perfectly preserved. Their hieroglyphics, divided into columns, and cut in bas relief, projecting an inch and an half, do honour to the sculptor; the hardness of the stone has preserved them from being injured by the air."

In the following letter Mr. S. describes the sepulchres of the Kings of the Thebans, in a valley about a league West from the Western part of Thebes. They are cut in the sides of the mountains; the passage leading to them ten feet high and wide. The walls and roofs, cut in a high rock, preserve the brilliant polish of stucco. At the end of the four principal alleys is the door of a large hall, in the centre of which is a marble tomb, on the top of which is carved a figure in bas relief, and another, holding a sceptre in one hand, on the wall; a third on the ceiling, bearing a sceptre, has wings reaching to his heels. The second grotto is spacious, and much embellished with golden stars painted on the ceiling, and birds, in the freshest colours, and hieroglyphics cut in colours, on the walls. Two sitting human figures are placed by the sides of the gate. A block of red granite, 16 feet high, 10 long, and 6 wide, form the sarcophagus of the King, whose figure is carved in bas relief on the top of the tomb, and surrounded by an hieroglyphical inscription. Niches, cut out of the rock, probably served as repositories for the mummies of the royal family. The tombs erected in other apartments have been carried away by force, as their fragments attest. One exceeding fine grotto contains only a marble lid, 10 feet by 6; and in the further part of the most distant grotto is a human figure in bas relief, with the arms crossed on the breast, and two others kneeling on each side of him. Returning from these dark abodes, and proceeding S. E. you meet with ruins of a temple, whose building covers a mile of ground, and on the square pillars of which are statues that have all had their heads broken off, holding a sceptre in one hand, and a whip in the other. On the South side is a pyramidal gate, which was the entrance to a portico. In one of the courts are parts of two statues of black marble, which were 30 feet high; in the other, a colossal figure lying on the ground, and broken in the middle. The space between

tween the shoulders is 21 feet, the head 21 feet long, and 18 in circumference. This gigantic statue is inferior in size only to that of Memnon. Half a league further we come to the ruins of *Memnonium*, near *Medinet Abou*, where is the largest Colossus in Egypt, which marks the tomb of *Osymandyas*, as described by *Diodorus Siculus*. The remains of his tomb, and the buildings round it, many of which were destroyed in that writer's time, are heaped together near *Medinet Abou*, and cover the circuit of about half a league. Some pyramidal gates rear their heads among them; but the colossal figures, described by *Diodorus*, still subsist, though mutilated. That nearest the ruins, which is of yellow marble, is sunk in the earth one-third of its height. On a line with it is another of spotted marble, black and white, 30 feet long, with many hieroglyphics carved on its back. The space between them is covered with fragments of colossal and broken statues, denoting the arrangement of the vestibules. Beyond are two colossal statues, totally disfigured; and, 100 fathoms further, the traveller is struck with astonishment at the sight of two gigantic figures, which seem like rocks, and are seated beside each other. Their pedestals are nearly equal, and formed of blocks of granite, 30 feet by 18. The smallest of these statues is of one stone; the other, the largest in Egypt, is formed of five different pieces of granite, and broken in the middle. This Mr. S. takes for the statue of *Osymandyas*, described by *Diodorus*, for there are two figures, carved in bas relief, the length of his legs, and rising one-third as high as himself, which were his mother and daughter. But it is surprising Mr. S. did not attend more exactly to the words of *Diodorus*, which describe "three statues of one stone," (some copies read, *all of one stone*,) one of them sitting, the largest of all in Egypt, the foot being seven cubits long; the other two at or by his knee (not as Mr. S., on his knees), one on the right hand, the other on the left, of his daughter and mother, inferior in size to the first, which had the inscription*.

Mr. S. indeed hesitates at the *several pieces* of which this Colossus is com-

* Ἀντίμας α, καὶ τρεῖς ἐξ αὐτοῦ, τὰς παλαιὰς λέγουσιν καὶ τὰ τῶν ἡμετέρων παλαιῶν ὑπερχεῖν μεγέθους ὡς οὐκ ἔστιν καὶ Ἀλεξανδρῶν. Περὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ ΠΡΟΣ τὰς γυναικας, τὸν μὲν ἐκ δέξιός τοι δεξὴ εὐνοῦμαι θυγατρὸς καὶ μητρός, &c. I. p. 57. ed. Weidling.

posed, but gets over the difficulty by supposing that "the first of these pieces," reaching from the sole of the foot to "the elbow, comprehends the two other figures, which is what perhaps the "historian means." The other Colossus of one stone corresponds with *Diodorus's* dimensions of that of his mother. The dimensions of the foot of the first, near 11 feet in length, corresponds with *Diodorus's* seven cubits. Half of this statue remains on its base, which, with its legs, are covered with Greek and Latin inscriptions, attesting the locality of it; and this is what *Strabo* calls the statue of *Memnon*. That the upper half of this statue was thrown down in *Strabo's* time is certain; but in making this *Diodorus's* statue of *Osymandyas*, Mr. S. commits a greater error than that which he charges *Bp. Pococke* with in putting the tomb of *Osymandyas* at *Luxor*, on the other side of the Nile; for, however the Bishop may differ from him in position, they agree in the description of the ruins. *Pliny** puts the statue of *Memnon* in the temple of *Serapis*, at Thebes; by which perhaps he means that of *Jupiter*. *Pococke's* print represents it entire; it is plain, by the inscriptions, that he and Mr. S. mean the same statue: but there is not the least evidence that this could be the statue of *Osymandyas*, or the two figures at the sides of the former the mother and daughter of the latter, not to mention a third figure between the feet of the former †.

Our readers will be pleased to compare with the above extracts *Bishop Pococke's* account of Thebes, vol. I. pp. 91—110.

145. *Dissertation on the Gipsies; being an Historical Enquiry concerning the Manner of Life, Economy, Customs, and Conditions of these People in Europe, and their Origin. Written in German, by Heinrich Moritz Gottlieb Grellman; translated into English by Matthew Raper, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S.* 4to.

"THE Gipsies are a singular phenomenon in Europe: whether we contemplate their habitations, attend at their meals, or only look in their faces, they always appear particular; and we are every moment struck with something new and extraordinary. Neither time, climate, nor example, hath, in general, made any alteration. For the space of between three and four hundred years they have gone

* Nat. Hist. xxxiv. 7.

† See more of *Memnon's* statue in our vol. XXXIX. p. 121.

wandering about like pilgrims and strangers; they are found in Eastern and Western countries, as well among the rude as civilised, the indolent and active people; yet they remain ever, and every where, what their fathers were—GIPSIES. Africa makes them no blacker, nor Europe whiter; they neither learn to be lazy in Spain, nor diligent in Germany. In Turkey, Mahomet, and among Christians, Christ, remain equally without adoration*. Around, on every side, they see fixed dwellings, with settled inhabitants; they nevertheless go on in their own way; and continue, for the most part, unsettled, wandering robbers."

Such are the extraordinary people of whom, ever since they have been in Europe, whither they first came in the fifteenth century, nobody has thought of publishing a circumstantial, connected account. We flatter ourselves, the first *Collections* on the subject appeared in our vol. LIII. p. 1009. Some members of the Society of Antiquaries have turned their thoughts to their language†. But Mr. Grellman has first attempted a regular history of them, which has gone through two editions. Mr. Raper has translated from the first, and given an abstract of the most material passages added in the second, in detached paragraphs, with a complete list of the authors quoted by the German writer‡. The translation is dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks. Mr. Maty, in his review of the original, November, 1785, gave us reason to hope that he would speedily publish a translation.

The Gipsies are proved to be of Eastern origin, from their invariable attachment to their own habits and customs, and the conformity of their language to that of Indostan, with which alone it is here compared, though it might have been with many more. No state has done any thing for their instruction or reformation, except the Empress Theresa, whose regulations were never put in execution. On the contrary, from their own unmixable humour, they were driven out of cities and society into woods and forests. The present Emperor has undertaken to humanise them.

It is incredible how numerous these people are, and how widely dispersed

over the face of the earth. In Spain they amount to 120,000; in the forest of Lorraine, very numerous; in Italy, universally so; in Hungary, 50,000; in Transylvania, 36,000*; and in the world at large, near 800,000. They are nimble, supple-jointed, the skin black, their hair long and black, teeth white, eyes lively, black, and rolling; remarkably healthy; not discoloured by nature, but by habitual filthiness; soul feeders on dead cattle or dogs, particularly if burnt to death; strong presumption that in Hungary they are cannibals, and near 100 were executed for it in August and September 1782, as related in the Hamburg and other German news-papers; fond of finery, though in ragged and scarce decent cloathing. In Hungary and Transylvania their summer habitations are tents, their winter ones holes 10 or 12 feet deep in the earth, except such as keep inns, or exercise trades. They are fond of plate, particularly silver cups, which they bury under the hearth for security. Their principal occupations are, smith's work, or tinkers, or wooden ware, and horse-dealing; and in Hungary and Transylvania they are executioners of criminals, and slayers of dead beasts. The women deal in old cloaths, prostitution, wanton dances, and fortune-telling; quackery of men and cattle, musick, and washing of gold. Notwithstanding these occupations, the majority of this people are lazy, beggars, and thieves. Their matrimonial connections, if they can be called by that legal and honourable name, remind us of the encouragement, as it is called, given to marriage in the American states, as related by the Marquis de Chastellux. They bring up their children to their own professions, and are very fond of them. They have few disorders, except the measles and small-pox, and weakness in their eyes, occasioned by the smoke, and live to an advanced age, with a strong attachment to life. Their physic is saffron in their soups, or bleeding†. They have, at least in Hungary and Transylvania, a sort of regular government, rather nominal than effective. In religious matters they ac-

* Yet our author speaks of their baptising their children, and having godfathers and godmothers, and of the churching of women.

† See *Archæologia*, VII. 382—394.

‡ Among these are *Saimon's* "Present State of several Parts of the World," translated into German.

* They have been most fully treated of by the writers of these two kingdoms, where they are employed in gold washing.

† The translator here errs in saying "observe their horses *bleeding*," means, "bleeding is of use to their hor-

commodate themselves to the countries where they reside. They also speak the languages of the respective countries, yet have a language of their own; from whence derived, authors differ. The only science which they have attained is music. Their poetry is ungrammatical, indecent rhyme. Their universal bad character for fickleness, infidelity, ingratitude, revenge, malice, rage, depravity, laziness, knavery, thievishness, and cunning, though not deficient in capacity and cleverness, render them of no use in society, except as soldiers to form marauding parties. Persons in their company, and under their disguise, have formed dangerous designs against cities and countries. They have been banished from almost all civilised states, in their turn, except Hungary and Transylvania, and to little purpose. Our author is of opinion, that as Turkey would allow them toleration, it would be better for the European states to take some steps for cultivating and civilising them, and making them useful. The measures adopted by the late Emperors and present Emperor, to this purpose, are recited in the XVth and last chapter of Part I. This part is closed with a letter from a noble Hungarian lady, who has taken much fruitless pains with the Gipsies on her estate, and pronounces them incorrigibly stupid, ignorant, and idle.

From Part II. we learn they first appeared in Europe from Hungary in Germany, 1417; next year, in Switzerland; in 1422, in Italy; in 1427, in France; and later, in Spain. They came in hordes, or companies, under certain nominal leaders, and passed for pilgrims from Egypt, suffering for seven years the punishment of their apostacy from Christianity. Under these false pretences they obtained passports of Kings, Princes, Emperors, and Popes, but not licence, as Muratori suggests, *to rob and steal*. The error about a difference between the characters of the first and second party of these emigrants arose from a misconception of their true character at first. Wagenseil thought them Jews, who fled from the horrible persecution raised against them on account of a plague, 1348, absurdly ascribed to them; but his argument, founded on their supposed use of Hebrew words, falls to the ground, the words he produces being quoted from a Dictionary of gibberish, and not of the Gipsy language. Nor are they Tar-

tars, separated from the horde which, with Tamerlane, over-ran the Western parts of Asia, 1401. Nor are they Egyptians; but from HINDOSTAN. The first proof of this is from the relation of Captain Szekeley von Doba, to whom a printer, 1763, related, that a preacher of the Reformed church, when a student at Leyden, being intimately acquainted with three young Malabar students, took down 1000 of their words, which he fancied corresponded with the Gipsy language; and they added, that a tract of land in their island was named *Ozigania*. He repeated these words to the Raber Gipsies, who explained them without trouble or hesitation. This account was published in the Vienna Gazette. Supposing these three young men to be sons of Bramins, who use the Sanscrit, the common language of Hindostan comes as near to that as modern Italian to pure Latin. The comparison of the two languages takes up above 30 pages. Mr. G. thinks it establishes his system; so thinks Mr. Marsden*. And here, as in other such comparisons, one is astonished at the credulity of the comparers. Orthoepey and orthography can have no connection in languages with which we are not perfectly familiar, even were both languages reduced to writing by their respective people: how much less then where one of the two languages is never reduced to writing, as is the case of the Gipsy, but is blended with the language of the country where the clan resides! This appears from the correspondence of several words, in all languages, with the Gipsy. Mr. G. acknowledges the two Gipsy versions of the Lord's Prayer, at different periods, differ so widely, that one would almost be inclined to doubt whether they were really the same language. We think we can discern a few words differently indeed written, but probably pronounced alike. Nor can we, in all the languages in which Chamberlayne gives the Lord's Prayer, perceive the least resemblance to the Gipsy name of father, *Dade*, and *Dad*, except in the Welsh, *Taad*. Mr. G. does not insist on the similarity of colour between the two people, nor on the cowardice common to both, nor on the attachment of the Indians to tents, or letting their chil-

* Archæologia, VII. 382—385. — The numerals, both in Hindostanic and Gipsy, differ greatly as stated by Mr. M. and Mr. G. dren

dren go naked; all these being traits to be met with in other nations; but he dwells on the word *Polgar*, the name of one of the first Gipsy leaders, and of the Indo-tantric God of Marriage; also on the correspondence between the travelling smiths in the two people, who carry two pair of bellows; the Indian's boys blow them in India, the wife or child of the Gipsy in Europe. Amazing, profound discovery! as if every travelling tinker, in every nation where tinkers travel, had not the same journeymen. In lascivious dances and clitoromancy the two people agree; nor are these uncommon in other parts of the globe: the former in the South Sea Islands; for the latter see Bulmer's treatise on the subject. The excessive loquacity of the two people is produced as similar; as if no other nations in the world were loquacious. Fainter resemblances are, a fondness for saffron, and the intermarrying only with their own people. They are the lowest of the four ranks or *castes* of India, *Suders*, or *Parias*; and Mr. G. takes some pains to compare them, though we confess ourselves unable to discover any resemblance that does not hold as well with the blackguards and riff-raff of the most civilised nations of Europe. From all these circumstances Mr. G. concludes, that they quitted Indostan when Tamerlane overran it. It is not, however, easy to conceive why the *lowest* class of people, who have the least to lose, should fly from an invader or conqueror under whom the rich, or noble, or learned, might indeed expect to fare hard.

Upon a careful and impartial perusal of this work, we have not been able to satisfy ourselves either as to the origin or present state of these extraordinary people. The most authentic account here collected seems to be of those in Hungary and Transylvania, and some other parts of the German Empire, of which, it is probable, Mr. G. had better opportunities of obtaining authentic information. In other parts of the world, books were his only guides; and who does not know the fallibility of the best voyagers?

motion against Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality; Lord Sydney's Letter to the several High Sheriffs of England; and the Resolutions of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Surrey, bolden at Guildford, in July 1787. By William Man Godschall, Esq. of West-ton-house, Surrey, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County. 8vo.

HIS Majesty's late Proclamation (here re-printed, with Lord Sydney's letter, and the Surrey resolutions thereon) has excited a spirit of reformation from very different motives in different minds. Nobody denies that reformation is waiting: most persons agree, that the laws already subsisting can execute themselves if properly attended to. But the number of those magistrates, who have skill or spirit to carry them into execution, is small in proportion to the body of persons to whom the power is committed throughout the kingdom. Where reformation should begin, is another difficulty. Some, who are for tracing it to the fountain-head, education, have instituted the laudable plan of Sunday schools, which they think best calculated to fill up every interval of idleness by a restraint which is insensibly to convey improvement. Mr. G. proposes to remedy the defects in education by apprenticing poor children to good masters early. He further proposes to correct depravity by "confinement and compelled labour, with humane usage, allowing a small share of the profits of the toil where there are symptoms of desert;" to enforce the vagrant act against beggars, petty-chapmen, poachers, and smugglers; ale-houses to be gradually decreased, and the impropriation of them by brewers restrained. Mr. G. tells us, that near Dunmow, in Essex, there is a district of 17 parishes *without one alehouse*. This is such a phenomenon in national manners, that we wish to know the precise tract, and the reason of the case. We have heard one of his Majesty's justices, who acts both for Norfolk and Middlesex, and had the conduct of a capital brewery, give it as his opinion to a few of his neighbours, whom he convoked to enforce the Proclamation, that "an act of the legislature alone could reduce the number of public-houses;" and he was answered, "that while the public revenue, gentlemen of property who had seats in the House of Commons, and great brewers, found a common interest in supporting as many public-houses as they could, his argu-

146. *A General Plan of Parochial and Provincial Police. With Instructions to Overseers and Constables, for better regulating their respective Parishes; Monitions concerning Ale-house Keepers; The Surveyor's Appointment and Guide; and also, His Majesty's Procla-*

ments would have little weight." At which he wondered, and thought himself pointed at. Our author reasons better when he says, "the reins of reformation should be gently gathered up; lasting amendment is generally gradual; and, if the present enormous number of alehouses was diminished by degrees with judgement and discretion, the good effects of such a measure would soon be seen in the amendment of the morals of the poor, and the decrease of the rates of the parish."

His "Instructions to Overseers and Constables," and "Monitions concerning Ale-house Keepers," which are printed separately for the use of those who choose to give them away, we must add, are particularly useful.

347. *Pere Courayer's Last Sentiments on the different Doctrines of Religion.* (Continued from p 810)

"ABOUT a month, therefore, after the date of his letter to the University of Oxford, in the depth of winter, P. Courayer set out on his journey to Calais, in a stage coach, to which place he got without suffering any other inconvenience than what he felt from the inclemency of the season, and there he was obliged to remain for three days by contrary winds. It is said, indeed, that he narrowly escaped apprehension in his way; he got safe, however, to England, towards the end of January, 1727-8, where he was embraced with open arms.—On his landing at Greenwich, Lord Viscount Perceval, afterwards Earl of Egmont, sent his coach with six horses to convey him to his house, which he desired the Doctor to consider, and to use, as his own; after dinner his Lordship made him a handsome present. Next day, Dr. Wake, then Archbishop of Canterbury, had him to dine at his palace at Lambeth, and made him a like present. Bishop Hare, Bishop Sherlock, and several other prelates, treated him with similar generosity; and, soon after his arrival, the Marquis of Blandford made him a present of fifty pounds, through the hands of Nicholas Mann, esq; afterwards master of the Charterhouse.—It is pleasing to be able to say, with certainty, to the honour of this nation, that very many of the tables and houses of the great, were generously opened for the reception of P. Courayer, from the first moment of his arrival in England. He secured his future constant welcome, by his own merits, and an instructive, entertaining, and inoffensive manner of conversation.—He got early into the habit of living, for months together, in one or at of the first families in this kingdom; and at the different habitations of the Countess of Hertford, afterwards Duchess of Somerset, it was not unusual for him to make

visits of six months at a time.—He did not, however, continue very long a precarious pensioner on the bounty of our nobility, prelates, and gentry, who were not deficient in their generosity and attention to him. A national pension of 100*l.* *per annum* was settled upon him. In 1736 this pension was doubled by Queen Caroline, a munificent patroness of men of letters, and of indigent merit. To her he dedicated his French translation of "F. Paul's History of the Council of Trent," published in that year, and his dedication is penned in elegant strains of lively and heart-felt gratitude.—By the sale of the translation just mentioned, he cleared, it is said, 1500*l.* and was enabled to give 1600*l.* to Lord Feverham for an annuity of 100*l.* which he enjoyed for almost forty years.

"P. Courayer, after his coming into this country, was never in want of any thing that was necessary for him, or that could contribute to the comfort of his life, which he protracted to the very advanced age of ninety-five years. By degrees, and in no great length of time, he got into very affluent circumstances, and was in the receipt of very much more money yearly, than his frugal mode of living required. He did not, however, hoard up the overplus of his annual income, or suffer his studious savings to accumulate. His dress, though always remarkably neat, was not costly, not even when he appeared in the habit of a layman, and wore a sword, which he sometimes did, it is said, very awkwardly. He kept no house, he was in no one article of living expensive, and the indigent partook very freely in his good fortune. Poor prisoners were favourite objects of his charitable disposition, and shared very liberally in his bounty. From the first payment of his pension, it was certainly his custom, and the writer is well assured that it was not unusual for him, to pay from fifty to eighty pounds a year, at a time, for their benefit.—It is well known, and well attested, that he was wont to restrict his expenditure on himself to a very moderate weekly sum; and all that he could possibly save out of his own allotment, with the remainder of his income, never forgetting his charities, he religiously appropriated to supply the necessities, and to add to the comforts, of two nun-sisters and an elder brother, whom he left behind him in France. Money, notwithstanding, grew upon him; and he was rather rich at the time of his death.

The Jesuits were universally and always Dr. Courayer's bitterest enemies; yet his humanity was excited on the suppression of their order in 1763; and he lamented exceedingly the hardships of many men, rendered by this event perfectly destitute.—He could never be brought to think favourably of Archibald Bower; but always insisted, that he was a dark man, of a suspicious character,

gister, who pretended to have collected from books which he certainly had never seen. The detection, for which the publick was indebted to the ingenuity and laudable pains of Dr. Douglas, verified P. Courayer's suspicions.—It is related, that this pious man, soon after his arrival in London in 17-8, offered to confess himself to a Popish priest, in order to obtain absolution. But on Dr. Courayer's revelation of himself, that priest, it is said, finding he was excommunicated, or on the point of excommunication, refused to take his confession, and earnestly recommended to the Doctor an immediate application to his rightful superior at St. Genevieve. We are not told the conclusion of this story; but it may well be conjectured, from what is said under the thirty-second and two subsequent heads of the "Declaration," that the refusal did not give Dr. Courayer any very great or very lasting uneasiness. Nevertheless, it is said, that for many years, and it may be to the end of his life, he applied for confession, in order to absolution, regularly, at stated times, in consequence, probably, of some religious engagement which he thought it his duty to endeavour to fulfil. From his strict regard to a vow of this kind, made in early life, he always continued to the last, every day, to say or repeat his breviary, which was a daily business of more than one hour.—Certainly, when in London, he always continued to attend only places of Popish worship; and he never formally renounced the Roman Catholic communion. The following are pretty nearly the express words in his last will, where he declares, 'that he dies a member of the Catholic church; but without approving of many of the opinions and superstitions which have been introduced into the Romish church, and taught in their schools and seminaries, and which they have insisted on as articles of faith, though to him they appear not only not founded in truth, but highly improbable.' Nevertheless, at Ealing in Middlesex, a village to which P. Courayer often withdrew, at Percy-lodge, &c. he constantly attended the parish church, and he always expressed great satisfaction in the prayers of the church of England.

"With the Princess Amelia, and her sister Caroline, it was a rule with P. Courayer, when in London, to spend always one evening in the week. Their Royal Father was often, it is said, of their party, which must have been equally instructive and entertaining, for the Doctor was a cheerful man, and a lover and promoter of innocent mirth. In this little circle, contrary to the usual custom of courts, P. Courayer was probably most open and communicative. Supposing, no doubt, that it best became his situation and circumstances in this country; he generally practised more reserve on religious sub-

jects, than appeared to have been natural to him; studiously declining, in common conversation, the free communication of his thoughts on every topic that led to controversy.—The Doctor had unquestionably a love and reverence for truth, that did not permit him to disguise or conceal his sentiments; but, according to the concurring testimonies of several very credible witnesses, who knew him well, and were very much in his company, he had likewise a considerable degree of natural timidity, which dictated to him a cautiousness of conversation, commendable in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. It did not, however, exceed the due bounds of circumspection; and P. Courayer was never suspected either of simulation or dissimulation. That almost transparent veil which he wore when alive, he wished, it seems, to be rent at his death, by the publication of the "Declaration," apparently drawn up for the satisfaction of a religious Princess, but ultimately designed, as the Editor of the original seems to have justly thought, for his last legacy to Christians. It has hitherto lain deposited in honourable hands, preserved as a precious jewel, and is now given, as is well attested by the good character of the immediate donor, inviolate and genuine; nor has it, to the best of the translator's knowledge, been any way injured in its translation.

"P. Courayer's Popery, whatever may be thought of it, was not a mere visionary idea. In reality, he retained so much Popery, it may be to the last of his life, as kept him in the Roman Catholic communion, which he never formally renounced; and from which it does not certainly appear that he was ever actually excommunicated. It is very certain that, long after his coming here, even in the year 1763, he was, at least intentionally, re-invited to the country from which he came on the point of excommunication. This is vouched as a fact, on the personal information of a gentleman of eminent knowledge and unquestionable veracity. The translator is not left at liberty to mention the name of his informer; but he is the very person who brought a message to P. Courayer, from the Superior of his order at St. Genevieve, to the following purpose, and given, so far as the writer can remember, in the very words of the Protestant messenger: 'About the end of 1763, I had it in charge, from the Superior of his order at St. Genevieve, who was my relation, to call on Dr. Courayer, and to assure him, that all his enemies were then dead, and that, if he would resume his former station, he would be received with open arms, without recantation, or any submission whatsoever.' On the learned and worthy informer's return to London, P. Courayer was at Windsor, where he continued

nued for some time; and it so happened, that the gentleman here referred to never delivered this message, nor is it affirmed from his own knowledge, that the same, or any similar message, was ever delivered to the Doctor by any other messenger.

"It is said," adds the biographer, "but I know not how truly, that P. Courayer was offered, and refused preferment, a bishopric, as I have heard, in the church of England.

"P. Courayer, whether Papist or Protestant, was by all accounts a Christian of the true breed, who retained to the last of a long life the regard and esteem of all good men. The current of testimonies runs strong and clear in favour of his character; he was well known, and generally believed to be true, and a friend to truth. His conversation, it is said, was peculiarly edifying and pleasing, enlivened with much variety of literary and historical anecdotes; his manners were pure, unsuspicious, and unsuspected; and with all his politeness, he never lost his sterling simplicity.—Many books which he published in the French language, and some remains written in the Latin tongue, testify for his understanding, learning, and taste *.

"P. Courayer's sight was very bad for many years, and for the two or three last of his life he was entirely blind. In his lifetime, it may be about 20 years before he died, he gave his books to Abp. Temison's library at St. Martin's.—P. Courayer died at his lodgings in Spring Gardens, after an illness, it is said, of two days, Oct. 17, 1776, at the very advanced age of 95; and was buried, at his own desire, in the cloister of Westminster Abbey, by Dr. Bell, then chaplain to the Princess Amelia.

"Dr. Courayer's will, dated Feb. 3, 1774, was proved at Doctors Commons, Oct. 24, 1776. He left 500l. to St. Martin's parish, to the library of which he had many years before given all his books. He bequeathed 200l. to the parish of St. Margaret in Westminster, a handsome sum of money to the poor of Vernon in Normandy, where he was born, and many legacies to his friends in England. To his elder brother, a lawyer in Paris, and then still living, he gave a fine gold snuff-box, which he received as a present from Queen Caroline. The residue of his estate was left to two nephews of his name at Verona.

"Much of the information in this account is taken from "Observations in a Journey to Paris," 1777, 8vo, by the rev. W. Jones, B.A. then rector of Pluckley in Kent, and afterwards of Paiston in Northamptonshire, author of *Physiological Disquisitions*, &c. 1781, and other learned works;

* For a list of his writings, as far as the Translator could make it out, we shall refer to the *Memoirs*, p. lxxiv.

and it may be added, that the account of Dr. Courayer, inserted there, and here made use of, was communicated by James Smyth, esq; of Upper Grosvenor-street.—There is a small oval portrait of Dr. Courayer, engraved by Mrs. E. B. Gulton, from a painting by Hamilton. Bp. Atterbury had a very fine picture of P. Courayer, which his Ldp. made the *Lieutenant de Police* take notice of, when he came to him with the unpleasant message already alluded to. The identical picture is now in the Bodleian Library, having been left by the Bishop's will to the University of Oxford. It is hardly necessary to add, that it represented P. F. Courayer in the prime and vigour of his life.—In the cloister of Westminster Abbey, directly over the effigies of Abbot Vitalis, there is an inscription meant to do justice and honour to Dr. Courayer's memory, the production of an ingenious fellow of Brazen Nose College, the late Mr. Kynafton. That inscription was placed upon the monument too hastily, before the author's requested revival. A more accurate copy of it Mr. Kynafton gave afterwards to his friend Mr. Nichols, by whom it was presented to the publick in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer." With a faithful transcript of it, as published in that work, this account concludes:

"H. S. E.

Annis morumque integritate juxta reverendus
PETRUS FRANCISCUS COURAYER,
Cænobii de *Sanctâ Genovevâ* dicti
Apud Urbem *Lutetiam Parisiorum*
Regularis olim Canonicus.

Vir, si quis alius,

De Ecclesiâ atque Politâ Anglicanâ,

Animo pariter ac scriptis,

Optimè meritis.

Quippe qui Episcopatum jus Administrat-
tionum

Jamdù à Pontificiis acerrimè impugnatum

Huic eidem Ecclesiæ

Et Gallus ipse, & pontificius,

Inviçta argumentum vi, alteruit & vindicavit:

Quique adeò, ob id vindicandum

Pulsus jam patriâ, profugus,

Omnibusque demùm exutus fortunis,

Hâc in urbe quærebat asyllum, & inveniebat;

Ibique per annos propè quinquaginta

Honestæ mentis otio egregius fruebatur exul,

Bonorum omnium deliciâ vivis,

Moriens commune desiderium.

Obiit quintâ decimâ die *Obobris*

Anno post natum Christum *MDCCLXXVI*,

Post se natum xcv.

Huic tali tantoque Viro,

Marmor hoc, amoris sui monumentum,

Posuere Amici.

Cui famam marmore perenniorum peperit,
Defensa veritas, refutatus error."

The "Declaration" of this venerable Divine shall be considered in our next.

248. *The London Medical Journal*. Vol. VIII. Part III. 8vo.

ARTICLE I. *Account of the Medicinal Plants growing in Jamaica.* By Dr. Wright.

On this article our correspondent G. D. Q. remarks:

P. 218. Nothing surprised me more than that Dr. Wright, who has lived so many years in Jamaica, should assert, that the "*Forbidden Fruit* [citrus decumana] is, in general, so bitter and sour, as seldom to be eatable!" Now, Sir, the fact is (and I appeal to any Jamaican for the truth of it), that the *Forbidden Fruit* is, "in general," SWEETER than the *Shaddock* (of which, as Dr. W. properly observes, it is a variety), and is by many preferred to a *Shaddock*.

It is, however, true, that this excellent fruit, through neglect of cultivation, will, in a course of years, degenerate so as to be both bitter and sour; and so will the *Shaddock*.

In the garden belonging to the Hope estate (seven miles from Kingston), formerly the property of Lieutenant-governor Roger Hope Elletson, now of the Duke of Chandos, a shady and most beautiful vista of upwards of a quarter of a mile in length, is formed entirely of *Shaddock*, *Orange*, and *Forbidden Fruit*-trees; which, loaded almost all the year round with their respective produce, in great abundance, and full perfection as to size, remind us of the fabulous gardens of the *Hesperides*, and exhibit an appearance truly delightful to the eye. But though their fruits were in the greatest perfection and exquisite flavour in Governor Elletson's time, there was not, in the year 1782, in the whole garden, out of the many cart-loads that might have been gathered, one *Shaddock*, or *Forbidden Fruit*, that was fit to eat, owing to the garden's having, through a series of years, been shamefully neglected.

P. 262. *Hibiscus Esculentus*. Okro. discharges a number of heart-shaped seeds. I wonder that a gentleman, who cannot help seeing the seeds of the Okro in his pepper-pot almost every day of his life that he sits down to dinner, should tell us that they are heart-shaped; when I will venture to say, all the Okro seed he ever saw in his life has been as globular as swan-shot.

P. 267. "*Alligator Pear*." The true name is *Avogato Pear*; the word *Alligator*, when applied to this fruit, being only a negro-corruption of the

right name. The French in Hispaniola call it *Avocat*.

149. *Medical Cautions for the Consideration of Invalids.* By J. Mac Kittick Adair, 2d Edit.

IN p. 811 we gave some account of this author's *Philosophical and Medical Sketch of the Natural History of the Human Body and Mind*. In the work before us, each of the Essays seems to be more compleat than in the former edition; that on regimen is so much enlarged, as to be, in a great degree, a new work, which, though much more scientific than the former, will, in general, be sufficiently intelligible to persons not of the profession; though some of the remarks, being more strictly medical, are intended chiefly for the information of professional men.

Having made some remarks in his former work on Tickell's *Æther*, which he declares to be a quack nostrum (but on which see our p. 909); Dr. Adair resumes the subject in the Preface to the first Appendix of this. The remainder of this Appendix is usefully employed in practical observations on the dulcified acids.—The second Appendix contains an Essay on the Operation of the different Classes of Remedies; and we could wish that the author had treated the subject on a more extensive plan.

It being professedly a part of the author's plan to animadvert on medical errors and abuses, he has, in different parts of this volume, discussed those points with a freedom of spirit which sometimes borders on asperity.

After making every just allowance for the resentment of an irritable man, provoked, as he asserts he has been, by empirical opponents, abetted, as he acknowledges, by some of the regulars, we are clearly of opinion that, though the imputation of *insanity*, which, it seems, his antagonists have endeavoured to fix upon him, be sufficiently ridiculous, yet no impartial person, notwithstanding his apology, can acquit the Doctor of imprudence; he ought undoubtedly to have treated such attacks with silent contempt.

In the Essay on Regimen we meet with various instances of tautology and unnecessary amplification, whilst in others he has not been sufficiently clear and explicit; and we hope that, in a future edition, he will remove those objections, which diminish the value of his work.

150. *Syllabus, or, General Heads of a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, including the Nature and Treatment of Diseases incident to Women and Children. For the Use of Medical Students.* By John Leake, M. D.

DR. LEAKE was the founder of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital near the Bridge, by presenting to the governors the site, which he had purchased, and circulating a plan, encouraged by a liberal subscription. Upwards of 6000 women have been delivered in it; and the charitable and laudable design is not confined to the wives of distressed housekeepers, or of soldiers and sailors, but of unhappy single women, rejected elsewhere: and we are happy to find the funds increase in proportion, by many new subscribers, and a legacy of 3000*l.* bequeathed by the late Richard Russell, Esq. The Doctor takes pupils at ten guineas each, or two or more at nine guineas each, and gives lectures, the first course at four guineas, the future ones at two guineas each. The pupils have every opportunity for regular and proper attendance, and a sleeping-room in the house during the time. Female pupils are instructed, and allowed to reside in the Hospital; and the Doctor has invented an *obstetric apparatus*, consisting of machines of new construction, substituted for the real bodies of women and children.

151. *The Terrier of Woodbridge, &c. &c.*

IN the paucity of printed memorials of the history and antiquities of the county of Suffolk, so well lamented by a correspondent in our last month's Miscellany, p. 788, much praise is due to Mr. R. Loder, an intelligent bookseller and printer at Woodbridge, who exerts his utmost to gratify the public curiosity relative to that town, by laying before them, from authentic documents, the oldest Terrier, which is dated 1716, the principal donations, with the present trustees, &c. It was his intention to have connected with it a short history of the ancient and present state of the town; but that must be postponed till a larger collection of materials can be procured. A capital view, however, of the fine church at Woodbridge, we are informed, will soon be published. Some collections relative to the Seckfords, the benefactors to this town, are said to have been in the hands of the late Mr. Moore, of Long Melton, which Mr. L. would be glad to recover.

152. *The Sympathy of Souls, by Mr. Wieland attempted from the French, and revised after the German Original.*

MR. F. A. WINZER, a young gentleman in the mercantile line in the city, wishing to join the cultivation of letters to the barren and less pleasing avocations of his profession, lays this first attempt at translation into the English language, which he has been acquainted with only three years, at the feet of our amiable Queen, in whose language the original was written. We heartily concur in wishing every encouragement to the modest youth; but impartiality obliges us to confess, that the subject he has chosen is not one of those which we particularly admire, notwithstanding the reputation in which Mr. Wieland stands in his own country.

153. *Concise Observations on the Nature of the common Food, so far as it tends to promote or injure Health: with Remarks on Water, Bread, Meat, Cheese, Butter, Milk, Wine, Punch, Beer, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, &c.*

THESE 60 pages were compiled "that the valetudinarian might exercise his reason in the choice of his aliment or food, when he has not an opportunity of consulting his physician or apothecary. By consulting this little treatise every one may know what is good or bad for his constitution."—The compiler has endeavoured to be as concise and useful as possible; and, as his intentions are pure, and his matter founded on the authority of a Cullen and a Buchan, we wish him success in his undertaking, as much as we wish that valetudinarians may exercise their reason, and not be the dupes of any mistaken abstinence or indulgence.

154. *The Analysis of Two Chronological Tables, submitted to the Candour of the Publick. The one being a Table to associate, scripturally, the different Chronologies of all Ages and Nations: the other, to settle the Jewish Fast, from the Beginning to the End of known Time.* By the Rev. George Burton, Ad. A. Rector of Eldon, in Suffolk. 4*to*.

NOTHING has exercised the talents of the ablest calculators, from Eusebius, Scaliger, Petavius, Usher, to Newton, Tallent, Prideaux, Shuckford, Blair, and Playfair, so much as to ascertain the chronology of events, and reconcile sacred with profane history. While volumes have been written on the discussion of single facts or periods, some sweeping

genius, with more than common penetration, may come and level all the outworks, and the very citadel of hypothesis and argumentation, the solar and lunar years, the revolutions of eclipses and comets, the æras of profane, Christian, Mahometan, and Chinese history, and tell with the warning voice in the Apocalypse, "*Time shall be no more.*"

This period being discoverable from the language of Scripture, is the first principle to be established.

Mr. Burton, whom, if we mistake not, we have already met with in our critical rounds, as a commentator on the Revelations, sets out here with saying, "An attempt to settle chronology on a new plan requires many supporters; and, in order to obtain success in the present instance, the author, who lives in retirement, has been advised to submit his plan to the candour of the publick," in hopes they may encourage the publication of his tables, which have cost him much time and expence, besides the embarrassments he has had to struggle with, in rebuilding his parsonage-house, which was burnt down almost as soon as re built, the maintaining of ten grandchildren, the infirmities incident to 70 years of age, and too sedentary a life.

As our readers cannot expect from us the Analysis of an Analysis of to many epochas, periods, and cycles, in which upwards of 80,000 figures are employed, we can only assure the industrious compiler of our warmest wishes for the reward of his labours in the discovery of truth.

855. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XLII. *Containing, 1. The History and Antiquities of Saint Radigund's, or Bradfote Abbey, near Dover. 2. A Collection of Traditions and Tokens of the Isle of Thanet, and in such of the Cinque Ports as are within Kent. 3. A Description of the Moat, near Canterbury. 4. Sketch of the Moat, near Canterbury. 5. Original Letter from Mr. Essex, on Canterbury Cathedral. 6. Dissertation on the Urbs Rutupiae of Ptolemy, by Mr. Douglas. 7. Memoirs of William Lambard, Esq. the eminent Lawyer and Antiquary. 4to.*

THE title of this Number is the best review of its contents. We can only say of it, that it fully answers the plan of the work—to be a repository of fugitive antiquarian miscellanies.

The account of St. Radigund's Abbey, illustrated by two views of the ruins, is by the Rev. Mr. Lyon, who

has communicated some curious papers to the *Archæologia*, vol. V. p. 325.

The tradesmen's tokens, amounting to 46, make a plate.—The description of the Moat is accompanied with a view; and the view of *Hawthurst* church, and of the stones on the grounds of Mr. Bartholomew, at Addington, want descriptions. Of the former see before in our p. 564; and of the latter, see *Archæologia*, vol. II. p. 107.

Mr. Douglas places *Rutupia* at *Canterbury*. The public expectation is raised by a description of *Rutupia* promised from Mr. Boys, of Sandwich, who, we have the pleasure to understand, is also writing the history of that town.

The Memoirs of Mr. Lambard (which, we understand, may be had separately,) supply the want of such an article in our Biographical Dictionary.

156. Volney's *Travels in Egypt and Syria*. (Continued from p. 807.)

SYRIA, on which our traveller has bestowed much more attention than on Egypt, is described as, in some measure, only a chain of mountains, varied in their levels, situations, and appearances, but few of them in a high state of cultivation: and even Lebanon, the most elevated point, now boasts but four or five of its cedars deserving notice.—Among other curious remarks in natural history the destruction of *Sedom* and the other cities on the lake *Asphaltites*, by a volcano, is confirmed; and earthquakes are still frequent in Syria, in winter, after the autumnal rains.—The cultivation of Syria is greater than could be expected under a despotic government, and its various productions are enumerated. The inhabitants may be divided into three principal classes—the descendants of the Greeks of the Lower Empire; the Arabs, their conquerors; and the Turks, the present ruling power: and these again, the first into three, the second into four, classes, besides three wandering tribes of *Turkemen*, *Curds*, and *Bedouin Arabs*, who are all described. The ancient inhabitants before the Greeks under Alexander are entirely lost. The inhabitants are in general of a middling stature, and the eyes of the women almost every where beautiful, and their shape correct and well proportioned. The general language is Arabic. Syriac is a dead language. The Desert of Arabia extends 300 leagues by 600, from

from Aleppo to the Arabian Sea, and from Egypt to the Persian Gulf, and is well described, as is the camel, its inhabitant.—The four classes of men who employ themselves in cultivation in Syria are, the Ausarians, Maronites, Druses, and Motonalis, all distinguished by religious tenets; of all whom a particular account is here given. The extraordinary history of *Hendia*, a female impostor among the Maronites, is given in our p. 851.—That of the Druses, an extraordinary independent people, who inhabited Lebanon, “corresponds exactly with the Historical Memoir on that people, translated from the MS. of M. Venture de Paradis, which contains extracts from their sacred books, &c.; and confirms the accuracy of our author, who had never seen it, nor was acquainted with M. Venture. The latter gentleman, and M. Suguste, a most amiable man, and a well-informed traveller in the East, who have just done the translator the honour of a visit, concur in bestowing the highest commendations on the present work, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most accurate modern book that has appeared respecting Syria and Egypt. To their eulogium may be added the distinguished approbation of M. de St. Priest, the late ambassador of the Court of France at Constantinople, which he has expressed in the strongest terms.” (II. p. 62.)

157. *Ardelia. A Poem. Addressed to Charles Cooper, Esq. 4to.*

THIS short poem describes, in smooth alternate rhimes (a melancholy, but too common, incident), the fate of a young lady who had been seduced and abandoned. As a specimen of the author's descriptive powers, and of his versification, we select the following stanzas, not the worst in this little composition. Speaking of *Ardelia*, he says,

“Full many a day, and many a circling year,
She liv'd, in calm simplicity, unknown;
Breatht not a word that angels might not
hear, [to own,

Nor form'd a wish she would have blush'd

“As smoothly glides the silver riv'let by,
So flow'd the tenor of her early days;
Her vespers rose, like incense, to the sky,
And rocks grew vocal in her Maker's
praise.

“No lily, blooming in the verdant vale,
Could with her native purity compare;
No rose-bud, opening to the passing gale,
Was half so fragrant, or was half so fair.”

Yet, when deprived of innocence, and her rank in society; deserted by her friends, and exposed to the inseparable concomitants of a life of prostitution—disease and poverty; this virtuously-educated woman becomes a sceptic, and, in a paroxysm of distraction and remorse, adds to her former indiscretions the crime of suicide.—The poem concludes with the following apostrophe:

“Warn'd by her fate, O guard your virgin
fame,

Ye young, ye gay, and unsuspecting fair;
Lest, like *Ardelia*, ye be cloth'd with shame,
And mourn the loss—contrition can't re-
pair.”

It would be cruel to treat with critical severity the first production of an “*infant bard*.” The Patron to whom *Ardelia* is inscribed is a gentleman of such acknowledged excellence and taste, that we cannot but express a wish (which, from the present attempt, we do not judge hopeless) that, under such a “guide, philosopher, and friend,” the young man's compositions, in a more advanced age, may give him an unequivocal title to Parnassian fame.

158. *Poetical Efforts. By George Savile Carey. 12mo.*

FROM these Efforts, as Mr. Carey modestly calls them, we cannot form a very exalted opinion of his poetical abilities; but we must, in justice, observe, that many of them contain sentiments that do honour to his heart; and, with the exception of one short piece, that the whole bear evident marks of a candid and liberal disposition. The obnoxious verses are, *Lines written at Clifton*, probably under the immediate impulse of resentment for a real or supposed affront from some of the citizens of Bristol. To represent all the natives of that great city as hereditarily destitute of every virtue, and actuated solely by a sordid love of gain, is an act of illiberality which surely the ill behaviour of a few can by no means justify. It is true, Mr. C. may plead the example of Savage; but he should have reflected that no authority can change the nature of an action; and that splendid abilities, instead of extenuating, serve only to aggravate the criminality of every deviation from the principles of moral rectitude. Besides, what good man would wish for the genius, on condition that it should be accompanied by the

the vices, of Savage? Alexander treated Thebes with tenderness because it was the birth-place of Pindar; and Bristol, if on no other account, is entitled to respect for having produced Coulson, who may be justly classed with the brightest ornaments of humanity. To the truth of these observations, which the occasion naturally suggested, we doubt not that Mr. C. is now ready to subscribe; for which reason, together with his being

“Reduced by fortune to an humble state,” we hope the humane part of our readers will avail themselves of this opportunity of promoting, at a trifling expence, the comforts of a man whose embarrassments, if we are rightly informed, have not resulted from want of industry, or an indulgence in criminal propensities.

159. *The Adventures of Monsieur Provence; being a Supplement to “The Englishman’s “Fortnight in Paris.” Translated from the French. 2 Vols. 12mo.*

THIS Novel, we are told in an Advertisement prefixed to it, is “the most “entertaining, perhaps, and the most “moral, of any that has yet issued from “the pen of the Chevalier R—.” As this is the only production of that gentleman which has fallen under our perusal, we cannot contradict the assertion; but if it be founded in truth, we must observe, that the cause of morality has been very little promoted by the pen of the Chevalier R—. The work is evidently an attempt to imitate the celebrated *Gil Blas*; but the author is miserably deficient in those powers with which Le Sage was so eminently gifted. M. Provence describes his gallantries with a minuteness which, while it disgusts the decent and well-informed, tends to inflame the passions of the young and unexperienced. It is ridiculous to say, that the poison infused into youthful minds, by placing in their view scenes of voluptuous sensuality, can be counteracted by the introduction of a few moral maxims and reflections. The Chevalier, after contaminating his hero with the vices of the town, converts him, miraculously, into a moralist and a philosopher; and, to place his newly-acquired virtue out of the reach of danger, fixes him in a rural retreat; but it is not the charming retreat at Idrias, where the agreeable Santillane spent the calm evening of his chequered day in domestic happiness, blending, with the polished ease of the gentleman,

the moral virtues of the unassuming sage, and aptly exclaiming,

*Spes et Fortuna, valite, sat me lussitis,
Ludite nunc alios —*

But, to borrow an image from painting, Nature sate to Le Sage, in all her attitudes of beauty, and his pencil traced with felicity her finest and most delicate lineaments. Let not, then, the band of Ignorance presume to copy the finished pieces of a master, nor attempt to fill up his outlines. The effort will provoke ridicule, and, not unfrequently, contempt.—Of the fidelity of the translation, not having seen the original, we cannot form an opinion; but may confidently pronounce, that the language is inelegant and incorrect.

160. *Poems and Essays, by a Lady lately deceased. Published for the Benefit of The General Hospital at Bath. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

OF the admirable tendency of these Poems and Essays we cannot speak in better or more just terms than those of the Editor, who tells us, they “were “written to relieve the tedious hours “of pain and sickness;” and adds, that “the reader, who seeks for amusement “only, may possibly receive no gratification from the perusal of them; “but for such readers they are not “intended.”

“To the humble and pious Christian, who feels the pressure of distress, and seeks in religion for that support and consolation which nothing else can bestow; to him is presented an example of patience and resignation which no sufferings could conquer.

“He will not find in these pages the pride of stoicism, or the cold precepts of unfeeling prosperity. The author felt, with the keenest sensibility, the uncommon misfortune which condemned her, for ten years, in the prime of life, to constantly increasing sufferings; but she found, in the principles which are here laid down, such motives of consolation as rendered her superior to all the sorrows of life, and to the lingering tortures of a most painful death.

“They who were present at that awful scene can need no other evidence in support of a truth which the reader will find often repeated in these Essays, viz, that “though “Religion cannot prevent losses and disappointments, pains and sorrows, yet, in the “midst of them all, and when every earthly “pleasure fails, it commands, it instructs, it “enables us to be happy.”

To the above account it would be unjust not to subjoin, that the fair author was not more distinguished for excellence of heart than for intellectual

ability. In her poetry she displays fancy, taste, and judgement; and in the Essays unites with the strength of a vigorous and cultivated understanding, all the fascinating graces of feminine vivacity and delicacy. If they are not marked by originality of thought, she gives to old arguments and sentiments such new and agreeable turns as produce the effects of novelty: the language is correct and elegant; and the sentiments breathe nothing but purity, benevolence, and piety. We may add, that from the whole, or any detached part, it is impossible not to perceive that this lady, besides being intimately acquainted with the best authors, lived in habits of familiar intercourse with those who are most distinguished in the circles of politeness.

The Poems are, Ode to Hope; Elegy on the Death of Mr. Garrick; A Ballad; Subject, *Love*, for the Vase at Bath-Easton Villa; To Miss —, then Two Years old; Louisa, a Tale; Envy, a Fragment; On the New Year.

The Essays are, On Sensibility; On the Character of Letitia; On Politeness; On the Character of Curio; On Candour; On Fortitude; On the Advantages of Affliction; On the Pleasures of Religion; On Gratitude; On Happiness; On Christian Perfection; On Resignation.

161. *Miscellaneous Poems*, by W. Gillum. To which is added, a Farce, called, "*What will the World say?*" By the same Author. 8vo.

THE following specimens will give our readers a tolerable idea of the poetical talents of Mr. G. They are not selected as possessing greater or less merit than any of the other pieces of which the volume consists.

— *Facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen.*

Previously, however, to our introducing the Epigram, we should acquaint our readers, that the author thinks much indulgence is due to unsuccessful attempts in this species of poetry; in which, he says, "excellence is almost unattainable;" conceiving it, with Dr. South, to be "the master-piece of man."

"On an Offart Printer.

"Foolscap, whose pertness e'en exceeds belief,

Swears that he'll now turn over a new leaf.

His very devils tremble at his looks,
And strive, in vain, to get in his good books."

"On seeing a bad Picture of Mrs. Siddons in the Exhibition.

"Justly t'express a Siddons' eye,
The feeble pencil's arts defy.

Who can the soul portray?

That soul, which in her face appears,

Whose pow'rs resistless force; tears,

And makes all hearts obey.

"Apelles could not 'scape contempt

Were he to make the bold attempt:

The task he must resign.

Like his fam'd Venus, he'd perceive

The subject he at last must leave

To others to define.

"What madness, B—ch, inflam'd thy breast,
Or false ambition could suggest?

What rival meant to wound?

For e'en thy little fame 'twill taint,

When rashly thus you strive to paint

Where *likeness* can't be found."

Uncommon merit has a claim to uncommon praise; and in this instance has obtained it. Heaven suits the poet to the theme, as Dr. Johnson said on a similar occasion. We are sorry that the author has not paid some little regard to grammatical construction; but his errors of this kind may be ascribed to the ardour of his enthusiasm; for who, on so great a subject, has leisure to attend to trifling *minutiae*? But, with all due deference to his genius, we think his attack on poor B—ch extremely reprehensible. If the eye of Mrs. S. de es the arts of the pencil—if her soul (*that* soul, we mean, which appears in her face,) is not to be portrayed—and if she is so singularly circumstanced as not to be able to present to the painter a *likeness of herself, which is no where to be found*—B—ch's attempt, which has at least the praise of nobly daring, should be treated rather with pity than severity: nor is it much to his discredit that he failed, where Apelles could not have succeeded. We regret that posterity cannot be favoured with a *likeness* of this celebrated actress; but should Mr. G's verses reach them, they may console themselves with reflecting that even her contemporaries had precisely the same misfortune to bewail.—Those who desire a further acquaintance with Mr. Gillum's poetry, we must refer to his book, which is, happily, a small one.

162. *The Looking-Glass for the Mind; or, Intellectual Mirror: Being an elegant Collection of the most delightful little Stories, and interesting Tales, chiefly translated from that much-admired Work, "L'Ami des Enfants," &c.*

THIS little volume, which is embellished with a very neat frontispiece,

comes to be a judicious selection from the much celebrated *Children's Friend*, of M. Berquin, and contains a number of very pretty stories, told in pleasing and familiar language: and, as they have a tendency equally to entertain and instruct, we do not hesitate to recommend it warmly, as an acceptable present to the juvenile world.

163. *Louisa; or, The Cottage on the Moor.*
2 Vols. 12mo.

A pleasing little artless tale.

164. *The Generous Attachment: A Novel, In a Series of Letters, 3 Vols. 12mo.*

TEDIOUS, unanimated, and void of taste or sentiment.

There cannot be a greater tax on a Reviewer than to read through the generality of modern Novels, which multiply every year, for the great edification of the giddy and thoughtless of all ranks, who, thinking to derive amusement from them, are led into all the mysteries of intrigue and modern sentiment.

165. *A concise Account of a new Chymical Medicine, intitled, Spiritus Æthereus Anodynus, or, Anodyne Æthereal Spirit. Containing a Relation of its very extraordinary Efficacy in a Variety of Complaints of the most obstinate and alarming Nature; particularly, the Hydrothorax, or Dropsy of the Breast, and other Species of Dropsy. Also, of its specific Virtue in the Gout and many Rheumatic Affections: in Hysterical, Hypochondriacal, and various other Nervous Complaints, especially those of the Epileptic Kind; in Asthma, and all Coughs unattended with Inflammation. With a Word or two, by Way of Postscript, to Dr. James Mac Kittick Adair, late of Antigua (see p. 903). By William Tickell.*

NOT being accustomed to place much confidence in the efficacy of those medicines which are introduced in this manner to the world, and recommended as infallible specifics for various classes of disorders, we should, probably, have passed over, unnoticed, the publication now before us: but the subjoined letter, from a well-known and respectable character, having proved its power in one instance, as well as impressed us with a favourable idea of the inventor's professional knowledge, we shall not, we hope, be accounted too credulous in not withholding our belief of the Author's accounts of its success in several other cases: and we shall think a few minutes happily employed, if, by rendering the knowledge of this medicine more gene-

ral, we shall, in some degree, be the means of affording to other suffering fellow-creatures that relief which Mr. Thicknesse has, we rejoice to hear, experienced from it.

"SIR, *Hermitage, Oct. 9.*

"A Medical Professor in this city (who has lately employed all the little arts of a crafty pen to depreciate the talents of many respectable gentlemen of the faculty, among whom neither the ingenious Dr. Moore, nor the excellent Dr. Buchan, have escaped), has, with the greatest acrimony, attempted to blast the reputation of Mr. Tickell's Æther; nay, has even had the temerity to place this gentleman, respectable for his private character, and respectable in his profession, as a mere quack. Neither could I escape a side blow in his late publication, for daring to assert that I had, or believed I had, experienced the good effect of his Æther, and that too, Mr. Urban, for the heinous sin of being a writer in that wicked paper, The St. James's Chronicle. In God's name, however, let some light upon the right head, and that head is Mr. Baldwin's, not mine. But to be serious, for you know, Sir, I can sometimes be very much so, and this is a time to show it.

"Now neither you nor the public can suppose, that when my own life was at stake (for the life of the meanest individual is of importance to himself), that I should not seek relief, when in extreme danger, from men whose characters and conduct stamp them as capable, skilful, and trusty. When I say then, that, about a fortnight since, a blood-vessel broke upon my lungs, and upon lungs too which have been in respiration upwards of 68 years; and that, notwithstanding my contiguity to the assistance of many able physicians, I have all along reposed that confidence in Mr. Tickell which I thought due to his talents; nor have I been mistaken, being now perfectly recovered. I would not trouble you, Sir, upon this occasion, but to do justice to a professional gentleman who has a family to maintain, and a reputation unsullied; and this being done, I here take my leave for ever, *having other fish to fry, of Many of the People, Ruddy Coat, &c. &c. I am, Sir, &c.* PHILLIP THICKNESSE."

166. *Kearney's London Register, containing Lists of the Lord-Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Records, Chamberlains, Comptrol ors, Town-Clerks, and other Officers, from the Year 1660 to the present Time: The Court of Aldermen at the Time of the Revolution in 1688; and of the Aldermen and Members of Parliament since that Period. To which is added, An Account of the several Wards, Parishes, and Parishes. Also, the Rules and Orders of my Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs, for their various Meetings and Wearing of their Apparel throughout the whole Year: Receipts and Disbursements of the Chief Magistrate in*

1775; and the Sums usually paid for City Employments. 12mo.

"THIS useful *Vade Mecum* was originally published by Mr. William Chancellor, late Deputy Common Cryer of the city of London. The Editor of this edition has brought them down to the present time, and added several others. Likewise Standing Orders of the Court of Common Council, and a very scarce tract, intitled, "Rules and Orders relative to the Ceremonies to be observed, and Habits to be worn, by the Lord-Mayor, &c. on certain Occasions."

Such are the title-page and advertisement; and although in some of the last appointments the Editor has not religiously observed an assertion in one of his notes, that of late years "the dates are according to the times of their

"being sworn," we gladly give our testimony that the book is, in general, correct.—There are a few errata in the parishes, which we shall here point out :

P. 68. St. Andrew Hubbard is in the gift of the Duke of Northumberland.

P. 72. Christ's Church is in the governors of Christ's Hospital, not St. Bartholomew's.

P. 75. St. Gabriel Fenchurch was in Fep Court, Fenchurch Street, where its cemetery still remains inclosed.

P. 92. St. Olave Hart Street is in trustees appointed under the will of Sir And. Riccar.

P. 95. St. Swithin was in Mrs. Beachcroft. That it could not be in the Salters Company is sufficiently proved from the next presentation being put up to auction June 9, 1785; but whether sold or not, we cannot tell.

P. 97. St. Bartholomew the Great is in Lord Kensington.

OXFORD DICTIONARY.

Mr. URBAN, London, Oct. 23.

IT is not usual, perhaps, with your publication to copy any thing from the News-papers; but, if you will this once break through your rule, and print the following letter; you will oblige me; and it will appear, hereafter, how much I strove to prevent my Dictionary's being called the worst, or the best, in the world, before it was a quarter finished, and by those who had not seen a line of it.

That, by the time I finish, we may see it the fashion to try books by their own merits, and not by the number of paragraphs about them, is the sincere wish of, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

HERBERT CROFT.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

Sir, London, Oct. 9.

"IT is hardly possible for you to have seen any Oxford-man, since what your yesterday's paper says concerning me (as the author of the "New Dictionary of the English Language"), without knowing how totally you have mistaken me for another gentleman, of the same surname, bred at the same college.

"The terms of approbation in which your paper and others have been pleased to speak of my undertaking, I shall endeavour to deserve; but I earnestly request it as a favour, that you will have the goodness to allow me to proceed, without making any mention whatever of me or of my Dictionary, unless authorised by me. This I must think that I have some little right to request, since I can solemnly assure all my friends that, for the four years I have been employed on my Dictionary, I have never been privy to the printing of a syllable concerning it without my name: a resolution to which I will most religiously adhere, in spite of any abuse, or (what is little better) any praise.

"The present letter I address to you, Sir, in consequence of what appeared in your paper of yesterday; but I trust that the Editors of all the other News-papers will have good-will enough for literature to grant me that request which I here make to you.

"I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"HERBERT CROFT."

THE publication of Mr. Croft's letter, p. 651, has produced many communications both to him and to us.—Such, as at all concern the generality of readers, are abridged in this article; a method that will be pursued from time to time.

Let every one, in possession of any English Dictionary, turn it carefully over for manuscript notes, &c. &c. and communicate any that they find.

At Mr. Wilkes's sale of books, about ten years ago, an interleaved Johnson, with many additions, was sold.—Who bought it?

Detector, p. 814, should get his friend to communicate his Dictionary, or the Notes.

The French, the Italians, the Spaniards, and even the Portuguese, have Dictionaries much more voluminous and expensive than this country can complain of. But, after all, the size of a Dictionary must be determined by the extent of the language. No nation with a large navy ever complained of the expense of framing harbours for their ships. If we will build words, we must assign some one book, however large, for them to ride at anchor in (see p. 791). English is not the language of this island only. The whole continent of America speaks our language, and will buy an English Dictionary.

Let him advise with as many philological friends as he can; but, above all things, let him take his time.

Let him not only search as many books, down to the time he finishes his Dictionary, as are necessary to make it perfect; but let him give us the character of every book he searches. This he may do in a few words in the tables which it is said will accompany his book.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

THE coins represented by *Page* are ripe for the melting-pot; if there be any of them issued, they are injured, past the possibility of satisfactory explanation, and not worth the expence of engraving. For the intended favour of the communication our correspondent is welcome to the following remarks: No. 1, is an imperial coin of Laodicea, with the head of Hadrian, struck in the 16th year of his reign; the inscription on the reverse read ΛΑΩΔΕΚ on the authority of a very similar coin of the same emperor and date in *Cesn. Imp. Rom. Tab. xc.* No. 2, is suspected to be modern. No. 3, represents Jupiter Ammon, whose attribute, the horn, makes the ear remarkable. The monogram, which is all that is distinct on the other side, appears on coins of many places whose names begin with ΑΠ or ΠΑ, particularly of Apamea in Phrygia, it being all the legend on several cypsthorous coins. It is found on the money of Alexander the Great, of Lyfimachus, and several Syrian Kings. It occurs likewise on the coins of sundry cities; *e. g.* Athens, Paros, Patre, Pella, and even on those of Lyfimachus, Clazomenæ, and other cities, where it is difficult to ascertain its signification. No. 4, is, perhaps, an imedited imperial coin of Mylese in Caria; the heads, probably, Severus and Caracalla, and the inscription on the reverse certainly ΜΥΤΑΕΩΝ.

J. COO—R submits the following case to the opinion of our correspondents: "In the month of March last, a person returning from Ostend, by the damp air of the sea contracted a hoarseness, which continued after he arrived in London, till the latter end of April, when a fistula having formed itself, it was opened; but at the instant of the operation he was entirely deprived of speech; since which, the cure of the fistula has been perfected, but the loss of articulation has continued to the present time."—Our correspondent adds, "he is led to suppose, from the concurring similitude of the following circumstance with the foregoing, there must be some analogy between the parts alluded to: Another person, having lost his voice by a cold, recovered it by bathing in the sea; but a fistula immediately forming itself, on being cut he has quite recovered from every inconvenience."—He asks also, "If a man be suspended by the neck to a gibbet, and the

So long as he puts nothing into his Dictionary which an English Dictionary ought not to contain, he need not regard the size. Natives and foreigners will buy the largest book of this kind, and must, if it is no larger than it should be. Were there no Chambers, who would not startle at a proposal to make such a book as large as Chambers is now? Yet how Chambers is bought, and will be bought! And, in half another century, it will perhaps be almost as bulky again as it is now.

merged in water, whether or not he would undergo strangulation?"

S. H. R. will be much obliged to any one of our chemical correspondents, who will inform him how candle-grease may be taken out of writing or printing paper.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT is pleased to express himself "fully satisfied with the candour" of our note subjoined to his letter in p. 638. To enter (he says) into a fresh discussion of T's information, and also of the additional errors in his *R-my*, p. 771, would bring on a disagreeable and unprofitable altercation; therefore, notwithstanding incontrovertible proofs can be produced of T's being misinformed in some particulars, for the accuracy of his dates in his *numerical list* is allowed, yet it would be highly imprudent to offer further explanation; and the pens of both correspondents may be better employed in conveying more pleasing communications.

MANY READERS are desirous of seeing some biographical account of the late Dr. Matthew Maty, principal librarian to the British Museum, and the Rev. Paul Henry Maty, M.A. his son, and under-librarian to the same Museum, and both formerly secretaries to the Royal Society. There are many persons living in and near the metropolis who could transmit particulars, which, when collected and properly made use of, must afford many interesting anecdotes. The Rev. Paul Maty, V.D.M. father to Dr. and grandfather to Mr. Maty, died also at the Museum. [Of Dr. M. Maty an account may be found in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer;" of his son, see our present volume, p. 91.]

We thank Z. for the Poem he has communicated. His Queries in our next.

The Verses on the "Loudiad," &c. we cannot use.

DICTUM SAT shall speedily be satisfied.

The View of ACONBURY Chapel; the SALISBURY Tomb; the Royal Portraits from DOWNTON; the PECKLETON Inscription, &c. &c. are engraving for next month.

J. B—N's liberal letter to *A Lover of Truth* (which renders that of STAFFORDSHIRE on the same subject less necessary) shall appear in our next; with DRYDEN's Letters; CHATERTON's Heraldic Letter; BRADWARDIN; P. BRITANNICUS; A. CONSTANT READERS; P. N.; J. W.; W. S.; and many others now in arrear.

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SHAKESPEARE'S BED-SIDE;
 OR, HIS DOCTORS' ENUMERATED.

OLD Shakespeare was sick;—for a doctor
 he sent;—

But 'twas long before any one came:
 Yet at length his assistance Nic Rowe did
 present,
 'Tis all men have heard of his name.

As he found that the Poet had tumbled his bed,
 He smooth'd it as well he cou'd;
 He gave him an anodyne, comb'd out his head,
 But did his complaint little good.

Doctor Pope to incision at once did proceed,
 And the Bard for the simples he cut;
 For his regular practice was always to bleed,
 Ere the feet in his pocket he put.

Next Theobald advanc'd, who at best was a
quack,
And dealt but in old women's stuff;
Yet he caus'd the Physician of Twick'nam to
pack,
And the patient grew chearful enough.

Next Hammer, who sees ne'er descended to
crave,
In gloves lily-white did advance;
To the Poet the gentlest of purges he gave,
And, for exercise, taught him to dance.

One Warburton then, though allied to the
church,
Predac'd his aliterative stores;
But his med'cines the case so oft left in the lurch,
That Edwards* kick'd him out of doors.

Next Johnson arriv'd to the patient's relief,
And ten years he had him in hand;
But, tir'd of his task, 'tis the general belief,
He left him before he could stand.

Now Capel drew near,—not a Quaker more
prim,—
And number'd each hair on his pate;
By styptics, cal'd stops, he contracted each
limb,
And crippled for ever his gait.

From Gopsal then strutted a formal old goose,
And he'd cure him by inches, he swore;
But when the poor Poet had taken one dose,
He vow'd he would swallow no more.

But Johnson determin'd to save him, or kill,
A second prescription display'd;
And, that none might find fault with his drop
or his pill,
Fresh doctors he call'd to his aid.

Fifst Steevens came loaded with black-letter
books,
Of fame more desirous than self;
Such reading, observers might read in his looks,
As no one e'er read but himself.

Then Warner, by Plautus and Glossary known,
And Hawkins, historian of sound;
Then Warton and Collins together came on,
For Greek and Potatoes renown'd.

With songs on his pontificalibus pinn'd,
Next, Percy the great did appear;
And Farmer, who twice in a pamphlet had
finn'd,
Brought up his empirical rear.

"The cooks the more numerous, the worse
"is the broth,"
Says a proverb I well can believe;
And yet to condemn them untry'd I am loth,
So at present shall laugh in my sleeve.

* One Edwards, an apothecary, who ap-
pears to have known more of the Poet's case
than some of the regular physicians who un-
dertook to cure him.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Oct. 23.*
THE following lines were copied from
an inscription on an organ at Dobberain,
in the dukedom of Mecklenburgh, but now
affixed to an instrument of the like kind in
the Lichfield Museum, with a translation by
the ingenious Miss Seward; your affording
them a place in your valuable repository will
oblige, Yours, &c. RICH. GREENE.

*Hinc Veni dociles resonare se carcere solvant,
Et cantum accepta pro libertate respirant.*

The docile Gales, that here imprison'd dwell,
Do thou release from every hollow cell;
They for their freedom shall the gift repay
With sounds respondent to thy dulcet lay.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 24.*
THE following Epilogue to "The Pad-
lock" was written by a very worthy
Clergyman, soon after the first representa-
tion of that opera. The author of this little
poem died in the Summer of 1786, and,
having never been published, a copy of it is
presented to your Magazine, by one who
agrees in sentiment with the writer, and
who thinks it will be readily received by
you, as being worthy of a place in your va-
luable repository. J. D.

EPICLOGUE TO THE PADLOCK.

MUNDO speaks.

"TANK you, my Massas! have you laugh
your fill!"

Then let me speak, nor take that freedom ill.
E'en from my tongue some heartfelt truths
may fall,

And outrag'd nature claims the care of all.
My tale, in any place, would force a tear,
But calls for stronger, deeper feelings here.
For whilst I tread the free-born British land;
Whilst now before me crouded Britons stand;
Vain, vain that glorious privilege to me,
I am a slave, where all things else are free.

Yet was I born, as you are, no man's slave,
An heir to all that liberal Nature gave;
My thoughts can reason, and my limbs can
move, [love:

The same as yours; like yours my heart can
Alike my body food and sleep sustains;
Alike our wants, our pleasures, and our pains.
One sun rolls o'er us, common skies around;
One globe supports us, and one grave must
botmd.

Why then am I devoid of all to live,
That manly comforts to a man can give?
To live untaught Religion's soothing balm,
Or life's choice arts; to live, unknown the
calm

Of soft domestic ease; those sweets of life,
The dutious offspring, and th' obedient wife.
To live, to property and rights unknown,
Not ev'n the common benefits my own.
No arm to guard me from oppression's rod,
My will subservient to a tyrant's nod.
No gentle hand, when life is in decay,
To smooth my pains, and charm my cares away;
But,

But, helpless, left to quit the horrid stage;
Harsh'd in youth, and desolate in age.

But I was born on Afric's tawny strand,
And you in fair Britannia's fairer land.
Comes Freedom then from colour? Blush
with shame, [blame.
And let strong Nature's crimson mark your
I speak to Britons — Britons, then, behold
A man by Britons snar'd, and seiz'd, and sold.
And yet no British statute damns the deed,
Nor do the more than murderous villains
bleed.

O sons of Freedom! equalise your laws,
Be all consistent — plead the Negro's cause;
That all the nations in your code may see
The British Negro, like the Briton, free.
But, should he supplicate your laws in vain,
To break for ever this disgraceful chain,
At least, let gentle usage so abate
The galling terrors of its passing state,
That he may share the great Creator's social
plan;
For though no Briton, Mungo is a man!

Mr. URBAN, O.F.T.
THE two following Poems are taken
from the India Gazette, printed at
Calcutta, the chief of the Company's settle-
ments in Bengal. A. B.

ON MISS G——.

ENCHANTING maid! whose charms can
move

Thy sex with envy — ours with love!
Each boasted female in thy blaze
Glimmers with faint, diminish'd rays,
As stars that sparkle in the night,
But fade in Sol's transcendent light;
That light which dazzles all, and warms
Our breasts, like thy resistless charms!

These are the wonders, matchless G——,
Thy beauty has achiev'd — ev'n *here*,
On Coromandel's sultry coast,
Where few, where very few, can boast
A sensibility of soul
To soft Compassion's sweet controul,
Of power each blissful sense to move,
"For pity melts the mind to love!"

What force in sovereign beauty lies!
What magic in love-darting eyes!
Here few confess a gentle flame,
Or even know, except by name,
The soft emotion of the heart;
Yet thou could'st fix each pointed dart
Where never passion rose before,
Save Avarice, or the lust of Power.

'Twas sure the radiant God of Light,
Provok'd that such should proudly slight
Whate'er the sacred Sisters teach,
Condemning what they cannot reach;
Preferring wealth and power to fame,
(Power to oppress, wealth to inflame,)
That sent thee to avenge the cause
Of injur'd Science, and the Laws.

'Tis thine, resistless G——, alone
To pierce obdurate breasts of stone;
'Tis thine — where can like power be found!
Ev'n self-admiring fops to wound!
For men of sense we know can feel,
But coxcombs' hearts are hearts of steel;
Beauty in their vain eyes appears
A rival, scarce t' excite their fears.

NARCISSUS*, far above the rest,
Has felt thy power usurp his breast;
His breast, till now, the safe retreat
Of fond self-love, and self-conceit.
Thence he pursues; but, blind to fate,
Shall find his rash attempt (too late!)
Must soon at two-fold ruin prove
To *Vanity*, and *baseless Love*!

A form like thine was ne'er design'd
To swell with pride a coxcomb's mind;
For should NARCISSUS taste the charms,
The heaven within thy circling arms!
Yet soon possession would restore
The fop to what he was before;
Soon dead to all — dead ev'n to thee!
NARCISSUS TO HIMSELF would be
His sole SELF-WORSHIP'D DEITY!
Madras, Oct. 15, 1785.

EPIGRAM ON THE PRETENDED DEATH OF TIPPOO SAIB.

"TIPPOO is dead!" our statesmen say,
While echoing Fame confirms his fall:
Swift on your wings, ye winds, convey
Th' important news to Leadenhall!

"But Tipoo *lives*!" Pooh, ne'er believe it —
Could secret service-money fail?
Or would our virtuous Dons receive it,
Dup'd by a visionary tale?

"He *lives*, alas!" there! — there's the grief
That fills our wise-ones with dejection;
Confounded that this daring chief
Should have such speedy resurrection.

We own the wonder's great — but yet
A greater still might be reveal'd,
Could DAVISON's† dull pate outwit,
Or DALLING† beat him in the field.
Madras, March 9, 1786.

SCATTERED THOUGHTS,

BY A LADY.

*Written in a long and painful Illness, after a
disturbed and restless Night.*

WHILE, child of sorrow, on my couch
I lie,
And court sweet Sleep to seal my wakeful eye,
Still keenest anguish rankles at my heart,
And pains unceasing pierce each vital part.

* Mr. O——, private secretary to Mr.
D——, the present temporary governor of
Fort St. George.

† The present governor and commander
in chief at Madras.

I hear the joyless bird of omen sing,
And at my casement flap his blacken'd wing;
While nightly spirits hover round my head,
Haunting with horrid thoughts my widow'd
bed. [Sleep!
Oh, come, thou kindest nurse! come, gentle
Seal with thy wings *those eyes* which wake to
weep.

Distill thy poppies on my unclad lid,
And on my pillow thy mild opiates shed.
Through night's dark gloom I count the mea-
sur'd time,
And hear the knell of Death incessant chime *:
The spider, spinning in some lonely notch,
Echoes the knell, and keeps th' ill-omen'd
watch.

My sensitive pillow views my early life,
When in *youth's bloom* I took the name of wife;
Scarce sixteen suns had dawn'd upon my years,
When I awoke to all a *mother's* cares;
While, at my breast, the tender blossom hung,
Ere the soft accent loos'd the lisping tongue,
Grief's sharpest arrows pierc'd my gentle
heart,

And wounded Nature felt her fest'ring dart;
No love congenial to *my own* I found,
But joyless pass'd night's solitary round.
If lost in momentary sleep I lie,
What hideous forms appear to fancy's eye!
With phantoms of a woe-worn feverish brain
I trembling start,—and wake to keener pain;
The spectres of delusion still in view,
And the *night-bag*, my waking sense pursue.
My shorten'd sighs quick breathe around my
room,

Where horrid darkness sheds a total gloom;
Save one *pale taper* of a glimmering light,
Which dimly twinkles through the shades of
night,
Like a *true friend*, such silent sorrow shews,
And “waxeth pale”—through sympathy of
woes.

Sweet Sympathy! in whate'er form you dwell,
Welcome! thrice welcome! to my tear-wash'd
cell.

Ev'n when I hear the nightly shrill owl scream,
Some *friend* I think is near—some *hope* unseen.
Hope! did I say? thou joyful, blessed sound!
Where beams thy ray? where art thou to be
found?

Long have I sought thy visionary hand;
Lead me, dear phantom! to that *blissful land*!
That haven of *sure rest*! that promis'd shore!
Where Peace shall dwell—and I shall weep
no more! [beart!
Then strike, grim spectre! strike this *yielding*
Strike down my sorrows with thy *welcome*
dart.

And, when this “mortal coil” is laid in earth,
Then may my soul awake to Heaven's new
birth!

Then, like a pilgrim, view this rocky shore,
And rest—where *thorns* shall pierce my soul
NO MORE!

HUMANITY. AN ODE.

HAIL! dearest inmate of the earth!
Creation's softest, sweetest birth!
Kind parent of the tear and sigh,
Humanity! whose gracious eye
By Pity fir'd, the blindest lustre brings,
That cheers this twilight scene of mortal
things.
Thou, only thou, bestow'st the ties that bind
In love and gentleness the human mind:
Thou giv'st the weary spirit to inhale
In health and gladness being's passing gale.
And, but for thy relenting pang,
Stern Oppression's grinding fang
Would change into an iron bed
The village scene and cottage shed;
And, quenching the sweet beam of Mercy's
hour,
Shut out, with hard and unrelenting power,
The breeze and twilight from the grated cell,
Where, chain'd on beds of straw, the piteous
wretches dwell.

Shall he, who draws his mortal birth,
And feeble breath's support, from earth,
Who holds, within a cell of flesh and blood,
Frail life's uncertain day in fickle mood;
Shall he, in the vain-glory of his lust,
Spurn his weak, suffering brother in the
dust?

Go, son of Pride, embalm thy health
In all the costly spoils of wealth;
Fence, fence thy limbs with anxious care,
From the rude touch of sun and air;
Nor deign one useless rag to cast
To him that shivers in the blast:
Poor man! not one fond remnant wilt thou
save [grave;
From the corroding worm and narrow
There, freed from grinding want, the lowly
breast,

As well as lordly pomp, will find a bed of rest.

Is there a man, whose bosom, Nature's foe,
Relents not with Humanity's kind throes?
That man was made to rend the hands
Of love and peace with bloody hands,
And dwell, with foulest fiends of night,
'Mid horror's deeds that shun the light.
Wretch! would I wear a mortal heart
Bereft of Nature's kindly smart,
And hold a feverish frame of dust,
To grovel 'mid unhallow'd lust?

Hence, hence, avault! the gross, the im-
pious thought! [wrought!
From every breast with feeling's glow in-
Though born to sorrow, sickness, and death,
Precious to me is life's uncertain breath,
That lets my ear, delighted, hear the voice
Of soft Humanity on earth rejoice;
The sweetest voice, in which celestial Love
Speaks to his mortal creatures from above.

Dear to my eye is light's ethereal beam,
That lets my soul her portion scan;
But dearer to my heart the genial stream
That warms me with the glow of
man.

* Living near the church.

And if my bosom-feeling's ray,
With due devotion bear,
I'd not exchange this garb of clay
For aught that angels wear.

Best image of the Deity below,
Thou minister of Providence on earth,
Whose chief delight is to bestow,
And gladden pale Misfortune's brow,
To light with Comfort's beam the cot-
tage-hearth, [of Mirth.
And give to Love and Peace the little boon
Thou gracious spirit, wheresoe'er thou
art, [import:
Accept the prayer that Misery's sighs
"Long may the ill that here await
"Wretched being's mortal state,
"Long may they spare thy blessed
"head, [bed."
And gently light at last upon thy favour'd
No kinder, fonder wish, no better prayer
Knows he, poor soul, whom weary glooms
oppress, [share
Than that the pitying breast may lightly
The visitation of severe distress.

While some aspire to fill their day
With wild Ambition's restless sway,
And Pride's imperial footsteps shroud
In fullen Pomp's overwhelming cloud;
Behold the meek and virtuous man
The prison's dark recesses scan,
To cheer the cell where Anguish turns
with pain [chain.
His pale and wasted limbs, indented with the
Say, can the robe or conquering sword,
Or laurel, equal praise afford
With his, whose hand benign imparts
Life's blessings to the meanest hearts?
Like God himself, the fire of all,
Who lets the lowliest reptile crawl.
That God, who would not rob of Mercy's
boon
The panting shell-fish, or the fly of noon,
Nor in his gracious providence withhold
The portion'd hour of being's day,
And warmth of Comfort's cheering
ray [mold.
From aught that throbs in Earth's organic
Poor wretch! condemn'd by hapless
doom
To languish in the prison's gloom,
With gladness list thy eyes to see
A brother man, that feels like thee,
Come down to kindle Pity's gracious
lamp, [lamp.
And light the feet of mortals to thy cheerless
Howard! though the stately trophy's
sculptur'd praise
Thy virtue's meek, ingenuous blush dis-
claim,
Yet shall the fond admiring bosom raise
A more endearing trophy to thy name:
And while the breeze and twilight sky
Visit the weary dungeon's gloom,
Still Misery's fons thy name will sigh,
And lingering gaze upon thy tomb.

He best fulfils his mortal trust,
Who loves his fellow of the dust;
To him the ministry is giv'n
Of the best attribute of Heav'n:
And who that ever wore this earthly mold,
With God supreme is worthier to behold
Whate'er of wisdom and of goodness cheers
The everlasting multitude of years?
Rejoicing to converse with Virtue's form,
That flourishes untouch'd by cloud or storm,
For the alone lives with unalter'd mien
Thro' Heaven's eternal length of days,
And thro' the depth of Wisdom's ways.
All else are perishing! What's Nature's
scene?
A shadowy cloud that drinks the passing day,
Soon to dissolve! What's Life's uncertainty?
Gone like the flying impulse of a dream,
That floats upon the slumbers of the morning
beam. S. N.

HORACE, ODE V. BOOK I.

WHAT graceful youth, whom liquid
sweets bedew, [hower,
Now courts thee willing in some pleasant
Where the fair rose spreads round her flaunting
flower,
And sheds a crimson couch? for whom do you,
Pyrrha, now braid your hair of golden hue,
In neatness plain? How oft shall he deplore
Thy changed faith, and when the black winds
roar,
With watery eye the swelling billows view,
Who credulous enjoys thee, precious now,
Who hopes thee vacant still, that smooth thy
brow.
Poor wretch! of flattering gales unmindful he
Lucks are they, who, all unweeting, these
Admire—Me doth the votive tablet show,
T' have hung my drench'd weeds to the
God of Sea.

EPITAPH on a MONUMENT erected to
HENRY HOARE, Esq. at Stourhead.

Written by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

YE who have view'd, in pleasure's choicest
hour,
The earth embellish'd on these banks of Stour,
With grateful reverence to this marble lean,
Rais'd to the friendly Founder of the scene.
Here, with pure love of smiling Nature warm'd,
This far-fam'd idem-paradise he form'd;
And, happier still, here learn'd from Heav'n's joy
A sweeter Eden in a bounteous mind. [find
Thankful these fair and flowery paths he trod,
And priz'd them only as they lead to God.

TRANSLATION of the VERSES in p. 720.

YE who delight to still the forrower's
moan, [own,
And call each kingdom's comforts for your
Smile not contemptuous on this artless lay,
A youth's warm tribute for one festive day.
May Heaven grant you, if Heaven might
hear our prayer,
Long length of days usefully'd with a care!

RUGBIENSIS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE secret intrigues of the Imperial cabinets, that have long escaped the penetration of the most discerning politicians, begin gradually to be disclosed. It was generally suspected that the interview of the three great Northern Potentates had more of meaning than mere compliment; but the neighbouring states were not more surprized that it should be suffered to take place without interruption, than that the peace should now first be broken by the Sublime Porte. Borne down by its own unwieldy weight; embarrassed on every side by insurrections of its own rebellious subjects; and deserted by those dependent states, in whom it was accustomed to place the greatest confidence; it neither seems in a condition to annoy its enemies, nor of power sufficient to defend its own dominions: yet such is the ardour of its troops for war, that the Divan was compelled to denounce hostilities against Russia, to preserve the peace of Constantinople.

The pretences for war were, perhaps, never more upon an equality between two great empires, than those on the part of the Turks (see p. 824), compared with those on the part of the Russians. By the latter the former are required to recall the Pacha of Akabzika; to declare Georgia independent; the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia to be made hereditary; and the Porte, from henceforward, to have no concern in their sovereignty; that Russian Consuls shall be established at Vienna and Damascus for the protection of trade; and that Russian vessels shall enjoy an exemption from search, and have a particular station allotted them in the port of Constantinople.

These several demands are so similar to those insisted on by the Turks, that, were the respective powers inclined to peace, there could be no difficulty in adjusting the terms. The Pacha of Akabzika, and the Prince Maurocordato, might be permitted to remain where they are, Georgia to revert to the Sublime Porte; the Crimea to be given up to her Imperial Majesty of Russia; the respective Consuls of both Empires to be put upon an equal footing; and the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia united into one kingdom, and, to remove for ever that bone of contention, declared an independent state. What a deluge of human blood might thus be saved by a friendly compact, did not that fiend jealousy interpose, to destroy all confidence! But the Turks, jealous of the growing power of the Russians, and that her Imperial Majesty means to make Cherfon the seat of a new empire, and to set her nephew Constantine on the throne as Emperor of the East, seem determined to hazard all to cross her views.

Accordingly in the morning of the 16th inst. after a public audience of the Grand

Vizir, Monf. de Bulgakow, the Russian Envoy, with his Secretary Monf. Jacobloff, Messrs. Nicolo Pisani and Dandria, the two principal interpreters of that Mission, and two of the Envoy's servants left to attend him, were conducted to the Seven Towers. The rest of the Russian Minister's suite was escorted by a guard to his hotel in Pera, where they continue unmolested.

The formal declaration of war against Russia was read at the Porte on the 22d, with full and absolute power to the Grand Vizir for conducting the operations. *Gaz.*

In pursuit of this object he assembled an army of 100,000 men in the environs of Oztakow, and another of an equal number near Silistria; the first is intended to retake the Crimea, and the other to cover Wallachia and Moldavia. The Porte, in an exprefs manner, required the Imperial Intermuncio to declare within a certain time if his Sovereign designs to support the Russian interests or not. They demanded this in so peremptory a manner, as gives room to suppose they have some idea of attacking the two empires at once.

The answer to this demand, it is said, was couched in the following terms: that his Imperial Majesty had reason to expect that the Ottoman Porte would have made the demand with more decency; that the Divan cannot be ignorant that his Majesty, as friend and ally to Russia, is bound, by treaty, to furnish the Empress with 80,000 men, in case of a war; that, if the Porte should look upon this as an act of hostility, his Majesty was prepared to abide the consequences; on the contrary, if they chose, notwithstanding, to maintain the good understanding that subsisted betwixt the two Empires, his Imperial Majesty will, with pleasure, undertake the office of mediator to prevent the effusion of blood, which he very much disapproves. The courier, who carried this declaration, set out on the 4th instant, so that its effect will soon be known. In the mean time, the warlike preparations are redoubled. The Emperor is forming four armies; one at Carlsbad in Croatia, under the command of General Vins; one at Peterwarradine in Hungary, commanded by General Langlois; a 3d at Rothan in Lithuania, of which Gen. Fabris is to have the command; and the 4th in the Bukowina, commanded by the Prince of Saxe Coburg. Besides the above Generals, the Emperor has named two more generals, ten lieutenant generals, and 30 major generals, who will serve in those troops. General Alvisi is, in particular, destined to go and remain in the Russian army, and a Russian general to come and remain in the Emperor's army, that the forces of both nations may act in concert.

On the 12th of September his Imperial Majesty set out for Bohemia, and on the 22d

returned

returned to Vienna. On this occasion the report of the Exchange of Bavaria was revived; some say, ratified, which is the more probable, as the differences between his Majesty and his Belgic subjects are far from being accommodated; and this is perhaps the only measure that can fully re-establish the tranquillity of the Low Countries.

It was hoped, after the Governor General's late concession (see p. 833), that all disturbances would have been at an end; but unhappily that is not the case, as appears by the following

General Letter of the Bishops of Brabant.

"Amongst the preliminaries demanded by his Majesty on account of his dignity, one of the principal points, and which we think ought to excite the general attention, is, the establishment of the General Seminary at Louvain (see p. 833). When, in our Memorial to his Excellency, of the 28th of August, we said, that we could not directly or indirectly lay a hand on any thing which tended to hurt our Constitution; that we reserved ourselves for representations the most earnest on that subject, our intention was to consider the re-establishment of the General Seminary, not only as a positive infraction of the rights of the province, but also as subversive of the sacred rights of religion, as anciently received as an infallible doctrine, but above all tending to annul those evangelical truths established by our lawful superiors, to whom it belongs by divine right, and the holy councils of the church.

"In consequence we shall more speedily present our representations on any execution whatever of this General Seminary.

"Every thing engages us, Gentlemen, to invite you by the dearest motives of the religion by which we would live and die, by every consideration of attachment to your country, to join us in remonstrance, and to send us a copy of yours for that purpose, that we may act in concert together. We shall have the honour to present you ours, and have the honour to be,

"The Prelates, &c. Signed DE COCK."

His Imperial Majesty has ordered the troops in his Belgic Provinces to be quartered as follows: at Luxemburg one battalion of grenadiers, three of the regiment of Wirtemberg, two of Bender, and a detachment of miners; at Namur two battalions of Murray; at Brussels one battalion of grenadiers, one of Murray, and two of Ligne, and two squadrons of dragoons; at Velvorde one squadron of dragoons; at Malines two battalions of Clairfain; two of Viergat, and two companies of this last regiment, are to go to Lillo; and an officer with 30 men and two pieces of cannon to go to Liefkenshoek; at Ostend one battalion of Vierfet; at Nieuport two companies of invalids; an officer and 30 men are to go to Hazebras, and as many to Donat; and at Termonde one company of invalids.—Though the above cantonments

carry the appearance of some doubt, yet Mgr. the Archbishop of Malines celebrated pontifically at the collegiate church a mass, on the 27th of Sept. after which was sung *Te Deum*, as a thanksgiving for the happy end to the troubles and commotions in the Low Countries, was likewise celebrated, for the same reason, by the Dean of the *Body of Trades*, in the chapel of St. Croix, a mass at which the Nine Nations assisted.

On the 25th of September Lord Torrington, as Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty at Brussels, communicated to the government of the Austrian Netherlands the necessity his Majesty was under of making the speediest preparations for equipping a considerable naval armament, and for augmenting his land forces, to be in readiness to act as circumstances might require; but by no means to interrupt the blessings of peace, unless the interest of his states should demand it.

On the 23d of the same month, late at night, a courier arrived express at Paris, with an account of the extraordinary naval preparations making in England for war, which, as was pretended, was no less astonishing than unexpected. Mr. Eden had a conference the night before with the ministers of the cabinet, in which they disavowed, in the strongest manner, any intention, on the part of his most Christian Majesty, to disturb the peace of Europe.

The above express was soon followed by a special communication to the French ministry, that, in consequence of the alarming crisis to which the dissensions in Holland had arrived, Great Britain had begun to arm, in order to be prepared to act with effect upon any event; but that nothing hostile was intended. On the contrary, his Britannic Majesty wished nothing so much as to improve the amicable understanding that happily subsisted between the two nations. This was communicated in the most friendly manner by Mr. Grenville, commissioned for that purpose by the British court; to which the French Minister answered briefly; That he would lay the same before his Most Christian Majesty; and that he might venture to say, those pacific assurances would be highly pleasing to the King. This is said to have been the substance of what passed on the first interview. The second was not less courtly, though little satisfactory. Mr. Grenville intimated his intentions of returning speedily, and wished to know the sentiments of his Most Christian Majesty on the subject; to which the minister replied, that he had been charged by his Majesty with nothing in particular; but would venture to say of himself, that as Great Britain thought it expedient to arm when no enemy presented, it became absolutely necessary for France to follow her example, when the enemy was at her door and ready prepared. As to any thing farther,

farther, he thought it might be referred to their respective ambassadors.

Previous to this interview, expresses had been sent to all the sea ports in France, to arm with the utmost expedition; guns had been ordered to be mounted on the batteries at Cherburgh; and two men of war, that had lain there during the summer, were manned with the utmost expedition.

In the ports of St. Maloes and Brest, they were busy in equipping a fleet of observation for channel service.

At Port L'Orient, six old 74 gun ships were cutting down, in order to be armed *en suite*; and the works in the dock-yards were incessant, as one gang of shipwrights came on, as soon as another left off.

At Toulon a squadron of 12 sail was fitting out under the immediate eye of the Bailie Suffrein, for Mediterranean service. In short, all was hurry, preparation, and alarm.

A courier extraordinary from London, dispatched by the Comte Adhomar, brought an account of the continuation of the armament in Great Britain, and of the embarkation of 4000 men, supposed for the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies.

The Marine Department is positively assigned to M. de la Lucerne, now Gov. Gen. of the French Leeward Islands, and brother to the Ld. Bp. of Langney. A fast-sailing ship has been dispatched to bring him over from St. Domingo, where, however, an insurrection has lately happened, and he deprived of his government.—*So it has been reported.*

Paris, Sept. 27. The letters patent which recall the Parliament here were published yesterday, and all the members are upon their return; they will not assemble, however, before the first of October in the Chamber of Vacation; and the magistrates will retire afterwards to their country seats for recreat on.

SHORT SKETCH OF THE PRUSSIAN INVASION.

DECLARATION published by the DUKE of BRAUNSWICK, a few hours before he entered the Dutch Territories.

After reciting the circumstances of the detention of the Princess of Orange at Schoonhoven, he declares,

“That the King cannot but consider the affront as done to himself; and that having addressed the States of Holland, as well as the States General, by the memorials of his Minister the Sieur de Thulemeyer, to demand a speedy and open satisfaction for the insult, and the punishment of those who had committed it; that although the States General had strongly advised the States of Holland to give the satisfaction required, they had thought proper to decline it entirely, by an answer as precipitate as high and evasive; in which, in palliating the conduct of their deputies, they principally dwell on their prerogatives as Sovereign of Holland,

and the danger to which the Sovereign and Province was exposed by the journey of the Princess, whilst they were fully assured of the contrary, and that they had in themselves the power to prevent any danger, if such existed. His Majesty could not be content with an answer so little satisfactory, and thought proper, in a moderate way, to reclaim a new satisfaction, proportioned to the offence; which he accordingly did, on the 6th of August last, both of the States of Holland, and of the States General, by the memorials of the Sieur de Thulemeyer aforesaid; and in which he proved to the first, by incontestible facts, the reality of the personal affront done to the Princess; the non-existence of the danger arising from the journey in question; and the incongruity of alleging always the rights of the Sovereignty against the principal member of the Sovereign, and towards a foreign power, to whom the Sovereignty of the United Provinces is only represented by the States General.

“That, since the 6th of August, the King has in vain expected an answer from the States of Holland; but he cannot promise himself any the least satisfactory, when he sees and hears on all sides, that the pretended majority of these same States are only occupied in eluding, under vain pretexts, the satisfaction which he has required, and that they are daily busy in suspending the Stadholder from his hereditary charges, and injuring him by defamatory libels; deposing the ancient magistrates by illegal and unheard-of violence; and, in general, doing all in their power to annul and entirely destroy the hereditary Stadtholderate of the illustrious House of Nassau, which by its blood founded the basis of the Batavian Republic.

“His Majesty has therefore taken the firm resolution, to take upon himself to procure the satisfaction which he has no hope of obtaining by means of the aforesaid representations. To effect which, he has charged me to enter into the province of Holland with a body of troops which he has entrusted to my command. And as these troops will be obliged no pass through some provinces which belong to the body of the Republic, but who have not taken any part in the offensive conduct of the States of Holland, the inhabitants of these provinces may be assured, that the King's troops will not behave with the least violence, and only mean to take a free passage through their territory. For this reason, it is required that they do not oppose the passage of the troops, but, moreover, procure them all conveniences, and every aid and friendly assistance which they may be in want of. As to the inhabitants of the province of Holland, and the other provinces who take part with the pretended majority of the States of this province, while it is known that

that the greatest part of the Dutch nation is well inclined towards the ancient and patriotic system of the constitution, and that it is by violence and superior force they are dragged to follow the system of the factious party; we solemnly assure them, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty the King of Prussia, that this step is not taken to effect any thing against the constitution, the liberty, and welfare of the Republic, or the provinces which belong to it; but solely to take that satisfaction which is due to the King, and to Madame the Princess of Orange, his sister, and to repair the personal affront done to her; that, in consequence, the King's troops will observe every where that good and exact discipline which has ever characterised them; they will offer no violence to the inhabitants of the country, while they remain tranquil and do not oppose their march; nor to the towns who will freely open their gates; but will treat the one and the other with all possible gentleness and moderation; and that it is only against those who would oppose the troops of his Majesty, that force will be employed to conquer their opposition and their ill will. It is for these reasons that I, the undersigned General and Commander in Chief of the body of his Prussian Majesty's troops destined for this service, repeat the aforesaid assurances to all the inhabitants of the province of Holland, and others; and I require and exhort them, in the most strong and suitable manner, not to oppose the march and the operations of the troops that I command, but that they grant them every where a free entry, and with good-will all the aid and assistance which circumstances may require.

CHARLES WILLIAM, Duke of Brunswick and Wolfenbuttle."

Journal of the Prussian army. On the 7th of September, the general officers of the Prussian army assembled at Wesel, and on the 9th the troops were put in motion, and 60 rounds of ball delivered to each man;

On the 12th they entered into the territory of the Republic; and Arnheim and Nimeguen opened their gates to receive them.

On the 14th, they passed the river at Nimeguen, and advanced from thence in three columns. On their approach, the Rhinegrave of Salm evacuated Utrecht, after having nailed up 140 pieces of cannon, destroyed, as far as he was able, the powder and other stores, retiring, with what he could collect of the garrison, in great disorder towards Amsterdam and Naarden.

On the 16th the troops of the Prince of Orange entered the towns of Utrecht, Montfort, and the Veert, without opposition.

On the 17th, the towns of Gorcum,

Dordt, Schoonhoven, Gouda, and several other towns, surrendered to the Prussians on the first summons. This day the States of Holland, who had a few months before passed a resolution to deprive the Stadtholder of all his honours and emoluments, passed another resolution, for restoring his Highness to all those rights and honours, with the command of the garrison at the Hague.

On the 18th, Lewarden, in Westfriesland, was occupied by the Prussians; and, on the Sunday following, Franeker was abandoned and given up without authority of the States.

On the 19th Dordrecht surrendered by capitulation.

On the 20th the Prince of Orange arrived at the Hague, and was received by the deputations of the States General, the States of Holland, the council of state, and committees, the equestrian order, the courts of justice, and the different colleges. The deputies of fifteen towns were present in the assembly of the States of Holland, when they unanimously voted an address to the Prince, of which the following is the substance:

"Illustrious Prince and Lord,

"Having thought proper by our resolution of this day to reinstate your Serene Highness in your charge of Captain General of this province, by annulling and abrogating our resolution of suspension, and every thing relative thereto, and particularly to restore to you the command of the garrison of this our residence; we inform your Serene Highness of it as soon as possible, beseeching you at the same time, on account of the critical state of our province, to repair to the Hague, to act conjointly with us for the preservation of the province, the re-establishment of the tottering constitution, and to stifle the destructive dissensions with which, &c. Notice shall be given to the chiefs of the militia of our province to respect your Serene Highness as Captain General, and to obey and execute exactly the orders and patents, which you shall from time to time issue."

The same day a detachment of Prussian hussars took possession of Rotterdam; and the lawful council that had been removed was restored; and taking up their deliberations from the 23d of April last, all subsequent acts were declared null and void.

Same day was issued, in the name of William, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Stadtholder, Governor, Captain General and Admiral of the United Provinces, Hereditary Captain-General and Admiral of the Union, &c. an exhortation to peace, on pain of incurring his Highness's just indignation, &c.

On the 22d, Delph, in which the Rhinegrave of Salm, with some of his forces, had taken refuge, surrendered to

the Prussians. The Rhingrave's troops had committed excesses, and were metamorphosed into a banditti.

Same day Naarden, one of the best fortified little towns in the province of Holland, opened their gates to the Prussians by order of the States, after having been twice summoned by Comte Kalekreut, and resolutely answered by Baron de Matha, that he would defend it to the last extremity.

On the 23d, the Duke of Brunswick removed his head quarters from Gouda to Alphen.

Same day the *States of Holland*, having agreed to write to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, in the terms prescribed by his Prussian Majesty (see p. 826,) inviting her to return to the Hague. Her R. H. accordingly arrived about three o'clock, and was received with the most joyful acclamations of all ranks of people; and every possible mark of honour and distinction was shewn her.

Same day the advanced posts of the Prussian army moved forward as far as Amstelveen and Oudekerke, within four miles of Amsterdam. In the mean time, General Gaudi, with his division, attacked and took Nieuweensluys, with 800 prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, and 60 officers; but the Prussians were repulsed with loss before Weslop and Oudekerke.

On the 24th the anniversary of his Prussian Majesty's birth-day was celebrated at the Hague, and throughout the provinces, with every demonstration of joy.

On the same day the Grand Council of War, and the deputies of the people of Amsterdam, sent to demand a conference with the Duke of Brunswick, which the Duke accepted; and a cessation of hostilities took place till the issue of the conference should be known.

The London Gazette has not thought fit to favour the public with the issue of the above conference; but the Dutch prints have been sufficiently explicit on that subject.

The commissioners, deputed to treat with the Duke of Brunswick, were instructed to demand, 1st. The reasons that had induced his Serene Highness to threaten the city, seeing, the regency have given no offence to his Prussian Majesty. 2dly. It was answered, that his Majesty's satisfaction on account of obstructing the regency of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, the commissioner first stated, *that there were weighty reasons for so doing, of which the venerable States are ready to give his Highness full explanations* 3dly. That the regency, that his Highness will forbear to make an attack on its territory, which has already suffered sufficiently by a partial invasion; and which cannot fail, but to draw much blood to be spilt, and exposing the city to pillage and slaughter, to affect the

general interest of commerce throughout Europe, and consequently to involve his Majesty's own subjects, as well as those of the Republic, and other neighbouring states, in the general ruin. And, 4thly, That the regency have delegated this solemn commission to the Duke of Brunswick, that his Serene Highness may lay those *sincere overtures* before his Prussian Majesty, that his displeasure may be done away, and that he may be disposed to receive in good part those testimonies of high esteem which the regency of Amsterdam is ever desirous of preserving for his Majesty, &c.

The precise answer, which the above commissioners received from his Highness the Duke of Brunswick, was conceived in the following terms:

"The satisfaction which his Prussian Majesty demands as his right, as you must understand, gentlemen, is entirely conformable to the articles announced in the last memorial of M. de Thulemeyer.

"All the other members, states of the province, are ready to give this satisfaction, and are in expectation of your concurrence. The moment that you have consented, by your deputies, to those terms, I shall consider my commission as terminated; and the King's troops will immediately quit the neighbourhood of your town, and the adjacent places. You know too well, gentlemen, the sentiments of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, to doubt that she would rather pass over many things, than expose your town to troublesome inconveniences.

"CHARLES, Reigning Duke of Brunswick.
Leyden, Sept 27, 1787.

After the return of the four commissaries, the town council sent two magistrates to the Hague, to offer to give her Royal Highness a particular satisfaction, such as the four commissaries had proposed in a plan to the Duke of Brunswick; but this not being satisfactory, her Royal Highness sent a note, in which she offers, with pleasure, to engage the King her brother, to desist from every point of satisfaction, and to withdraw his troops, as soon as the sincerity of their professions are confirmed by the town of Amsterdam acceding to all the resolutions which have hitherto been taken for the re-establishment of affairs, and acting also in concert with the other members of the States: she adds, however, that she should have been very unwilling to have changed her residence on the invitation of the States of Holland, had they not joined the assurance that the Prince her husband should be re-established in all his rights. To which she insists that those persons, who have been the authors and instigators of all the disorders which have reduced the city of Amsterdam to its present deplorable situation, should be removed from their stations, in which they had still power to excite new troubles.

The Duke, having received no information of what had passed at the Hague, and apprehending that the magistrates were practising to gain time, on the 30th of September sent the following note :

"I regard the truce as expired this evening between seven and eight o'clock, the time when Messieurs the Deputies will be returned to Amsterdam. I am firmly resolved to proceed in the execution of my orders, unless I receive a letter from her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, by which she denotes, that she desires no further satisfaction, and intercedes to recall the troops."

"CHARLES, *Reigning Duke of Brunswick.*"

Sept 30, 1787."

Accordingly, on the morning of the 1st instant, soon after three o'clock, the advanced posts of the city, that were accessible by land, were all attacked at once; and a vigorous contest took place for seven hours, when those of Swaenbergh, Amstelveen, Ouderkerk, Haarlem-dijk, and Muyden, were carried, but not without much slaughter.

Next day a cessation of arms took place; and the committee of the worshipful council laid the following articles before the committee of their Noble and High Mightinesses the *States of Holland*, as the terms for delivering up their city :

Art. 1. That a proper influx of the people be allowed.

Art. 2. That the city militia be allowed to keep their arms.

Art. 3. That the present regents, and all subordinate city officers, be allowed to keep their places.

Art. 4. That the city, as heretofore, shall be exempt from all garrisons, or quartering of soldiers.

Art. 5. That permission to the wearing of orange cockades be not publickly proclaimed in Amsterdam, nor worn, to prevent the excesses which would certainly result from the same.

Art. 6. That all persons, as well civil as military, who have been employed in the business of the state, or who have put themselves under its protection, shall remain unmolested, or disturbed, in their persons and goods.

To these terms the committee of the states replied article by article.

1. That, it being impossible on the sudden to judge how far it may extend, it must be postponed.

2. That the city militia, *lawfully chosen*, may keep their arms.

3. Totally inadmissible. The regents and officers, who were forcibly displaced, must all be restored, and firmly established in their respective offices.

4. This exclusive privilege granted to the city of Amsterdam in 1575, and since confirmed, may be continued.

5. This may be granted, provided no

one wearing the orange colour be molested.

6. To this article, the committee can say nothing, involving in part the satisfaction which his Prussian Majesty requires on behalf of her Royal Highness his august sister.

The above being declared the ultimatum of the States of Holland; the acting regents of Amsterdam, on the 3d, at five in the evening, to pacify the people, found it necessary to issue a placard, or protest, to the following purport; that they have ever endeavoured, with all their conscience, to act conformably to the true interest of their country; that nevertheless, being pressed by the impending danger that threatens the total ruin of the city, they find themselves compelled by necessity to agree to measures which, they call God to witness, are only extorted from them, lest they should be forced at last to yield to demands still more ruinous and oppressive. And since they must yield up all, their last wish is, to be able to preserve the internal peace of this great and populous city, the welfare of which is more precious to them than their own lives, or the preservation of their honourable employments and properties; they therefore hope and expect the brave burghers, who have hitherto acted with so much zeal in their laudable efforts, will continue with the same zeal to maintain and ensure the public tranquillity, and to preserve every individual, of what party soever, from all violence and oppression.

Done the 3d of October.

Signed H. N. Hasselaers, Sec.

In the mean time, the Duke of Brunswick continued to push his approaches to the very walls of the city.

On the 4th of October the strong posts of Overtoom and Diemenbroek were evacuated.

On the 6th the city was completely invested on the land-side.

On the 8th, the magistrates, who had been removed from their offices by the party in opposition to the Stadtholder, were restored to their seats in the Senate and City Council; and acceded to all the resolutions passed by the States of Holland since the arrival of the Prussians on the 18th of last month.

On the 9th the Burgher-masters received the following letter from his Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

"In order to secure the requisitions of his Prussian Majesty, and the honour of his arms, of being assured of the disarming the auxiliaries and free corps that shall be found in Amsterdam, I demand of the Burgher-masters and Council of the city, for my entire satisfaction of the legal mode of their being disarmed, that the Leyden Port, or Gat, be delivered to his Majesty's troops, that shall appear there to-morrow at noon;

and I pledge myself, that no one shall come into the city; that the strictest discipline shall be observed; and that the troops shall stay no longer after the resolution of the State with respect to their being disarmed shall have been put into execution. You see, gentlemen, I ask no more than what the States require, and what other cities, such as Dordrecht and Rotterdam, desired of me.

"C. G. F. D. OF BRUNSWICK."

In consequence of the above, two Burgomasters, and two of the Council, waited on his Highness at the Leyden Port, in order to settle every thing relative to the taking possession; when the following capitulation was agreed to.

1st, That the Prussian troops should take possession of the Leyden Gate, with two hundred and fifty men and two pieces of cannon.

2d, That two squadrons of light horse should be quartered at Overtoom.

3d, That none of the King's troops come into the city without permission of the Magistrates.

4th, That the Burgomasters and Council of the city shall take the necessary steps for the securing of the sluices at Haarlem and Muiden posts.

5th. That the Burgomasters and Council shall give the Duke of Brunswick a daily account how far the resolutions of the city are being forward.

6th. That Monsi. de Harren, as Commissioner on behalf of the Duke of Brunswick, shall be instructed to what extent they have proceeded in disarming the people. On the day of the surrender, a skirmish took place in the city between the citizens of the two parties; it was occasioned by the faction placing wheel-barrows, covered with earth, in those streets through which the Stadtholder's friends were advancing on horseback. This, with some other insults, caused a battle to ensue, in which some Jews were killed and others wounded. Soon after, however, peace was entirely restored; and on the eleventh the Prussians took entire possession of Amsterdam.

Upon motion of the deputies of Holland and West Friesland, it was agreed to proceed against the Rhingrave of Salin for desertion, and to take measures to get him apprehended wherever he should take refuge.

Same day, it was resolved to send a commission to the Princess of Orange, to learn what satisfaction her Serene Highness required. The deputies appointed for this purpose, being admitted to her presence, were received with marks of great condescension and respect; and were told, that her Highness did not require any corporeal punishment against the authors of the insult; but only that they should be dismissed from all their employments, and rendered incapable of ever serving again. Upon en-

quiry who were the authors, the following gentlemen were fixed upon by name;

M. Daniel Jacobus Canter, Chamberlain of the Council of the city of Haarlem.

M. Franciscus Gualtherus Blok, Magistrate of the city of Leyden.

M. Jan De Wiit, Magistrate of the city of Amsterdam.

M. Martinus Van Toulon, of the Council of the city of Gouda.

M. Cornelis Van Forcest, Lord of Schoorl and Camp, of the Council of the city of Alkmaar.

M. A. Costerus, Secretary at Woerden.

M. Cornelis Johan Dedange, Lord of the manors of Wyngaarden and Ruigbroeke, of the Council of the city of Gouda.

M. Cornelis De Gyzelaar, Pensionary of the city of Dordrecht.

M. Adriaan Van Zeeberg, and M. Pieter Leonard Van de Kassele, Pensionaries of the city of Haarlem.

M. Engelbert Francois, Van Berkel, and M. Carel Wouter Visscher, Pensionaries of the city of Amsterdam.

M. Ludovien Timon de Kempenaar, of the Council of the city of Alkmaar, together with those of the Defensia Wezen of the city of Amsterdam.

Adrian Pompeus Van Muyden, Lord of Hardinxvelt.

M. Balthazar Elias Abbema.

Lodewyk Hovy de Songe.

Mr. John Bernard Bicker.

And their Noble Mightinesses resolved to give this satisfaction.

The above is a hasty sketch of the unexpected invasion of the Province of Holland, the issue of which has been very different to what was generally expected.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

From the Calcutta Chronicle of March 1, 1787, being the latest one published previous to the departure of the Earl of Oxford from thence, we learn, that on the 22d ult. Henry Deatker, one of the Sheriff's officers, going to execute a writ on Mr. Rees, late a captain of a country vessel, who was (it is supposed) proceeding to a foreign settlement, to take shelter against it, pursued him up the river, till he came up with him, nearly opposite the French settlement of Chandernagore, where he boarded the budgerow, in which Mr. Rees was, with a loaded pistol cocked in each hand; and, on entering the room of the budgerow, was run through the body, and expired immediately. As he fell, he discharged both pistols, but without effect. The native Peons, who accompanied the deceased, then attempted to seize Mr. Rees, and in the scuffle the sword fell overboard. Capt. Rees leaped into the water, and, though closely followed by the Peons, reached the shore, and made his escape.

On the 24th following, about a quarter before twelve o'clock at noon, came on one

of the violent squalls from the North West, which is so frequently experienced during the ensuing season of the year. This was, however, sooner than usual, and its continuance of shorter duration. At twelve, the wind came round to the northward, when its violence abated; and, in less than an hour after, it veered to the opposite point of the compass from that of its commencement.

The squall was attended with a very heavy fall of rain, thunder, and lightning, and for a short time an uncommon degree of darkness. Many boats were sunk, but we have not heard of any lives being lost.

Calcutta, Jan. 28. Earl Cornwallis is unremitting in his enquiries and superintendence of every department, and seems, at least as to disinterestedness and diligence, to be the counter-part of what Lord Macartney was at Madras. The noble Earl was scarcely entered on his new authority the first of the year, when he suspended Mr. Bartou, and nine other members of the board of trade, and Mr. Henchman, the Paymaster General. The charges are not yet known but to the parties; and it is said, that they had not the least suspicion of any matter being against them, until the order of the suspension passed the board. The secretaries, and every person in such public departments, have been obliged to relinquish all their private concerns in trade, &c. The Nabob of Bengal has been to visit the Governor General, and was much surprised at his Lordship's refusal of a nuzzer (present) of eight thousand rupees; as, on the other hand, was Earl Cornwallis, at the Nabob's requesting he might be permitted to spend his pension of sixteen lacks of rupees a year as he chose, which his Lordship immediately ordered. Mr. Colebrook was imprudent enough to let his Moonshiea (Persian Clerk) take a present from the Nabob of ten thousand rupees, for which he lost his appointment of Persian Translator to the Council. All this is such a strange reverse in Bengal, that Nabobs, Rajahs, &c. are making daily application for leave to come to Calcutta, to visit the phenomenon.

Calcutta, Feb. 22. On Monday last arrived from China, the *Britannia* snow, Fowler. She left Canton the 27th of December, and Macao the 1st of January; she touched at Malacca on the 14th, where she found the Company's ship *Worcester*, which cannot reach China before next season.

Of the 30 ships which sailed from England for China, 28 had arrived. The *London*, which had been seen lately pretty well to the eastward, daily expected, and the *Worcester*, complete the number. Two had sailed from Canton, some time before the *Britannia* left it: five more were loaded, but a stoppage to trade, for ten days, having taken place, of course they could not sail till that period was elapsed. This stoppage was the effect of in-

ternal police, not the consequence of any misunderstanding between the Chinese and foreigners.

A good deal of tea had come down the country; but many of the Indians would not sail till late for England.

WEST INDIES.

A dreadful gale has visited the French West India Islands; its ravages continued for the greatest part of the 9th and 10th of August last; happily our own possessions escaped, and did not feel the effect of the hurricane in the least degree.

Kingston, July 20. This day the General Assembly of the island was dissolved by proclamation. Writs for a new Assembly are immediately to be issued, bearing teste the 23d instant, and returnable the 11th of September next.

St. Jago de la Vega, July 19. At Hispaniola, the whole of the Superior Council, Judges, &c. are removed from Cape François to Port-au-Prince, preparatory to the establishing a Parliament similar to those in Old France.

In the brig *Parr*, arrived at Kingston from the Mosquito Shore, came a detachment of the 3d and 10th regiments, with Lieutenants Sandys, Petrie, and McKerris. The troops remaining at the shore were in good health, and were to sail for this island soon after the brig *Parr*.

St. Jago de la Vega, Aug. 9. Among the numerous enemies to the vegetable productions of this island, none have proved more fatal of late than caterpillars, which have been to numerous this year near the sea coast in different parts of the island, as to cut off the hopes of the industrious planter in a few days. They are so innumerable in some places about the district of Sakt Ponds as to cover the face of the earth, and in their progress have left nothing green behind them.

AMERICA.

On the 3d of May last, was issued an order of the Governor of Quebec, for opening a commercial intercourse between the United States of America and the Province of Quebec; by which the free importation by land, and by the inland navigation of Lake Champlain, of every species of goods of the growth of the said States into the said Province of Quebec, is permitted. And likewise every species of goods, of the growth of Quebec, is permitted by the same channel into the said United Provinces of America; as also all goods and manufactures of Great Britain, but of no other nation whatever.

Quebec, Aug. 20. This morning early, his Majesty's frigate the *Pegasus*, of 28 guns, commanded by his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, rejoined the Squadron under the command of Commodore Sawyer, and came to anchor in this basin. On landing at the beach opposite the market-place of the

Lower Town, his Royal Highness was met by the Hon. Brig. Gen. Hope, the Lieut. Gov. of the province, with the Members of his Majesty's Council, the several bodies of the Clergy, Law, and Gentry; and on his stepping on shore a royal salute of 21 guns was fired.

"On his entering the Court of the Chateau, he was met by his Excellency Lord Dorchester, the Gov. Gen. and Commander in Chief, attended by his suite, and the Officers of the General Staff, who conducted his Royal Highness into the King's house, where an elegant entertainment was provided; and, having dined, in the evening a feu-de-joy was fired by the artillery of the several batteries, the troops, and militia, who lined the works of the town and citadel; and the whole was concluded by a general and brilliant illumination."

A Society has been instituted in Philadelphia, consisting of some of the most respectable people in the province of Pennsylvania, the views of which are thus explained in the introduction to what is called "their Constitution:"

"It having pleased the Creator of the world to make, of one flesh, all the children of men, it becomes them to consult and promote each other's happiness, as members of the same family, however diversified they may be by colour, situation, religion, or different states of Society. It is more especially the duty of those persons who profess to maintain for themselves the rights of human nature, and who acknowledge the obligations of Christianity, to use such means as are in their power to extend the blessings of freedom to every part of the human race, and in a more particular manner to such of their fellow-creatures as are entitled to freedom by the laws and constitutions of any of the United States, and who, notwithstanding, are detained in bondage by fraud or violence. From a full conviction of the truth and obligation of these principles—from a desire to diffuse them wherever the miseries and vices of slavery exist—and, in humble confidence of the favour and support of the Father of Mankind, the Subscribers have associated themselves under the title of "The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage."

This Society, the President of which is Dr. Franklin, have lately presented the following memorial to the convention of the United States.

To the honourable the convention of the United States of America, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, the Memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage.

"The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the relief of free

Negroes unlawfully held in bondage with their fellow-citizens, in the convention of the States assembled for the purpose of amending the federal constitution.

"They recollect, with pleasure, among the first acts of the illustrious Congress of the year 1774, was a resolution for prohibiting the importation of slaves."

"It is with deep distress they to observe, that the peace was concluded before the African trade and American vessels employed in carrying the inhabitants of Africa to the soil of America, before the blood which had been shed in her struggle for liberty."

"To the revival of this trade, to ascribe part of the obloquy which foreign nations have branded our infidelity in vain will be their pretensions to liberty, or a regard for national honour while they share in the profits of a trade that can only be conducted upon human tears and blood."

"By all the attributes thereof Deity, which are offended by this traffic—by the union of our whole a common ancestor, and by all the terrors which result from it—by the terrors and terror of the righteous God in national judgements—by the taint of the great and awful day of retribution—by the efficacy of the prayers of men, which would only insult the throne of Heaven, if offered up in behalf of this country, while the iniquity we detain among us—by the sanctification of the Christian name—by the pleasurable connexions, and the pangs which their dissolution—by the captivity and sufferings of our American brethren which seem to be intended by Providence to awaken us to a sense of the guilt and cruelty of dooming our African brethren to perpetual slavery and misery—by the consistency of principle and justice which should mark the citizens of a free country by the magnitude and intensity of the efforts to promote the happiness of those intelligent beings, who will probate this immense Continent with ratio and by every other consideration of religion, reason, policy, and humanity suggest—the Society implore the prevention to make the suppression of the African trade in the United States, a paramount important deliberation."

Signed, by order of the Society,
JONATHAN PEAKE
6 Month 2d, 1787 Vice-President

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 22. The parliament stood prorogued to Saturday the 29th, and was further prorogued to Tuesday of November next.

Belfast, Sept. 23. Last night, in a violent storm, the Hillsborough packet-boat coming from Port Patrick was dashed upon the rocks at the back of the pier of Donaghadee, and almost immediately beat to pieces. Mr. Andrews, of Belfast, together with the crew, and some other passengers, were saved by taking to their small boat, with the humane assistance of the people on shore.

Dublin, Sept. 27. Sunday se'night the Rev. Dr. John Dunn was consecrated Titular Bishop of the See of Ossory, at St. James's chapel, Kilkenny, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Troy, promoted to the Titular Archbishopric of the See of Dublin.

Cobrain, Sept. 28. The death of Lieut. Floyd of the 46th regiment, quartered here, is much lamented. He was a fine young gentleman, just come of age, and shut through the heart by Surgeon Jobson of the same regiment in a duel occasioned by a lady. They fought in a room not five yards long, for which their seconds are much blamed.

Dublin Castle, Oct. 3. It is his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, that all officers belonging to the regiments of cavalry and infantry, now serving in this kingdom, except such as are employed in the recruiting service, do join their respective corps without delay; and it is his Grace's further pleasure, that all officers belonging to any of the garrisons in this kingdom do repair to their respective posts without delay. By his Grace's command,
CHA. FRA. SHERIDAN.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 17. On Saturday evening about half past eight o'clock, a meteor was observed, in the northern hemisphere, of a bright luminous appearance, larger than the apparent magnitude of the sun, and of an elliptic figure. It was observed from the back of the Exchange to the westward of St. Andrew's steeple, and came eastward in a line parallel to the horizon, and above 15 or 20 degrees above it. It then fell nearer the horizon, and ascended above its former height, and moved a little eastward, and then fell and rose again, but neither so low nor so high as before. After moving a little farther eastward, it was lost behind an opaque cloud, where it seemed to burst, as several oscillations of luminous matter were observed on the skirts of the cloud. When it became invisible, it was in the line of St. Andrew's street, and its duration was at least two minutes.

Edinburgh, Sept. 23. Late this evening a King's messenger arrived, and with difficulty procured a pinnace to carry him on board the Champion frigate, Capt. Donnelly, when the hottest press began ever remembered to take place in the port of Leith, where every trading ship was stripped of her masts. The press-gang on this occasion have got intoxicated were guilty of wanton

Glasgow have presented Col. Kellie and the Hon. Major Powles, commanding officers of the 39th and 56th regiments of foot, with the freedom of their city, for their good conduct in assisting to quell the late riots and insurrections there (see p. 829); and, at the same time, made a present of a pair of good shoes and stockings to each soldier assisting therein.

Extract of a Letter from Capar, Sept. 27.

"On Saturday last, between five and six in the afternoon, we had a violent storm of thunder and lightning; its course from SW to the NE. One flash of lightning, which was instantly succeeded by the thunder, gave such an alarm to the inhabitants of this place as has not happened in the memory of any person. It entered the correction-house, which is now used as a carpenter's shop, where five men, who had been engaged in sawing wood, &c. without doors, had taken shelter from the heavy rains. One of them was instantly killed; another breathed laboriously for 20 minutes, and then expired; the other three received violent shocks, but are now recovering. The lightning is supposed to have entered by the roof, where it threw off a number of slates, was attracted by some iron hoops on the floor, which it perforated at the side of a joist, from which a bird-cage was suspended, tore the bird's cage to pieces, a part of the wire of which was found entangled in one of the men's hair. The bird was found about two yards from the place where the cage hung, with its head entirely destroyed, and devoid of its feathers. The man, who was killed outright, sat on a bench immediately below the cage; the other, who died soon after the shock, was leaning upon the same bench at his right hand. The cloaths and shoes of both men were much burnt and torn to pieces. Some shavings of wood were likewise set on fire. Many pieces of their cloaths were found several yards distant from the entrance of the door, and small pieces of their hats penetrated the door, and stuck so firmly as to resemble small shot thrown from a gun. Part of a foot-rule, belonging to one of the men, was found a few steps up the stairs of the upper story. The heads and breasts of the men who were killed were much bruised; a considerable quantity of blood was discharged from their ears and noses. The hair of that man's head who was instantly killed was almost entirely torn from the skin, and a metal watch in his pocket had an appearance as if burnt in a fire, and its ideas much flattened; its chain of steel entirely broken to pieces, and a part of it which was found had totally lost its polish. Several people, in different parts of the town and neighbourhood, received shocks from the lightning. One man was thrown from a cart, and had his collar-bone broken by the fall, but no other material damage ensued from it."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Whitehaven, Sept. 20. A very heavy equinoctial gale came on, attended with rain, which continued till next day at noon, when a phenomenon, never before observed in this harbour, presented itself. It was then the time of low water, and the vessels, which in the ordinary course of the tide should have been left dry, were all surrounded with water, and many, towards the lower part of the harbour, were yet afloat. Upon enquiry, it was found that the tide had not fallen more than three feet out of twelve, the ordinary rise. At spring tides it rises 18 feet. The like happened on the same day at Harrington, Workington, and Maryport. The cause, tho' remote at present, will no doubt be made manifest. We are sorry to add, that this gale has occasioned a great and melancholy loss in the Isle of Man, where a great and uncommon Take of herrings had brought together most of the boats belonging to the island (some say not less than 300), who were all surprised by the storm, and many of them perished.

Portsmouth, Sept. 26. A barrel of combustible fluff was discovered to be on fire in that end of the warehouses belonging to the dock-yard that is next the sea. It seems it was of such a nature as to kindle of itself. It was instantly extinguished and thrown into the sea. See Genl. Mag. vol. XX. p.

Windsor, Oct. 1. Being the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Royal, early in the morning the bells began ringing, and in the evening the whole town was illuminated, and a continual display of fireworks, with the firing of cannons, was kept up from nine o'clock until eleven.

About eight the company began to assemble in the King's presence-chamber, and, after the usual compliments had passed, adjourned to the King's guard-room.

An entertainment was provided in St. George's Hall, the magnificence of which is beyond description.

Their Majesties and the Royal Family were seated five steps above the rest of the company. The number of persons at table were just 120.

The Ladies were chiefly dressed in white muslin, trimmed with marine blue.

The Gentlemen in the Windsor uniform. A band of music was placed in the gallery, and played during the supper-time, which finished about two in the morning.

Their Majesties and the company returned to the guard-room, where the dancing continued till day-light, when the Prince of Wales and Duke of York set out for Newmarket.

Kingsdon, Oct. 3. The report from the committee of quarter-sessions, consisting of gentlemen of the first character of the county of Surrey, respecting the official conduct of Thomas Waterhouse, esq. one of the magistrates of that county, was taken into the

said gentleman had been heard in his own behalf, Sir Joseph Mawboy moved, "that application be made, in the name of the Court, to the Right Hon. Lord Onslow, Chief Justice of the county, that he will apply to the Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, requesting him to cause the name of the said Thomas Waterhouse, esq. to be struck out of the commission of the peace for this county;" which motion was seconded by Anthony Dickens, esq. and carried by a majority of 13 to 4. There were two magistrates in court that did not vote; and one absent, who, it was supposed, would have voted in his favour.

At this meeting, the claim of the city of London, to hold a court in the Borough of Southwark, distinct from that of the county, came in question; and it was unanimously resolved to call the committee of the county together, and empower them to take such steps as they shall think necessary to bring the question respecting the city claim to decision.

Truro, Oct. 8. A large body of the copper-miners of the county of Cornwall assembled on the 6th instanc, with the proposed design of pulling down the office belonging to the Cornish Copper Company; but timely notice being given to the Mayor and magistrates, lenient measures were taken to prevent the threatened mischief; which, by the prudent conduct of Lord Falmouth, and the magistrates of the town and neighbouring gentlemen of the county, very fortunately succeeded, and the miners returned peaceably home, on promise of having their grievances redressed.

During the heavy rains on the 10th and 11th inst. the banks of the New Leeds Canal gave way; which has done very considerable damage to the adjoining lands.

Oxford, Oct. 8. In full convocation, the Rev. Dr. Chapman, president of Trinity College, being again nominated by the Chancellor, was a fourth time invested with the office of Vice-chancellor of this university.

Cambridge, Oct. 10. This day the following gentlemen were elected officers of this university for the year ensuing:—Proctors; Rev. Henry Cooper, M. A. Pembroke hall, and Rev. Rob. Myddleton, M. A. Clare-hall. —Tutors; Rev. Adam Wall, M. A. Christ College; and Rev. William Wade, M. A. St. John's College. —Moderators; Rev. Jas. Wood, M. A. St. John's College, and Rev. Francis John Hyde Wollaston, M. A. F.R.S. Trinity-hall. —Scrutators; Rev. Francis Wilcox, B. D. Emanuel College, and Rev. John Wilson, M. A. Trinity College.

Cambridge, Oct. 11. This day the following were elected of the Caput for the ensuing year, viz. Dr. Turner, Master of Pembroke-hall; Dr. Glynn, Fellow of King's-college; Dr. Jowett, Fellow of Trinity-hall; Henry William Conthurst, M. A. Fellow of Sid-

Wade, M. A. Fellow of Emanuel-college, Senior Regent.

Salisbury, Oct. 15. At Weyhill-fair hops sold immoderately dear. Farnham yielded from 14l. to 19l. per hundred. Crouddall, and those of the neighbouring plantations, from 21l. to 17l. according to their quality. Last year the best Farnham sold for 6l. 10s.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

At Toelz at Wolpethhausen, and at Benedikt Bayern, in Upper Bavaria, an earthquake was felt Aug. 27, at half past twelve, and at Landshut, in Lower Bavaria, at six minutes before one. At Toelz they felt four shocks in a quarter of an hour. The fourth was slight; but the three first were so violent that they threw down the pictures, displaced the furniture, and caused such a shaking in the houses, that the inhabitants abandoned them, and sought for safety in the streets and neighbouring fields.

At Landshut four shocks in the space of two seconds agitated the windows and the people in their beds. In the collegiate church, the pipes of the organ were displaced, and the vast tower, whose top is one of the highest in Germany, received a violent shock, which so terrified the night-guard that they were unable to announce the hour as usual. The inhabitants of the neighbouring mountain heard equally so dreadful a subterranean crash, that they believed the city of Landshut was totally swallowed up.

At Augsburg, and in the environs of that Imperial city, this earthquake took place precisely at midnight.

At Munich, the capital of Bavaria, it was not felt till five minutes before six. Happily no lives were lost at either of the places, but the terror of the inhabitants was inexpressible.

On the 11th of August was held at Frankfort on the Oder a solemn inauguration on opening the new monument to the memory of the heroic Duke Leopold of Brunswick, who lost his life in an attempt to save the people of a village which had been suddenly inundated. This monument is 22 feet high, and 16 wide; the pedestal consists of a groupe of three principal figures—Humanity, Courage, and Humility; these figures support on their shoulders an urn of black marble, ornamented with three crowns, and surmounted with a bust, strongly resembling the Duke, executed in white marble, of Carware. On a black marble table is inscribed the name and days of birth and death of this Prince. Another table of the same marble, but larger, bearing a German inscription, explains the allegory of the figures which are employed. The pedestal is surrounded by three distinct views; on the right, the figure of a woman, having on her head a crown of masonry; on the left, the God of the expressing his grief and regret in having lost the daughter which occasioned the death of the Prince; on the back part of the

marble; two Genii appear encircling it with flowers; and on the side of the arms are several symbols of free-masonry.

An Arabian Prince, named Montefick Ghaky, at the head of 100,000 men, is said to have made himself master of Bassora, an important city on the conflux of the Tigris and Euphrates, and in the channel by which the East-India Company convey their dispatches over-land to and from India.

The marriage of Prince Anthony, brother to the Elector of Saxony, to the eldest Princess of the Grand Duke and Dukes of Tuscany, has contributed to render Florence the gayest and most splendid city this day in Europe. The day on which the marriage was announced (Tuesday, Sept. 14) an opera was given at the theatre, and a masked ball succeeded.

On Wednesday the Russian Minister gave a grand entertainment, and a chariot race in the evening in the Great Square. A grand pavilion was erected in the centre for the music, and an amphitheatre, of eight or ten rows of seats round the circle; the vacancy in the centre was appropriated to the common people, and it was completely filled. It was generally thought upwards of 30,000 spectators were present. The Duke and his family had an elegant gallery, and many foreign nobility and visitors accompanied them; boxes, properly fitted up for foreign ministers, attendants at court, &c. were placed on each side; and foreigners of all nations were complimented with tickets. Three chariots, or triumphal cars, elegantly decorated and gilt, drawn by two horses each, properly caparisoned, started at half past six, the circus being cleared for the contest. They were painted white, yellow, and red; and the charioteers wore silk robes of the same colours with the turbans, which had a fine effect. They ran three times round, and the contest was warm and rapid: the red carried the prize, which was many yards of the finest crimson velvet, enriched all round, and down the middle, with broad gold lace. A general illumination followed, with a masked ball at the great theatre, where dancing and festivity crowned the evening. In the evening of the next day, the whole great gallery was illuminated; and it was imagined that not less than 20,000 large wax-lights, flambeaux, and lamps, in a thousand devices, festoons, and decorations, were lighted upon the occasion; a square platform at the end, properly illuminated, was also prepared for the populace. A hundred musicians, all new-dressed in elegant silk uniforms, with gold lace, formed themselves into four orchestras along the arcade of the gallery, which exhibited a most beautiful *coup d'œil*. The polite circles appeared again in masks and dominoes, and parties of dancing continued till the morning.

This night Earl Cowper did honour to himself and his country in the absence of the

Minister, he illuminated the whole great square before the fine church of St. Conix, where the Grand Duchess and Princess went in the morning to the chapel of the Virgin, whose portrait, it is here reported, was miraculously finished by angels, in a style of superior excellence, while the artist was gone to dinner; the whole treasures of the church, which are immense, were displayed; and in the evening, after the marriage ceremony was over, the church, inside and out, was illuminated, as was the whole city.

The rejoicings on account of the marriage of the Archduchess Maria Theresa with Prince Anthony of Saxony ended the 14th, and on the 15th inst. that Princess set off with a numerous train for Vienna, to proceed from thence to Dresden.

The Comte O'Kelly, the Imperial Minister at the Court of Dresden, was intrusted by the Emperor with the care of negotiating the above marriage, in which he had two important views; one, to detach the Elector of Saxony from the Germanic league; the other, to secure the Elector's vote and interest for the Archduke Francis, heir-apparent to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to be King of the Romans; in all which the Comte is said to have succeeded.

Letters from Poland give an account of a banditti, composed of the refuse of all nations, to the number of 6000, who, under pretence of recruiting for the Turkish army, massacred more than 1000 Polish peasants on the frontiers, and laid waste the country. The council of war at Warsaw have ordered a reinforcement of troops, for the protection of the frontiers.

On the morning of the 4th of September, the Princess Royal of Sweden set off with a numerous train to go and take possession of the Abbey of Quedlimburg; for which 80 horses are ordered at every post. One of the King of Sweden's yachts attends at Ystad to transport her Highness to Stralsund or Lubek.

Among the many improvements for travelling that have lately taken place, there is one from Bayonne to Madrid on the plan of the French and English diligences and post-chaises, that promises much convenience, especially to English ladies.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sept. 22.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday the 11th, ended, when NINETEEN convicts received sentence of death, namely, Richard Ramsbottom and Thomas Reilly, for forging seamen's wills; Nicholas Lily for a highway robbery; James Everace, John Ventrobust alias Bond, Offspring Gregory, and Thomas Simmonds, for burglaries; William Grant, Sarah Macormick, Robert Galbreath, Elizabeth Walker, Joseph Harman, alias Moore, John Mowton, Ann Steel, Peter Bolton, Thomas Cotton, William Ellis, Ann Goodchild, Thomas

Johnstone, and Daniel Healy, for different felonies.—The same morning Henry Sterne, alias Gentleman Harry, the noted pickpocket (see p. 832), was brought to the bar, and received sentence of transportation for seven years. His manner was equally easy, though his appearance was less elegant than usual.—The above William Grant, a black, was convicted for robbing his master, Capt. Ball, of a ruby ring, which cost 90 guineas. The fellow sold it to a pawnbroker for four; that pawnbroker sold it again to a Jew for six; that Jew sold it again to a jeweller for fifteen, from whom it seems to have been recovered: 53 were sentenced to be transported [one of whom to Africa, for stripping a child]; 11 to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour; three to be imprisoned in Newgate; seven to be whipped and discharged; and 42 discharged by proclamation.

Sept. 28.

The two sheriffs elect (James Fenn, esq. citizen and Skinner, and Matthew Bloxam, esq. citizen and Stationer), were sworn into their office at Guildhall; after which the keepers of Newgate, the two Compters, and Ludgate, delivered up their prisoners, and the keys of their respective gaols; they then adjourned to Fishmongers-hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided by Mr. Fenn. Mr. Bloxam was attended by the master, wardens, and court of assistants, of the Stationers Company, in carriages.

Sept. 29.

This afternoon the court-martial on Maj. Brown (see p. 850) closed. The result of this trial, being thought of great importance in the army, will be noticed hereafter.

This day a common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a lord-mayor for the year ensuing, when Alderman Burrell was chosen in rotation, and declared duly elected. Being presented with the city regalia, and invested with the chain, he addressed his fellow-citizens in a handsome speech, thanking them for the honour they had done him, and assuring them of the faithful discharge of his duty, unbiassed and uninfluenced by any motives but that of the true interest of his country in general, and of the city of London in particular, &c. &c.

Monday, Oct. 1.

The Lord Mayor, several aldermen, and other city officers, met in the Council-chamber, Guildhall, and proceeded from thence with the courts of assistants of the Skinners and Fishmongers Companies, attending the two new sheriffs, to the Three Cranes, where they took water with the city and companies barges, and proceeded to Westminster-hall, where the two sheriffs were sworn in; and, after going through the usual forms, returned to Stationers-hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided by Mr. Sheriff Bloxam. Their carriages, particularly that of Mr. Sheriff Bloxam, were in a most superb style of courtly elegance.

Tuesday 2.

This day the Lord Mayor, having been previously called upon by Lord Howe, had a meeting with his Lordship at the Admiralty, on the subject of backing the warrants for pressing seamen for his Majesty's service in the city. The Lord Mayor expressed his doubts of the legality of those warrants; but was assured, on the highest law authority, of their being perfectly legal. His Lordship then doubted his own authority without the concurrence of his fellow-citizens legally assembled, and therefore desired time; which was granted.

Wednesday 3.

At a Wardmote at St. Bride's church, for the choice of a Common-councilman, in the room of Mr. Deputy Thorpe, deceased, Mr. John Nichols, of Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, was elected without opposition, and was immediately appointed by Mr. Alderman Wilkes his Deputy for the South side of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

Admiralty-office. The King having signified his pleasure to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Uniform clothing at present worn by the Flag-officers of his Majesty's fleet shall be altered in the manner mentioned at the foot hereof; and that Commodores having Captains under them, the First Captain to the Admiral of the fleet, and First Captains to Admirals commanding in chief squadrons of so sail of the line or more, shall be distinguished by wearing the same Frock Uniform as Rear Admirals: their Lordships do hereby give notice thereof to all Flag Officers, Commodores having Captains under them, and First Captains to the Admirals above-mentioned, and require and direct them to conform strictly thereto.

Such Flag Officers, however, as are provided with the Uniforms in present use, are permitted to wear the same, if they think fit, for one year from the date hereof.

*PR. STEPHENS.**Uniforms of the Flag Officers of his Majesty's**Fleet to be hereafter as follows:*

Full-dress. Admirals. A blue cloth coat, laced with gold lace and loops of ditto on both sides regular; three on the flap; stand-up collar, with two laces; white cloth cuffs, with three laces; white silk lining; gilt buttons, with a small anchor in the center; encircled with a laurel; white cloth waistcoat, plain; three buttons to the flap; white cloth breeches.

Vice-Admirals. The same, with only two laces to the cuffs.

Rear-Admirals. Ditto, with only one lace to the cuffs.

Undress. Admirals. A blue cloth coat, with blue lappels, cuff, and collar; embroidered button-holes like those now in use, on the lappels; three to the flap, on the cuff, and three behind; buttons above; white cloth waistcoat and

Vice-Admirals. Ditto, with button-holes, three and three.

Rear-Admirals. Ditto, with button-holes, two and two.

N. B. Patterns of the lace and buttons above-mentioned may be seen at the Admiralty-office and Navy-office. *Gaz.*

Thursday 4.

This day his Excellency the Marquis del Campo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Court of Spain, had a private audience of her Majesty, to which he was introduced by the Earl of Ailsbury, Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty. *Gaz.*

Friday 5.

This day M^{rs}. Berthelemy, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials, to which he was introduced by Lord Sydney, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

This day the Parliament, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 16th instant, was further prorogued to Thursday the 17th of November next, then to be held for the dispatch of divers weighty affairs. *Gaz.*

Tuesday 9.

Whitehall. This morning one of his Majesty's messengers, dispatched by the Right Hon. William Eden, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of France, arrived at the office of the Marquis of Carmarthen; his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, with the Most Christian King's ratification of the convention signed the 31st of August last, for explaining the extent and meaning of the 13th article of the last Definitive Treaty of Peace, which was exchanged with Mr. Eden against his Majesty's ratification, on the 28th of September last at Versailles, by his Most Christian Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Thursday 11.

On the close of the ballot at the East India House, on the two questions of restoring Capt. William Smith, late Commander of the Dublin, in the Company's service, and also Mr. Patrick Burt, late chief mate of the same ship to the Company's service, it appearing, that according to act of Parliament three parts out of four of the proprietors had balloted for the question; a declaration was made, that the question on both had passed in the affirmative; and the two gentlemen are accordingly restored to service.

At a court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor, among other things, reported the substance of a conference held with Lord Howe at the Admiralty, on the subject of backing warrants for pressing seamen in the city, which he had declined; but thought some measure should be taken to encourage seamen, in the city, to enter voluntarily into his Majesty's service. On which Mr. Deputy Birch moved, that a bounty of 20s. be given to every able and 20s. to

every ordinary seaman who should enter voluntarily. This motion, after some debate, was agreed to. And notice thereof being officially communicated to the Lords of the Admiralty, the same was taken in good part, and a letter returned expressive of his Majesty's gracious acceptance of the same.

Friday 12.

Admiralty Office. The Lords of the Admiralty gave notice to the Lieutenant, employed in or about the river Thames, in procuring men for his Majesty's service, not to impress the masters of any small boats employed in the fisheries, provided they are actually masters of such boats.

The following is the latest order of the Admiralty Board in respect to the complement of men on board each of his Majesty's ships and vessels of war, which is to take place from the 22d of last month.

First rate of 100 guns and upwards, 875 men; if with an admiral's flag, 900; commander-in-chief, 920.

Second rate 90 guns and upwards, 780 men; if with a flag 800; commander in chief, 825 men.

Third rate from 64 to 80 guns.

64 guns, 525 to 660 men.

74 guns, 575 to 625

80 guns, 650 to 700

Fourth rate, 50 guns and upwards, from 450 to 500 men.

Fifth rate, from 28 to 44 guns.

28 guns, 200 to 230 men,

32 guns, 225 to 250

36 guns, 250 to 300

44 guns, 275 to 325

Sixth rate, from 20 to 24 guns.

20 guns, 150 to 175 men.

24 guns, 175 to 200

Sloops and Cutters.

18 guns, 100 to 220 men.

16 guns, 90 to 110

14 guns, 80 to 90

Cutters, from 40 to 60 or 70 men each, and up to 90 men, upon particular services.

Saturday 13.

In the beginning of the night a most remarkable aurora borealis overpread the hemisphere with which people in general were very differently affected. From an exceeding red complexion, at the beginning, some gloomy minds presaged bloody wars, and they could not look up to it without horror. As it proceeded, the sportive coruscations that danced along the canopy above them, afforded to others a most pleasing exhibition of fancied mermaids, while those of a contemplative way of thinking beheld the whole as a natural effect, the cause of which is yet to learn—Certain it is, that in its progress, from beginning to end, it very much resembled those phenomena, which, in the winter of 1735, astonished Europe, and which were followed by a revolution in the State of Politics felt to this day.

Thursday 13.

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the Lord Mayor laid the letter already alluded to before the court; and farther, that his Lordship had given directions for the meeting of the committee which the court of common council had appointed for conducting the said bounty to be this day, preparatory to the bounty being given on the 18th, the day appointed by the Admiralty.

Friday 13.

At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, an enquiry was brought forward, how pre-warrants came to be circulated in the city, without the authority of the Lord Mayor; and being informed, that they were all returned except three; Resolved, That as they had all been circulated through the secondaries office, it is desired, for the future, that the sheriffs would not issue any of them.

Being the anniversary of the festival of St. Luke, the college of physicians held their annual meeting for the election of officers; when the following were chosen, viz. Dr. Cullen President; Dr. Pargeter treasurer; and Drs. Brexton, Percival, Dickson, and Boyton, censors, for next year.

Wednesday 14.

The Recorder made his report of nineteen prisoners, under sentence of death, convicted the last session, when the eleven following were ordered for execution on Wednesday next, namely Richard Rappin, Robert Orsbairn, Elizabeth Walker, Thomas Simmonds, John Moore, Thomas Cotton, Joseph Hannam, alias Moore, Nicholas Lilley, John Vandebur, alias Bond, Offspring Gregory, and John Mason, were ordered for execution on Wednesday the 21st inst.

A cabinet council was held at St. James's, at which his Majesty and most of the members were present. Immediately after the breaking of which, couriers were dispatched to France, Holland, and Berlin; and it was currently reported, that they carried the terms of peace, the French having acceded to some points, and our ministers relaxed in others; so that a mutual agreement may be expected to take place in a few days. Be this as it may, the clocks rose considerably, and the whole talk of the city was Peace.

Tuesday 30.

Whitehall, Oct. 30. Mr. Frazer requests the Master of Lloyd's Coffee-house will give immediate Notice, that a Messenger arrived THIS MORNING with an account that a Declaration, and Counter Declaration, was signed and exchanged at Versailles, on the 27th instant, between the Duke of Dorset and Mr. Eden, on the part of his Majesty; and the Count de Montmorin, on the part of his Most Christian Majesty; by which it was agreed, that the Armaments, and all Warlike preparations, should be discontinued on both sides. [This important Intelligence the Gazette confirms.]

P. 746. Generals Haldimand and O'Hara
are not named in the Gazette governors of
Gibraltar.

P. 804, l. 23, read *Orbilus*.

P. 840.

Sacred to the memory
of

The Reverend MOSES BROWNE,

Aged 83,

Vicar of Olney, Bucks,

And 24 years

Chaplain

Of Morden College, Blackheath.

Who,

To the strict discharge

Of the sacred duties of his office,

Added

An exemplary life,

Which, like the sweetest incense,

Ascended to Heaven,

And rendered his character

Lovely on earth,

And, we trust, brilliant in the Courts of God ;

Where, like the stars,

Those who turn many to righteousness

Shine for ever and ever !

A tender parent

To a numerous offspring,

Who, sensible of his virtues

And unremitting affection,

Gratefully lament his loss ;

A loss to all

Who experienced his protecting love.

His pious and excellent writings

Will perpetuate his memory

Till time shall be no more.

While his many friends

Shed Christian tears

Over his venerable ashes ;

Ye lovers of the Gospel !

Lament not too much his earthly dissolution ;

But, exulting through Hope

In the never-failing merits

of

A glorious Redeemer,

Behold, through Faith,

His happy spirit

Receiving the reward

Of his zealous labours

For the good of others :

That holy philanthropy

In which he humbly strove

To imitate

His glorious master,

Jesus Christ !

He was born in 1704,

and died the 23th of September,

1787.

This testimony of the purest affection

Is respectfully and justly paid

By

William Augustus Willis, M. D.

(Who married his eldest daughter,

Sarah,

Who died in 1760)

In grateful remembrance

Of spiritual blessings received

By the preaching
And paternal instruction
Of so good a man.

And

In pleasing retrospection
Of some years of the highest

Conjugal felicity

He enjoyed

With his excellent daughter.

And further,

As a small return

For the many proofs of sincere affection,

He generously shewed

To JOHN WILLIS,

Her only remaining child.

Near his precious remains

Lie the ashes of his amiable wife,

Ann,

Who died, March 24, 1783,

Aged 65.

P. 841. The late Mr. Taylor (highly distinguished in his profession as an oculist), who was so eminently useful to his species, and whose philanthropy was exerted so fully as to class him with a Hanway or a Howard, was son of the celebrated Chevalier Taylor, and was born in London about the year 1724. As soon as he had arrived at an age capable of education, he was sent by his father to the College du Placis in Paris, where he obtained a complete knowledge of the French language, and was competently instructed in the classics. When he had reached about his fifteenth year he quitted that seminary, and came to this metropolis, where his father was exercising his profession, and began to acquire the rudiments of that science in which he afterward so conspicuously and usefully signalized his abilities. Mr. T. remained some time under the tuition of his father ; and when the latter began his travels, which afterwards rendered him so famous throughout Europe, Mr. T. commenced practice for himself. In the exertion of this interesting employment, he rendered very important benefit to the publick at large ; as, besides having many of our first nobility under his care, he was resorted to by all ranks of people affected by complaints in the eye, and by public advertisement invited all the poor, who laboured under infirmities of that kind, to come and receive gratuitous assistance from him : and this benevolent direction of his time and talents he continued to exercise for the remaining 40 years of his life. But it was not his leisure and abilities only that he devoted to this unfortunate class of the community, for he also supplied them with such necessary medicines as their several cases might require ; which, during so long a period, must have been to him a source of vast expence. This Mr. T. found some years after he instituted the custom ; and therefore made a proposal to the several parishes of the metropolis, for two guineas a year, to take the care of their blind, as some sort of indemnity to him for the ap-

plications the afflicted paupers, recommended by each parish, might demand. This benevolent proposal met with but small countenance, very few of the parishes indeed acceding to it. Mr. T. however, was not to be discouraged from the pursuit of a plan, so liberally founded, and so serviceable to the unfortunate. It must indeed be confessed, that this philanthropic practice was not without incidental advantages, as, from the multiplicity of cases that came under his inspection, he must have been amply furnished with all possible knowledge of his profession. This is not mentioned with the least intention to depreciate the beneficent conduct of Mr. T. as the instructions of his father must necessarily have laid an important basis, and as, after a certain degree of experience, it is not to be supposed he had any thing to acquire, either as to knowledge of disease, or dexterity in operation. It is not to be doubted that, in the course of this gentleman's extensive practice, a variety of cases must have come under his inspection, which would have been particularly gratifying to surgical curiosity; but the most memorable instance on record, was the celebrated case of the boy of Igham in Kent, in 1751; as it contributed to illustrate several phenomena in vision, and of course had a peculiar claim to philosophic attention. A curious tract concerning this interesting case was written at the period by Mr. Oldys, the ingenious Antiquary; and, as the subject was treated with much learning and observation, it forcibly excited the attention of the public. Mr. T. on the death of his father, made application to succeed him as Oculist to his present Majesty; but, by the intervention of the late Duke of Bedford, the appointment was assigned to a foreign practitioner. In his private character, it is evident that he must have been capable of great humanity; and, indeed, such was the fact; for, by too much confidence in false friends, an error into which people of his temper are too apt to fall, he was led into such pecuniary kindnesses as met no other return than ingratitude. These disappointments, into which his feelings frequently betrayed him, prevented his acquiring such a fortune as might be expected to attend so great a reputation as his talents and services had excited. Nor were his finances only, but his spirits also, affected by these ill-requited friendships, as he was, in the meridian of life, distinguished for the vivacity of his humour; but his mind, towards his decline, took a contemplative direction, though the activity of his benevolence was never diminished till he was disabled by the disorder which put a period to his life. He died, the 17th of September, at his house in Hatton-garden, and was interred in the New Burying-ground of St. Andrew's on the 23d. *VARIETAS.*

P. 847. Trent-place is sold for 14,900*l.* to the Earl of Cholmondeley.

GENT. MAG. October, 1787.

BIRTHS.

- L**ATELY, Lady of John Pidcock, esq; a son and heir.
Sept. 19. Lady of Reginald Pole Carew, esq; a son and heir.
Oct. 3. Countess of Warwick, a daughter.
 7. Lady of Major Heflridge, a son and heir.
 13. Lady, Hunter Blair, a daughter.
 14. Lady of James Coldham, esq; a son.
 15. Lady of Scrope Bernard, esq; a son.

MARRIAGES.

- L**ATELY, in the East Indies, Lieutenant Bailly to Miss H. pe, sister to Capt. H. commander of the 5th battalion of Sepoys.
 In Virginia, Corbal Waddington, esq; nephew of Gen. W. to Miss Hannah Lee, dau. of the Hon. Rich. L. esq.
 Rev. Edward Moises, of Newcastle upon Tyne, to Miss Bowes, of Maltham, co. York.
 Samuel Denton, esq; of Beaufort Buildings, Strand, to Miss Arabella Parker, of Retford.
 Wm. Garland, esq; of Portsmouth, to Miss Newland, of Havant.
 Rev. Mr. Sheriffe, of Uggeshall, near Bectles, to Miss Affleck, niece to Admiral A.
 Mr. G. Poynter, of Asheldnam, to Miss Spendelow, of Great Stambidge; and Mr. Sallows, of Dengie, to Miss Poynter.
 Rev. Nath. Salter, rector of East Donyland and Westow, to Mrs. Adams, of Lambeth.
 Wm. Hobson, esq; son of—H. esq; of Park-street, St. James's, to Miss Cotton, daughter of T. C. esq; of Place-green, Chiselmurst.
 Mr. Bowman, brandy-merch. of Water-ls. Tower-street, to Miss Nicholson, of Bow-ls.
 Benj. Allen, esq; of Bennington-place, co. Herts, to Miss Cathar. Cotterel, of Windsor.
 Mr. Pulham, attorney at Sudbury, to Miss Amis, of Woodbridge.
 Wm. Williams, esq; lieutenant in the Navy, to Miss Price, of Serle-str.
 At Bradworth, Capt. Davison, of Thornes, near Wakefield, to Miss Anne Wise, 2d dau. of Mr. W. of Thorpe Audling.
 Dr. Wood, to Miss Cave, only daughter of Rob. C. esq; of Doncaster.
 Rev. Tho. Bisse, A.M. of Wadham Coll. Oxford, to Miss Towarsen, of Ham, Surrey.
June . . . At Antigua, Hen. Pearson, esq; merchant of London, to Miss Maning, only dau. of the late Mr. Rich. M. of that island.
Sept. 22. At St. George's, Middlesex, Capt. J. Cairnes, to Miss Catherine White.
 24. At Springkell, near Edinburgh, Michael Stewart Nicolson, esq; of Carueck, to Miss Catherine Maxwell, daughter of Sir Wm. M. of Springkell, bart.
 At Edinburgh, Jn. Reeve, esq; lieutenant of the late 82d regiment, to Mrs. Charlotte Felicity Connor, widow of the late Howsproul Crawford, esq; of Cowden-hill.
 At Kilsyth, Rev. James Robertson, minister of Gargannock, to Miss Anne Walker.
 Mr. Andrew Euing, merch. at Glasgow, to Miss Susannah Morrison, dau. of Mr. Alex. M. merchant at Greenock.

DEATHS.

25. At St. Mary-le-Bone, Tho. Suffield Alderley, esq; to Miss Stephens, of Lifson-grove.

26. Geo. Bell, esq; secretary in his Majesty's German-office, to Miss Anne Mello, daughter of Arnold M. esq; of Fenchurch-street.

At Enfield, Mr. John Allen, farmer, of Ponders End, to Mrs. Mayne, of the same place, widow of the late Mr. Tho. M. who, from being a barber in London, became heir at law to a good estate in Devonshire.

27. At Liverpool, Mr. J. W. Glenton, merchant, to Miss B. P. Kelfall, youngest daughter of Mr. J. K. of Liverpool.

Mr. French, anchorsmith at Wapping, to Miss Skinner, of Islington.

At Ryegate, co. Surrey, Mr. John Wood, proprietor of the Brighthelmstone coaches, to Miss Mary Wood, of the same place.

At Boreham, co. Essex, Archibald Fraser, esq; of Bath, late of the East Indies, to Miss Lichfield, of Essex-str.

Mr. James Deans, of Lothbury, wholesale hosiery, to Mrs. Toe, of Lower Clapton.

29. Capt. W. A. Meriton, in the Barbadoes trade, to Miss Hannah Crotr, of Bermondsey.

John Foulkes, esq; of Clement's Inn, to Miss Philippa Toller, daughter of the Rev. Brownlow T. of Billingsborough, co. Linc.

29. 1. Lieut. Edmund Napcan, esq; of the Royal Navy, to Miss Frances Hervey, sister to the Rt. Hon. Lady Trimleston.

At Frome, Rev. Mr. Walters to Mrs. Ayres, of the same place.

2. At Shiffnal, co. Salop, Lieut.-Col. Hallows, of the 56th regiment, to Mrs. Brueré, widow of the late Geo. B. esq; captain of invalids at Fort George in Scotland.

3. At Aberdeen; Rev. Mr. Gilb. Gerard, minister of the English church at Amsterdam, to Miss Helen Duncan, daughter of John D. late provost of Aberdeen.

6. Mr. Griffith Jones, of the orchestra at Covent-garden Theatre, to Miss Laidlaw.

Mr. Hill Fetch, of Oxford-street, to Miss Amelia Philipson, one of the daughters of Mr. Tho. P. of the Register-office in Chancery.

Mr. Tho. Joyce, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Sarah Boucher, of Leadenhall-street.

7 (and not, as before-mentioned, in July,) C. Fisher, esq; of the Tower, to Miss Garnauk, eldest daughter of the late Amie G. esq; of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields and Enfield.

Mr. Griffith, to Miss Coote, of Islington.

John Davis, esq; of the Comptroller-general's Office, to Miss Allison.

At Caterick, co. York, Mr. John Wray, farmer, to Miss Marg. Fryer, of Gerard-str.

8. Mr. Edw. Pearks, of St. Paul's Churchyard, to Miss Bignon, of Bentinck-street.

Rev. John Tatterfal, of Eastling, co. Kent, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, to Mrs. Wheler, of Otterden-place, in the same county.

Mr. Adam Plowman, grocer, of Mary-le-Bone-street, to Miss Eliz. B. Mayo, 2d daughter of the Rev. Dr. M., of Wellesloe-square.

Mr. Nokes, a gentleman farmer, to Miss Marleford, both of Shorn, near Rochester.

LATELY, on board the Dutton E. India-man, a few days before her arrival at St. Helena, the Lady of Sam. Charters, esq.

In the East Indies, Mr. Wm. Johnson, a writer on the Bengal establishment.

In Maryland, Mrs. Sears, wife of Major S. in the East India Company's service.

Near Montpelier, in the South of France, aged 129 years, Philip Louis de Ventot. He has left a son, who is now in his 98th year, and a grandson, who was 70 on the 20th of August last, on which day they all sat down to dinner together.

At the German Spa, in an advanced age, M. Le Fleche, an antiquary.

In Dublin, the Rev. Rob. King, LL.D. dean of Kildare, and prebendary of St. Michael's in that city.

In Dublin, Tho. Roche, esq; brother to Sir Boyle R.

At Clonmore, co. Mayo, in Ireland, Right Rev. Dr. Phillips, titular archbp. of Tuam.

At Glanmire, near Corke, in his 108th year, Daniel Thomas, a labourer.

At Ballamore, in the Isle of Mann, Sir George Moore, knt.

At Corke, the widow of Capt. M'Carthy, of Cove-street, aged 103 years and 6 weeks.

At Hull, Dr. Holland, son of the Rev. Mr. H. of Bolton, co. Lancaster.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Mrs. Capper, relict of the late Peter C. esq; of Bath.

At Scarborough, in her 87th year, Mrs. C. Braithwaite, late of York.

At Bolsover, near Sheffield, aged 103, Mrs. Kent. Never having been visited by sickness or heavy calamity, she retained her faculties unimpaired to her last moments; and, till within a few months, could walk, unsupported, with such surprising activity that she was able to attend the courts which are held every three weeks at Bolsover, when the copyholders in that parish are called over.

At Rochester, Mrs. Forfar, wife of Mr. F. master of the Sandwich man of war.

At Bath, Miss Power, only daughter of Capt. P.

Rev. Mr. Borrett, vicar of Griston and Standford, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Rogers, vicar of Shirburn, Oxon.

In her 67th year, on a visit in Gloucestershire, Elizabeth, relict of Granado Pigot Stanley, esq; of Cumberbach, co. Chester. This great and good woman, contrary to the practice of most parents, gave 15,000l. to each of her three sons, and 10,000l. each to two daughters, in her life-time; reserving only 400l. a year for herself, more than half of which was expended in reviving the drooping heart of misery and distress.

At Grange, co. Dorset, Mrs. Bond, relict of John B. late M. P. for Corfe Castle.

At Maiden Newton, co. Dorset, Rev. Mr. Pearson, rector of that place.

John Whitelock, esq; of Chilbury Lodge, co. Wilts.

At Northaw, co. Herts, Mrs. Butts, formerly of Fleet-street.

Rowland Hosier, esq; of Turnham-green.
At Tottenham, Mrs. Reeve, wife of Mr. R. and daughter of Mr. Chamberlain.

Miss Charlotte Hargrave, youngest daughter of Francis H. esq; of Boswell-court.

Col. Norman Lamont, of the 55th reg.
In the Hay-market, Joseph Webb, esq; uncle to the Countess of Shaftesbury.

At his house in High-str. Mary-le-Bone, in his 82d year, Rev. John Fountaine, M.A. chaplain to the Earl of Ashburnham, rector of Folkingham, co. Lincoln, and formerly rector of Tidworth, co. Wilts.

In Hill-street, Berkley-square, Mrs. Medley, sister to Geo. M. esq; of Buxted-place.

Mr. Haynes, of Newgate-market, master of the Butchers company.

In Harley-street, Mrs. Smith, lady of Genl. Richard Smith.

In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Louisa Selwyn.

Jan. . . . At Boglepoor, in the East Indies, Capt. Rob. Gillespie.

Capt. M'Dermott.

7. In the East Indies, Dr. Edm. Bengough.

11. Ditto, John Gardner, esq.

Feb. 5. Ditto, Mr. Allen Stewart.

March 30. At China, Capt. Huddart, of the York East India-man; and, on the following day, Mr. Green, 3d mate of the same ship.

Sept. 7. At Edinburgh, Henry Sedgfield, mariner of Scarborough, who, in December last, had accomplished his 107th year.

10. At the castle of Courde in France, the Baron de Monteil, lieutenant-general of the naval armies of his Most Christian Majesty, and commander of the orders of St. Louis and St. Lazarus. He was considered as a very gallant and experienced officer.

12. At Derby, aged 64, Mr. John Harrison, an eminent surgeon of that town.

13. At Peterborough, universally regretted, Mrs. Hake, wife of Abraham H. esq; of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury. The amiableness of this lady's disposition, and her pleasing manners, make her loss most sincerely lamented by all who knew her.

14. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester, on his return from Buxton to his seat at Watford, co. Northampton Geo. Clarke, esq.

At Evesham, co. Worcester, after a lingering illness, Cha. Kemp, esq.

18. At his lodgings at Carlow, in Ireland, in his 80th year, Rev. Dr. James Keefe, titular bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, over which diocese he had presided 36 years.

Mr. Thomas Measures, sen. of Pinchbeck, near Spalding. He put an end to his wretched existence by hanging himself in his stable. He had several times attempted suicide, both by water and the knife, before this. It is remarkable, that the chamber-door where he slept was locked; two persons lay in another bed in the same room, and the key of

the door was put in a chair, standing close in with the wall and the bedside. The access to this chair was totally blockaded by a large chest, so that he could not get at the key but by creeping under the bed where the two persons slept. This he did, and, without disturbing them, went to the stable and effected his long wished-for purpose.

19. At Newton, co. Warwick, of a deep decline, aged 19, Miss Gursuch, only daughter of Tho. Talbot G. esq; of Holywell-street.

20. At his father's seat at Blyth, co. Nottingham, Joseph Mellish, esq; third son of Wm. M. esq.

21. At Axbridge, near Wells, Peter Fry, esq; of that place.

22. At Paris, in her 23d year, Mademoiselle Olivier, a very celebrated actress. She died of a contusion in her head, occasioned by a violent blow she gave herself in running carelessly and in a hurry against one of the pillars at the theatre.—At the time of her interment she was refused Christian burial.

23. At Welford, co. Northampton, aged 91, Mrs. Anne Steele.

24. At Edinbu. Mrs. Eliz. Wedderburne, widow of Alex. W. esq; of St. Germain.

In the Benedictine Abbey at Koole, in the province of Guienne in France, M. de Givia, author of "The Advantages of true Religion," (a work somewhat similar to Dr. More's "Grand Explanation of the Mystery of Godliness,") and other well-written pieces. He was a man of great learning, and brother to de Givia the physician, who died a short time since. They were descended from the famous Flavio de Givia, the Neapolitan, inventor of the compass; in honour of whose memory, the place of his nativity has a compass for its arms.

At Easton-Neston, co. Northampton, Rt. Hon. Anna-Maria, Countess-dowager of Pomfret, relict of the late Rt. Hon. George Fermor, Earl of Pomfret, Baron Lempster, and Baronet, by whom she had issue George, the present Earl, born Jan. 6, 1768; Thomas-William Fermor, esq; born Nov. 25, 1770; and Lady Charlotte, born Nov. 25, 1766; and married in July, 1787, to Peter Denys, esq. She is justly lamented by all who knew her, as her piety and benevolence were as conspicuous as her eminent rank. Her Ladyship was the daughter of ——— Draycott, esq; of Simbury, co. Middlesex, to whom Lady Jane Coke, relict of Rdb. C. esq; brother to Thomas, late Earl of Leicester, and eldest sister of Philip late Duke of Wharton, left a very great fortune. Some of the above dates differing a little from those in Collins's in general accurate Peerage; it may be proper to say, they are here corrected from the family papers; whence also the following memorandum of one of her Ladyship's ancestors is extracted: "I was born April 11, 1681; descended from the family of the Draycotts of Bainsby, and Draycott in Staffordshire, though I was never the better

for them. They are a Roman-catholic family; and I have been told that my ancestors were disinherited because they turned Protestants; there was a suit of law occasioned by it, but it went in favour of the Roman-catholic."

25. At Putney, Lieut.-Col. Murrice, late of the 10th regiment of dragoons, who had served many campaigns in Germany with distinguished bravery and honour.

26. At Chatham, Mrs. Mary Skinner, a widow lady, relict of the late Mr. Joseph S. formerly surgeon of the Chatham division of marines, and likewise many years surgeon and apothecary at Chatham.

Mr. James Park, of the Castle-inn, New Brentford; and, in less than two hours after him, Mrs. P. his wife.

At Chelsea, Mr. Ralfmere.

At Edmonston, Mrs. Watts, relict of Mr. W. an eminent master-builder. Her fortune, which is considerable, and which she inherited by the death of four relations younger than herself, descends to Mr. Groves, banker, in Threadneedle-street, her nephew.

At Mount Ephraim, near Tunbridge-wells, Miss Boone, only dau. of the late Dan. B. esq.

27. At Haverfordwest, Mr. Tho. Dicker, formerly a colourman in Newport-street.

At Stamford, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. H. alderman of that corporation.

At Chelsea, in an advanced age, Mrs. Turner, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, relict of the late Sam. T. esq; formerly a West India merchant.

28. At Jesus College, Oxford, after a lingering decline, Rev. Edw. Carne, late fellow of that college, and vicar of Holyhead.

29. At Dublin, James Bailie, esq; of Inneschargie, M. P. for Hillsborough, and formerly serjeant at arms attending the Irish House of Commons.

At Hull, Mr. Mills, a much-esteemed comedian of the theatre-royal there.

At Bristol Hotwells, Miss Stanley, of Chester, daughter of the late — S. esq; of Cross-hill, co. Lancaster, and a near relation to the Derby family.

30. At Chelsea, in his 90th year, Abraham Jameson, esq; formerly a contractor for victualling the British herring-fishery.

OS. 1. Near Elthigate, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, on his returning to town in the Leeds coach, Mr. Fran. Smith, of Gracechurch-street, woollen-draper. He had travelled from London in a single-horse chaise, and being suddenly taken ill on the road, was returning in the stage, where the accident happened so suddenly that he had hardly time to call to the coachman to drive with all speed to the nearest public-house, and expired.

3. Mr. Jn. James, merch. of Spital-square.

At the house of the Marquis of Lansdown, in Berkeley-square, Mr. Matthews, a gentleman advanced in years, who is well known in the literary world, and has been for some time librarian to that nobleman, coming down

stairs about eleven o'clock, was seized, as it is supposed, with a sudden fit of giddiness, and fell over the banisters of a well staircase. He unfortunately pitched on his head, and was killed on the spot.—Mr. M. resided many years ago in some of the Mediterranean islands in a mercantile capacity; but for some time past has found an hospitable asylum in the mansion of his noble Patron.

At Bath, Mr. Jas. Williams, of Barbadoes.

In Church-lane, Chelsea, in his 4th year, Charles-Inman Hoprabin, son of Mr. H. of that place, and nephew to Tho. Bowlyb, esq; commissary-general of his Majesty's forces.

At Hull, Francis Bine, esq; sheriff of that town, and post senior assistant of the Trinity-house, and a merchant of that town.

At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Gordon, you, daughter of Sir Alex. G. bart. of Lesmoir.

4. Mr. Cha. Clark, of Chaucos-street.

Aged 67, Mr. Wm. Lodge, one of the yeomen of the guards, and the person who seized Margaret Nicholson when she attempted to stab his Majesty.

At Shadwell, aged 98, Capt. Wm. Morden, upwards of 60 years in the W. India trade.

In Salisbury-square, Mr. Anthony Scot, carpenter.

At St. Omer's, Ralph Clavering, esq; of Callaly, co. Northumberland.

5. Rev. Mr. Collier, rector of Swaffham Prior, co. Cambridge.

At Moregate, Mrs. Breach, of Vauxhall.

In Henrietta-street, Miss Sarah Wragg.

At St. Alban's, Miss Anne Pemberton.

6. Miss Jane Clarkson, daughter of Mr. Tho. C. of Dock-head.

At Vale-royal, co. Chester, Edmund Cowper, esq; of Overleigh, near Chester.

In Cowley street, Westminster, Capt. Thomas Jennings, son of the late Rob. J. esq; many years one of the clerks in the Exchequer.

7. Mr. Walter Wilson, cabinet-maker in the Strand.

At Mason's-hall, Basinghall-str. aged upwards of 70, Edward Davis, esq; formerly an eminent Blackwell-hall factor, and many years a director of the Union Fire-office.

8. Mrs. Berrow, relict of Cha. B. esq; late of Ledbury, co. Hereford.

At Liverpool, Mr. Tho. Ryding, attorney, Mrs. Parratt, wife of Mr. Jas. P. of Newington Butts, Surrey.

At Horningham, near Longleat, co. Wilts, aged 84, Mr. Simon Jude Cole, late land-steward to Lord Viscount Weymouth, in whose family he had lived upwards of 60 years.—Mr. C. was the survivor of seven persons lately living at one time in his Lordship's service, whose joint ages amounted to upwards of 500 years, and who had each lived in the family near 50 years on an average.

9. Mr. Bloxholm, of St. Paul's Church-yard, trunk-maker.

Hon. Mr. Dawson, only surviving son of Lord Crendon. His elder brother, Richard, died at Cambridge in March 1778.

At Shadwell, Mr. Richard Wilson, many years a captain in the Newcastle trade.

At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Mary Jobbins, wife of Capt. James J.

Rev. Dr. Nicholl, late fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and rector of Tringdon, co. Worcester.

At Cheam, aged upwards of 70, of a bilious fever, after a few days illness, Edward Antroub, esq.

10. In Racquet-court, Fleet str. Mr. Geo. Good, auctioneer.

Aged 96, Geo. Nash, esq; of Quarendon, near Derby.

At the Blankets, near Worcester, Mrs. Steward, lady of Sam. S. esq; of Stone.

At Crocalon, co. Cornwall, Mrs. Coryton, relict of Peter C. esq.

At his house in Bath, Richard Hayne, esq; late of Ashborne, co. Derby, in the commission of the peace for that county, but who for several years past had resided in Nottingham. His remains were interred in the Abbey-church in Bath.

11. Mr. Tho. Matthew, principal clerk in the General Post-office at Edinburgh, which he had held 40 years.

Mr. Stanton, haberdasher in the Poultry.

At Bath, in his 53d year, Sir Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms, in Surrey, bart. so created June 10, 1786, as were ten persons more, of whom two, one standing on each side of Sir Richard, viz. Sir Lionel Fletcher, and Sir James Hunter Blair, are already dead also. He was a banker in London, and son of Sir Richard H. alderman of Farringdon Without, who died in 1754; which Sir Richard, and the late Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, Wilts, esq; were sons of Sir Richard H. alderman of Bread-street Ward, who died in 1718. The Baronet's first lady was a daughter of his uncle, sister to the Countess of Aylebury; his second lady, who survives him, is of the Acland family. He has left a daughter, married to Sir Tho. Acland, bart. and four sons, to the eldest of whom, Henry-Colt H. who succeeds to the baronetage, his great uncle gave the estate of Stourhead, upon his marriage with a daughter of Lord Westcote, who died not long since, leaving an infant child; the second son, Charles, was partner with his father and cousin in Fleet-street; the third is in the shop; and the fourth at Westminster-school.

12. Capt. Rob. Moyle, second lieutenant of Greenwich Hospital.

13. At Minchinhampton, co. Gloucester, in his 78th year, Mr. Hayward, formerly an eminent apothecary there.

14. Mrs. Fitch, wife of Mr. F. maltster at St. Alban's.

Robert Foulkes, esq; of Great Boughton, near Chester.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Wm. Griffiths, of Ellesmere, agent to the late Edw. Kynaston, esq; of Oatly.

In the King's-road, Chelsea, Mr. Reynolds Grignon, the celebrated engraver.

About 11 o'clock in the morning, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Hensley, master of the Eight Bells in Ironmonger-lane.

15. Of a paralytic stroke, Richard Kelfall, esq; of Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

16. In Dame-street, Dublin, Mr. Henry Whitestone, bookseller, and one of the common-council for the corporation of Stationers.

17. Mr. Goldsmith, carpenter in Charles-street, Westminster.

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, after a long illness, Mrs. Hurd, wife of the Rev. Wm. H.

James Taylor, esq; of Kingdown, Kent.

18. At Dover, Mr. Daniel Lardant, late a weaver in Spital-fields.

19. In Charterhouse-square, John Hale, esq; brewer, of Red-cross-st. Cripplegate.

In Wood-street, Mr. Geo. Needham. He had been upwards of 40 years one of the serjeants at mace to the sheriffs of London.

In Fleet-street, Mr. Cox, master of the Mitre Tavern.

Mr. Balston, beadle of the Goldsmiths' Company.

20. At his palace at Hereford, aged 78, the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord James Beauclerk, lord bishop of Hereford, uncle to Lord Vere, and the oldest created bishop in this kingdom. He was the seventh son of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke of St. Alban's, who died in 1726, by his Lady Diana, daughter and sole heir of Alberic de Vere, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford of that ancient and noble family. He was born in 1709. His first church preferment was the rectory of Holnet, co. Salop. In February 1732-3 he was made a prebendary, and, March 3, 1737-8, a canon, of Windsor, on the demise of Dr. Jones (who possessed that dignity upwards of 52 years); chaplain to the King in September 1739; deputy clerk of the closet to the King, May 1, 1744; and, on the death of Dr. Henry Egerton, was by his late Majesty, in the year 1746, promoted to the see of Hereford, being succeeded in his canonry by Dr. Fred. Cornwallis, the late archbishop of Canterbury. He was consecrated May 19, 1746. The Consecration Sermon was preached by Edw. Ballard, D.D. vicar of Old Windsor, and chaplain to the Bishop of Sarum, and dedicated to the Bishop. In the dedication is the following passage: "What St. Paul says of his son Timothy, that *from a child he had known the Holy Scriptures* (which he seems to attribute to the faith, instructions, and example of a pious parent), may, I think, justly be observed of your Lordship's education under that great and good lady, the late Duchess of St. Alban's, whose memory will be ever precious among us, *sweet as honey in the mouths of all that speak of her, and as music at a banquet of wine in the ears of all that hear of her.* I shall make no apology to your Lordship for paying this just tribute to the virtues of so excellent a Lady; and cannot think it any derogation from your Lordship's praise, that your Lordship is so highly indebted to her Grace

Grace for so bright an example, and so eminent a pattern of piety and good works." Text, Matt. x. 16, "Be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves."—At p. 23 the Doctor pays this compliment to the Prelate elect: "With what a lustre then must he shine, and how should he be honoured in the midst of the people in his coming out of the sanctuary, who is distinguished by goodness as well as greatness, by dignity of birth as well as holiness of life, and office? To such an one we may apply what was said of Simon the son of Onias, Eccles. iv. 11, *When he put on the robe of honour, and was clothed with the perfection of glory; when he went up to the holy altar, he made the garments of holiness honourable.*"—It is presumed, after so long an enjoyment of so valuable a preferment; he must have died very rich, having preferred a state of celibacy, and living for many years retired. In the early part of his life his sole passion was for books. He frequented every bookfeller's of eminence; and, like his nephew, the Hon. Topham Beauclerk, searched every catalogue. Whether he read much, or ostentatiously disposed of these volumes for public view, does not appear from any literary productions.—He was of a very delicate constitution, unequal to the discharge of his duty, and seldom preached. In his early days, when he ascended the pulpit at Windsor, few could benefit from his doctrine, as his voice could hardly convey his words to the congregation. He preached, however, before the House of Lords, Jan. 30, 1752, and, as usual, printed the sermon; text, 1 Sam. xv. 23, former part of the verse, "For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft," &c. It is not believed that he published any other sermon. He certainly did not preach before the Society for propagating the Gospel.—How he has disposed of his fortune has not yet transpired. It is said he has repeatedly desired that his remains might be interred with those of his mother, Lady Diana, who is deposited in a vault in the Rutland chapel, within the chapel of St. George at Windsor Castle, and who died Jan. 25, 1741; and who, having resided chiefly in the palace of the St. Alban's family at Windsor, desired to be there buried, notwithstanding the remains of the Duke her late husband were interred at Westminster-abbey. Of this Duchess Fame speaks highly. She was charitable to the utmost of her abilities. She searched for objects on whom she might bestow her fortune. She supported a dignity worthy of her high birth; yet was of so condescending, so affable, and so courteous a disposition, that she engaged and won the hearts of all who were admitted into her presence. Of her beauty little need be said. View the portraits of her at Hampton-court and other places. Her Grace had eight sons, the late Bishop being the last surviving one of them.—He was likewise a vice-president of the Asylum.—His Lordship had outlived the fall of the Western part of his cathedral;

which still, by the supineness of the Chapter, continues in its ruins, and threatening more.—The diocese of Hereford contains the county so called (except 11 churches and a chapel, which belong to the see of St. David's), the better half of Shropshire, 4 parishes in Montgomeryshire, 6 in Montgomeryshire, 9 in Radnorshire, and 21 in Worcestershire, making in all 313 parishes, of which 162 are impropriations. It is valued in the King's Books at 768l. 10s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$; and is computed to be worth 3000l. per annum. The tenths of the clergy amount to 340l. 2s. 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$.—It hath given to the church two saints, and to the state two lord chancellors, three lord treasurers, one lord deputy of Ireland, one chancellor to the Queen, and two chancellors to the University of Oxford.

At Exeter, Mrs. Frederick, a maiden lady; possessed of a fortune of 10,000l. She has left 100l. to the parish of Totnys, and 100l. to the poor of Exeter. She was buried in the Cathedral with great pomp, a sermon being preached by the Archdeacon.

At Cheam, Surrey, Edm. Sanxay, esq.

At Clapham, Mrs. Mainfill.

Mr. John Ferraby, many years a very respectable bookfeller at Hull.

21. In South Andley-street, Mrs. Porter.

In King-street, Bloomsbury, Tho. Sprat, jun. esq; of Salisbury, late town-major of Fort St. George in the East Indies, and an officer in the late 75th regiment of foot. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by being overtaken in the Salisbury coach.

24. At Phoenix Lodge, Dublin, of a decay in his liver, in his 34th year, the most noble Charles Manners, 4th Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Granby, Baron Roos of Ham-lake, Truro, and Belvoir, Baron Manners of Haddon, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and K. G. He was born March 15, 1759; represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament; and, Dec. 16, 1775, married Isabella Somerset, only sister of the present Duke of Beaufort, by whom he has issue, Elizabeth-Isabella, born Sept. 29, 1776; Lt. John-Henry (now Duke), born Jan. 3, 1778; Catharine-Mary, born Apr. 29, 1779; a son, born 1780; a daughter, born Dec. 21, 1781; and Lt. William-Robert Albyne, born 1783. He was appointed Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leicester, 1779; elected Knight of the Garter, 1782; Lord Steward of the Household, 1783; Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Feb. 11, 1784. He was also a colonel of the Leicestershire militia, a vice-president of the Middlesex, London, and Lock hospitals, and of the Welch charity-school.—His Grace's remains have been embalmed, and, after lying in state at Dublin Castle, will be brought to England for interment with his noble ancestors.—The Primate of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, are, in the Gazette, Octob. 30, appointed Lords Justices of Ireland.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 15, to Oct. 20, 1787.

| Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans | | | | | | | | | COUNTIES upon the COAST. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|----|---|---|---|----|--|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | | | | | | | | | |
| London | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | Essex | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | |
| COUNTIES INLAND. | | | | | | | | | Suffolk | 4 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 11 | |
| Middlesex | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | Norfolk | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| Surrey | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | Lincoln | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | |
| Hertford | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | York | 5 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | |
| Bedford | 4 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 5 | Durham | 4 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 6 | |
| Cambridge | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Northumberland | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 5 | |
| Huntingdon | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 3 | Cumberland | 5 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 10 | |
| Northampton | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Westmorland | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | |
| Rutland | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 | Lancashire | 5 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 2 | |
| Leicester | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | Cheshire | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Nottingham | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Monmouth | 5 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 10 | |
| Derby | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | Somerset | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Stafford | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 7 | Devon | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| Salop | 5 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | Cornwall | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| Hereford | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Dorset | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | |
| Worcester | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | Hampshire | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | |
| Warwick | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | Suffex | 4 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 10 | |
| Gloucester | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Kent | 5 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | |
| Wilts | 5 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 4 | WALES, Oct. 18, to Oct. 19, 1787. | | | | | | | |
| Berks | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | North Wales | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| Oxford | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9 | South Wales | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Bucks | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | |

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

- Way to keep Him—Harlequin's Invasion
- The Country Girl—Virgin Unmask'd.
- Venice Preserv'd—Englishman in Paris.
- The Clandestine Marriage—Comus.
- Isabella—Ditto.
- School for Scandal—Virgin Unmask'd.
- Love for Love—Harlequin's Invasion.
- Way to keep Him—Comus.
- The Grecian Daughter—The First Floor.
- The Heiress—Comus.
- Beggar's Opera—Harlequin's Invasion.
- Venice Preserv'd—High Life below Stairs
- The Wonder—Comus.
- Artaxerxes—Englishman in Paris.
- The Pilgrim—All the World's a Stage.
- Othello—The Irish Widow.
- Hamlet—Harlequin's Invasion.
- The Gamester—The Humourist.
- The Pilgrim—Comus.

COVENT GARDEN.

- Macbeth—Love and War.
- Love in a Village—The Lying Valet.
- Such Things Are—The Two Milers.
- Love in a Village—The Lying Valet.
- The Brothers—Love in a Camp.
- Midnight Hour—Poor Soldier, &c.
- Othello—The Romp.
- Othello—Orpheus and Eurydice.
- The Hypocrite—Love in a Camp.
- Robin Hood—Intriguing Chamber-maid.

- The Beau's Stratagem—Irish Widow.
- Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
- Alexander the Great—Orph. and Euryd.
- Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
- Ditto—Irish Widow.
- Alexander the Great—Love in a Camp.
- Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
- Venice Preserv'd—Barataria.
- Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
- Zenobia—The Farmer.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

- Thomas and Susan—Almirena—Catch-Club—Lecture on Heads—Don Juan.
- Ditto.
- Ditto.
- Ditto.
- Ditto, with Hobson's Choice.
- Do—Theat. Festival—Catch Club—Don Juan
- Ditto, with Almirena—Gray's Elegy.
- Ditto.
- Recr. Serj.—Alm.—Catch Club—D. Juan
- Tho. & Susan—Sailor's Resolve—Ditto.
- Ditto.
- Rec. Serj.—Alm.—Cat. Club—Hobson's Cho.
- Ditto.
- Ditto, with Tho. & Susan.
- Ditto.
- Tho. and Sus.—Alm.—C. Club—Hobson's
- Ditto—Ditto—Recruit Serj. [Choice]
- Ditto—Ditto—Lect. on Heads—D. Juan.
- Ditto—The Tavern Bickers—Lecture on Heads—Don Juan.
- Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Oct. 2, to Oct. 23, 1787.

| Christened. | | Buried. | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------|-----|------------|-----|
| Males | 639 | Males | 666 | 2 and 5 | 100 |
| Females | 553 | Females | 669 | 5 and 10 | 53 |
| | | | | 10 and 20 | 58 |
| | | | | 20 and 30 | 128 |
| | | | | 30 and 40 | 125 |
| | | | | 40 and 50 | 105 |
| | | | | 50 and 60 | 108 |
| | | | | 60 and 70 | 70 |
| | | | | 70 and 80 | 63 |
| | | | | 80 and 90 | 20 |
| | | | | 90 and 100 | 2 |

Peck Loaf 23, 114.

ogle

| Bank stock. | 3 per C. redem. | 8 per C. contoln. | Ditto 1726 | 4 per C. Contoln. | 5 per C. Contoln. | Long Ann. | Short 1777. | Ditto 1778. | India Stock. | India Ann. | India Bonds. | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | 3 per C. 1751 | New Navy. | 3 per C. Scrip. | 4 per C. Scrip. | Exchange Bills. | Lottery Tickets. |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Sunday | 69½ | 69½ a 70½ | 72½ a 71½ | 91½ | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 71½ a 70½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Sunday | 70½ | 70½ a 71½ | 70½ a 71½ | 91 | 106½ | 20½ | 1777. | 1778. | 159½ | 69 | 67 | 68 | 70½ | 2½ | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 15 11 |
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The Gentleman's Magazine

LONDON
 GENERAL EVEN.
 St. James's Chron.
 Whitehall Even.
 London Chron.
 London Evening.
 Lloyd's Evening.
 London Packet.
 English Chron.
 Daily Advertiser
 Public Advertiser
 Gazetteer
 Morning Chron.
 Morning Herald
 The World
 Morning Post
 Public Ledger
 Gener. Advertiser
 Univ. Register
 Bath 2
 Birmingham 2
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 Bury St. Edmund's
 CAMBRIDGE
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 Chelmsford
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ST. JOHN'S Gate.



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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of ACONBURY CHAPEL near
 Bp. WYVIL's Tomb at SALISBURY; TWO ROYAL PORTRAITS from 1
 Specimens of the CAMBRIDGE and ALEXANDRIAN MSS. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1787.

of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

| Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Nov. 1787. | D. of Month. | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Nov. 1787. |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 0 | 0 | | | Nov. | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 66 | 58 | 27,7 | rain | 12 | 49 | 54 | 46 | 29,43 | fair |
| 68 | 57 | 27,92 | cloudy | 13 | 42 | 49 | 48 | 29,5 | foggy |
| 60 | 56 | 30,1 | rain | 14 | 39 | 45 | 40 | 29,8 | fair |
| 60 | 55 | 29,9 | cloudy | 15 | 36 | 43 | 39 | 30,1 | fair |
| 59 | 50 | 29,62 | showery | 16 | 35 | 44 | 40 | 30,12 | fair |
| 57 | 48 | 29,44 | showery | 17 | 39 | 45 | 40 | 30,1 | fair |
| 52 | 44 | 29,4 | rain | 18 | 34 | 42 | 32 | 29,9 | fair |
| 49 | 38 | 29,62 | fair | 19 | 34 | 39 | 38 | 29,83 | snow and rain |
| 47 | 47 | 29,84 | rain | 20 | 35 | 44 | 34 | 29,7 | fair |
| 49 | 48 | 29,64 | fair | 21 | 32 | 41 | 41 | 30,1 | fair |
| 55 | 49 | 29,6 | showery | 22 | 43 | 36 | 36 | 29,77 | cloudy |
| 52 | 44 | 29,64 | fair | 23 | 35 | 43 | 39 | 29,73 | cloudy |
| 52 | 51 | 29,64 | rain | 24 | 31 | 32 | 38 | 29,85 | fair |
| 55 | 47 | 29,11 | fair | 25 | 28 | 29 | 32 | 30,11 | fair |
| 55 | 51 | 29,77 | fair | 26 | 32 | 40 | 33 | 30,3 | fair |
| 59 | 55 | 29,45 | showery | | | | | | |

RY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

| Barometer. inch. 10ths | Thermom | Wind. | Rain 100ths in. | Weather in December, 1786. |
|------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|---|
| 29 9 | 41 | N | | thin ice, small rain. |
| 29 13 | 40 | W | | white frost, thin ice, fair and still. ¹ |
| 29 4 | 50 | SW | | rain and blustering wind. |
| 28 18 | 48 | SW | 121 | fair and pleasant, rain. ² |
| 28 19 | 46 | SW | | rain. |
| 28 17 | 50 | SW | 51 | storms and rain. |
| | 50 | SW | | mild and overcast. |
| 29 12 | 43 | SE | | overcast and mild. |
| 29 8 | 49 | SW | | small rain, fair. [wind, storms. |
| 29 4 | 48 | SW | | storm at night, fair, rain and blast. |
| 29 4 | 47 | S | | fair and stormy. |
| 29 5 | | S | | rain and strong wind. |
| 29 7 | 39 | SW | 104 | fair, violent wind and rain. |
| 29 8 | 44 | NW | | fair, with strong wind. ³ |
| 29 7 | 41 | NW | | white frost, ice, sun. ⁴ |
| 29 5 | 38 | NW | | white frost, thickish ice, sun. |
| 29 8 | 36 | NW | | ice, overcast and gloomy. ⁵ |
| 29 7 | 34 | SE | | thickish ice, overcast. |
| 29 8 | 31 | NE | | thickish ice, sleet, overcast & still. ⁶ |
| 29 10 | 33 | N | | flight of snow, fair. |
| 29 10 | 30 | N | | thick ice, sun and wind. ⁷ |
| 29 18 | 31 | N | | overcast and still. ⁸ |
| 29 11 | 33 | W | 25 | snow, overcast. |
| 29 18 | 32 | NE | | fair and still. |
| 29 13 | 33 | E | | sun and wind, snow lies. |
| 29 10 | 27 | W | | rhime, bright and still, snow lies. ⁹ |
| 29 6 | 40 | S | 5 | overcast, hazy thaw, small rain. |
| | 38 | SW | | snow gone, bright and pleasant. ¹⁰ |
| 29 11 | 46 | W | | fair with wind. |
| 30 5 | 40 | W | | wh. frost, bright, still & pleasant. ¹¹ |
| 30 7 | 38 | NW | | thick fog, overcast and still. ¹² |

OBSERVATIONS.

round moon.—² Redbreast (*motacilla rubecula*) sings.—³ Violent storms with lightning the night.—⁴ These great rains have filled such ponds as had a run into them, so sandy grounds were so dry that pools or wells are very little risen.—⁵ Cottagers in Hampshire have great success in fattening hogs with potatoes.—⁶ Freezes in outhouses.—⁷ Therm. 25 at 8 A. M. Men skating.—⁸ Therm. 24 at 8 A. M. Freezes strongly.—⁹ Therm. 18 at 8 A. M. and 21 at 11 P. M. People were not aware of this degree of actual cold, as the air was still; for sensible cold is caused by the wind, constantly changes the air around us.—¹⁰ In general but few berries on the holly, but

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For NOVEMBER, 1787.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

O^B. 27.

HE three letters herewith sent you are autographs, the first from the wife of DRYDEN, the other two from that great Poet himself. They are address'd (in 1682 and 1683) to the famous Dr. Busby.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

"Honoured Sir, *Ascension-day* [1682]

"I Hope I need use noe other argument to you in excuse of my sonn for not coming to church to Westminster then this, that he now lies at home, and therefore cannot efsily goe soe farr backwards and forwards. His father and I will take care that he shall duely goe to church heare; both on holydayes and Sundays, till he comes to be more nearly under your care in the college. In the mean time, will you pleas to give me leave to accuse you of forgetting your prommis conferring my eldest sonn, who, as you once assured me, was to have one night in a weeke allowed him to lie at home, in considration both of his heath and cleanliness: you know, Sir, that prommisses mayd to women, and espically mothers, will never fail to be cald upon; and thearfore I will add noe more but that I am, at this time, your remembrancer, and allwayes, honnord Sir, your humble servant, E. DRYDEN.

"Honoured Sir, *Wednesday Morning*.

"WE have, with much ado, recovered my younger sonn, who came home

but where they abound, they are highly
sing. —¹² Crocuses emerge.

* Juvat undique lætas
Tæxæ Acufoliz ramos, roseique pabillis

extreamly sick of a violent cold, and, as he thinks himselfe, a chine-cough. The truth is, his constitution is very tender; yet his desire of learning, I hope, will inable him to brush through the college. He is allwayes gratefully acknowledging your fatherly kindnesse to him; and very willing, to his poore power, to do all things which may continue it. I have no more to add, but only to wish the eldest may also deserve some part of your good opinion, for I believe him to be of vertuous and pious inclinations; and for both, I dare assure you, that they can promise to themselves no farther share of my indulgence then while they carry themselves with that reverence to you, and that honesty to all others, as becomes them. I am, honoured Sir, your most obedient servant and scholar,

[1682] "JOHN DRYDEN."

"SIR,

[1683.]

"IF I could have found in myselfe a fitting temper to have waited upon you, I had done it the day you dismissed my sonn from the college; for he did the message; and, by what I find from Mr. Meredith, as it was-delivered by you to him; namely, that you desired to see me, and had somewhat to say to me concerning him. I observ'd likewise somewhat of kindnesse in it, that you sent him away that you might not have occasion to correct him. I examin'd the business, and found it concern'd his having been Custos foure or five dayes together. But if he admonished, and was not believed,

because

ornamental *. —¹¹ Thrush (*turdus mævus*)
Coralii gemmis deformem ornare Decembrem,
Et gelidas vernis hilarare coloribus horas.

because other boyes combined to discredit him with false witnessing, and to save themselves: perhaps his crime is not so great. Another fault it seems he made, which was going into one Hawkes his house, with some others; which happening to see, sent your servant to know who they were, and he onely returned you my sonne's name: so the rest escaped. I have no fault to find with my sonne's punishment, for that is, and ought to be, reserv'd to any master, much more to you who have been his father's *. But your man was certainly to blame to name him onely; and tis onely my respect to you that I do not take notice of it to him. My first rash resolutions were, to have brought things past any compofure, by immediately sending for my sonne's things out of the college; but, upon recollection, I find I have a double tye upon me not to do it: one, my obligations to you for my education; another, my great tendernesse of doing any thing offensive to my Lord Bishop of Rochester, as chiefe governour of the college. It does not consist with the honour I beare him and you to go so precipitately to worke; no, not so much as to have any difference with you, if it can possibly be avoided. Yet, as my sonne stands now, I cannot see with what credit he can be elected; for, being but sixth, and (as you are pleas'd to judge) not deserving that neither; I know not whether he may not go immediately to Cambridge, as well as one of his own election went to Oxford this yeare by your consent. I will say nothing of my second sonne, but that, after you had been pleas'd to advise me to write on my Lord Bishop for his favour, I found he might have had the first place if you had not oppos'd it; and I likewise found at the election, that, by the pains you had taken with him, he in some sort deserved it. I hope, Sir, when you have given your selfe the trouble to read thus far, you, who are a prudent man, will consider, that none complaine, but they desire to be reconcil'd at the same time; there is no mild expostulation at least, which does not intimate a kindness and respect in him who makes it. Be pleas'd, if there be no merit on my side, to make it your own act of grace to be what you were formerly to my sonne. I have done something, so far to conquer my own spirit as to ask it and, indeed, I know not

with what face to go to my Lord Bishop, and to tell him I am taking away both my sonnes; for, though I shall tell him no occasion, it will looke like a disrespect to my old Master, of which I will not be guilty if it be possible. I shall add no more, but hope I shall be so satisfied with a favourable answer from you, which I promise to my selfe from your goodness and moderation, that I shall still have occasion to continue, Sir, your most obliged humble servant, JOHN DRYDEN.

We have been favoured by correspondence with a series of satiric letters which lately appeared at Edinburgh; of which the following one is introductory to eight others.

"Train up a child in the way he should go;
"and when he is old, he will not depart
"from it."
SOLOMON.

SIR,

IN compliance with the fashion of essayists, I beg leave to introduce myself to your acquaintance by a quotation from an antiquated author, of whom, by the way, I am no admirer, but my mind is of that assimilating nature, that it can draw nourishment even from poisonous sources. You must know, Sir, I look with a jealous eye to all periodical papers.—The News-papers that have been conducted by my secret influence have always been the most successful; and the Magazines which I patronise are the most read. When the *Lounger* was announced, I confess, I was led, by the title, to hope that it would be a publication suited to my sentiments and opinions. I am sorry, however, to say that my hopes have been disappointed, and that it has hitherto been inimical to my views and wishes respecting men and manners. Opinions, Sir, should vary, like all other things, with the *fashion*, and not be thrown out to stem the tide of freedom and fashionable enjoyments. You have fortunately lived, Sir, to see an *ease* of manners, and a *liberality* of sentiment, pervade all ranks of society, which were hitherto unknown in your country.—People formerly read, thought, and reasoned too much; which produced a certain strictness of manners, and a cramped attention to decorum, which provoked me exceedingly. They would then talk of restraints of duty, of moral obligation and conscience, of decency and propriety of conduct, and such like

* Our Poet, JOHN, was elected from Westminster-school to Trin. Coll. Cambridge, in 1650; his cousin, JONATHAN, in 1656. Of the "two sons" mentioned in this letter, CHARLES, admitted to the School in 1680, went off to Christ Church in 1683; JOHN, admitted in 1682, to Trin. Coll. in 1685. J. N. † Dr. John Dalben.

stuff. But now there is a happy thought-
less simplicity and ease of manners intro-
duced, when people may do what they
please, and not be the worse thought of
by the world; and this, Sir, let me tell
you, is true *liberality* of mind.

There was formerly a certain stately
dignity of character, that was above do-
ing a mean or an immoral action. The
lines of duty, and the laws of decorum,
were ascertained and attended to. But
all this produced a kind of stiffness of
manners, and often prevented people
from doing what they had an inclination
to, very unsuitable to a pleasure-loving age.

There was formerly a certain *nothing-
ness* of character, which was despised in
society, but which now, by a few easy-
attained fashionable rules, and the pur-
suit of fashionable pleasures, is highly
raised in the scale of importance. La-
bour and study to acquire manly princi-
ples, useful knowledge, elegant man-
ners and accomplishments, are now un-
necessary. It must be allowed, that it is
much easier now to be a gentleman than
formerly; and this, of itself, is a very
great improvement. A late very elegant
friend of mine has shown, that a person's
whole life and conduct ought to be false-
hood and deceit; and if to this he can
add bowing and flattery, he is a gentle-
man to all intents and purposes. But,
however much a person may deserve the
appellation of a liar, it must not be told,
without the offence being appeased by
blood. And I do not dislike this fashion;
it keeps up good manners; besides, as I
am always glad to see my friends, I can-
not be displeased if they should come to
me before they were expected.

I have a strong affection for all man-
kind, and wish to see society conducted
upon my plan. I mean to attempt this,
Sir, by your means; and shall open my
scheme to you.—A wise politician always
pays attention to the rising generation,
in order to get hold of young minds be-
fore critical prejudices are formed; and
thus, in time, he is enabled to bring
forward a party that baffles all opposition.
The first habits of youth, you will gene-
rally find, determine the future charac-
ter and conduct. I have the most flatter-
ing prospect at present from the rising
generation of both sexes; and, as they
will soon occupy the places of their pre-
decessors, I entertain the most sanguine
hopes of soon seeing society what I have
long desired.

I declare my system of education to be
that of the most perfect freedom, and am

averse to every kind of restraint. A late
ingenious author* (who, by the way,
troubled himself too much about what
he esteemed to be the public good), says,
in a little treatise, called the *Art of
Thinking*, "Men commonly owe their
good or bad qualities as much to educa-
tion as to nature."

In this sentiment, however, he was
right; and, as fashionable people, and
people of business, are, now-a-days, too
much occupied (the first with their amuse-
ments, and the second with their
affairs and pleasures), to be troubled
with the care and education of their chil-
dren, I mean to give a short plan to
make the matter as easy for them as pos-
sible.—They cannot doubt of my regard
for their offspring; for I take this trou-
ble out of pure love and regard to them.
I am, &c.

BELZEBUB.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

OUR poet *Chaucer* lately met with a
commentator who hath done him
ample justice; it is, perhaps, needless to
say I allude to Mr. *Tyrwhitt*; but the
Vision of Pierce Plowman, the work of
Langelande, a bard of the same early
day, have hitherto lain in the deepest ob-
scurity, and in deplorable confusion. If
Mr. *Watson* had not taken notice of him
in the highly valuable *History of English
Poetry*, and in the *Observations on Spens-
ser*, even his name would have remained
still unknown to the generality of read-
ers. Though *Langelande* will by no
means bear a comparison with *Chaucer*
for wit, pleasantry, or discrimination of
character, yet the enquirer into the ori-
gin of our language will find in him a
greater fund of materials to elucidate the
progress of the Saxon tongue, which
Chaucer is accused of vitiating with dis-
cordant Gallicisms. The diction and
verification indeed of these two poets are
as widely distant as those of *Milton* and
his contemporary *Waller*. This consid-
eration should teach the critic how little
dependance is to be placed on style and
manner in fixing the era of an uncertain
composition.

Mean as the structure of the verse in
these *Visions* must appear to modern eyes,
let it be remembered, that *Langelande*
was the *Ennius* of *Milton*. What this
Anglo Saxon poet attempted by uncouth
alliteration only, the immortal Bard per-
fected by elevated expression and metrical
cadence. But our language was much
longer ripening than the Roman. Little

* Lord Kames.

more than a century passed between *Ennius* and *Virgil*, whereas Langelande preceded Milton, and Chaucer flourished before *Dryden*, full three centuries.

This now-forgotten satire was formerly so much admired, that it went through three editions in one year. So favourable a reception at such an early period of printing in our country as 1550, was probably owing to its falling in with the prevailing temper of the times in the reign of young *Edward*, and in some sort justifying the Reformation, by exposing the abuses of the Romish church.

This poem, in common with other publications of those days, hath suffered greatly both from licentious and negligent transcribers, and from careless and unskilful printers. To instance no farther than the passage cited to fix the date of the work. One of the editions in 1550 reads,

It is not long passed
Ther was a carefull comōd, whē no cart came
to town [wepe
With bread from Stratford, tho gan beggers
And workemē were agast a litle, this wol be
thought longe.
In date of our bryght, in a drye Apriell
A thousand and thre hundred, twye twente
and ten [was Mair.
My wafers ther wer geisē whā Chichester
Imprinted by R. Cowley. *Passus*
decimus tertius.

Stow, in his *Survey of London*, informs us, that bread was regularly brought to the city for sale from "Stratford the Bow," till about the middle of the sixteenth century. Many years ago I had corrected *bryght* to *dright*, Saxon for *lord*, and have since found that Mr. *Watson* adopts that emendation at the suggestion of Mr. *Lye*. However, *brytta* also means *lord* according to *Lye's Dictionary*, if the word be not a literal error in the authorities. For when we consider in what low estimation the Saxons held the Britons, it is very difficult to imagine that they would use *Bytta*, a *Briton*, as a term of honour likewise. *Geisen* is probably misprinted for *geisen*, given. *Wafers* signify *cakes, bread*. It appears by *Stow's* list of mayors, that *Chichester* did not serve that office more than once, and that was during part of the years 1369 and 1370; soon after which time, by the expression "it is not long passed," it is plain that this poem was composed. So that "twyfe twentye and ten" should either be "thrice twenty and ten," or, as *Stow* gives it in the suc-

ceeding quotation, "twice thirti and ten." "In the 44th of *Edward the Third*, *John Chichester* being Maior of *London*, I read in the *Visions of Pierce Plowman*, a booke so called, as followeth. *Ther was a carefull commune, when no cart came to towne with bastes bread from Stratford: tho gan beggers wepe, and workemen were agast, a litle this will bee thought long in the date of our Dirte, in a drye Auerell a thousand and thre hundred, twice thirti and ten.*" P. 169.

It is evident from the above, that *Stow* had a copy of this work written without the distinction of verses, as was often the practice formerly, and that, like *Moliere's Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, who talked prose and did not know it, the honest Antiquary was not aware that he was transcribing poetry; for, to do him justice, even the meanest attempt at monumental metre stands throughout his compilation in regular lines. The reading of *commune* (*agbate*) explains *commone* in my edition. "This will be thought long" is unintelligible in both extracts. *Dirte* for *dright* or *bryght* could convey no idea. In such labyrinths of error hath this book been in many places involved for ages; and through such entangled passages, and depraved and distorted texts, were our ancestors frequently obliged to search for a meaning.

Is there then no Tyrrwhit left to rescue the father of English blank verse from his present wretched plight, and place him by the side of Chaucer, the father of our rhyme? T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 13.

AS I have not the felicity of knowing the Editor of my honoured friend Dr. Johnson's Works, I beg leave to ask him, through your Magazine, how a certain paragraph (vol. IX. p. 323), can by any means be considered as a critique on Shakspeare's play of *King Richard the Third*? Permit me, for the amusement of your readers, to transcribe the passage:

KING RICHARD III.

I have nothing to add to the observations (*what observations?*) of the learned critics (*what learned critics?*) but that some traces of this antiquated exhibition (*what antiquated exhibition?*) are still retained in the rustic puppet-plays, in which I have seen the Devil very lustily belaboured by Punch, whom I hold to be the legitimate successor of the old *Vice*.

In the name of common-sense, what have

have the Devil and Punch to do with the usurping and murderous Richard?

The fact is, that in the Variorum edition of Shakspeare, vol. VII. the opinions of several eminent critics are given at the end of the play of K. Richard III. on a passage in the *third act*, scene I.

Thus like the formal Vice, Iniquity,
I moralize —————

And the above quoted sentence is a dictum of Johnson's after reading these several opinions.

O, Sir John Hawkins, Sir John Hawkins! "call you this backing of your friends? a plague of such backing!"

Yours, &c. G. G.

Mr. URBAN.

Nov. 14.

IN the excellent original letter on Hutchinson's Works, inserted in your Magazine for Octob. p. 881, the learned Divine acknowledges his having received from his correspondent, Dr. Gardiner, two of Mr. H's performances, together with a sermon of his *own*. Was it a printed sermon? Let some, in "The Preacher's Assistant" (edit. by Cooke), does not mention any sermon printed by a Dr. Gardiner of Walton upon Thames; nor has he, in his Register, noticed any sermon published by a person of the name of Gardiner, which corresponds with the date of the letter, *viz.* July 24, 1736. The writer has so highly commended the sermon, that an opportunity of perusing it may be the wish of many of your readers.

In the review of Kearsley's London Register, one of the noticed *errata*, it is apprehended, may be erroneous.—P. 910, col. 1, l. 14. *St. Swithin was in Mrs. Beachcroft, &c. &c.*—The avowal of the united rectories of St. Swithin's, London Stone, and St. Mary Bothaw, is in the Salters Company, and in the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who have an alternate right of presentation. If St. Swithin's was in Mrs. Beachcroft, it must have been under a grant from the Company to Mr. Beachcroft (*Qu. her husband?*) who, in favour of his son, had given a valuable premium for the next turn many years before a vacancy happened: and on the death of Dr. Ayerst, Prebendary of Canterbury, in May, 1765, the late Mr. Beachcroft was presented to it. A respectable citizen of London gave the above information to the *abſque ſign* communicator of this anecdote, who made the enquiry with the view of getting an exchange for a country living, it being then his wish

to be settled in town.—Dr. Palmer, the present rector, whilst a prebendary of Canterbury, obtained it from the Dean and Chapter as his option.

P. 910. Christ-church is also an alternate presentation. Patrons; the Governors of the Hospital, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who conferred the living on Dr. Bell, the present incumbent. Yours, &c.

* * N. O. requests some memoirs of the late rev. T. Leland, D.D. rector of St. Anne's, Dublin, and formerly fellow of Trinity Coll. Dublin; whose "History of Ireland," "Life of Philip of Macedon," and Translation of "Demosthenes," are so deservedly esteemed.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

WHETHER John Milton was *whipped* at the university or not, which all the arguments in your vol. XLIX. p. 395, 493, 595, have not cleared up, it is certain that the students in the universities were, till within the last hundred years, considered as no more exempt from corporal punishment than boys in other schools. The youngest son of a knight, in the middle of the 15th century, was either so idle or so stupid as to require such correction. The good Lady Paston, "that good, wise, and careful mother," desires her son Clement's tutor, Greenfield, "to send her faithfully word by wrytyn how Clement Paston hath do his endeavour in learnyng; and if he hath not done well, nor will not amend, pray him that he will *truly* *belashe* him till he will amend; and so did the last master, and the best that ever he had, at Cambridge." Greenfield was to receive ten marks for his labour, for "I had lever," continues the good lady, "he were fairly buried than lost for default; and if Greenfield have done well his endeavour to Clement, or will do his endeavour, give him the noble."

The reign of Edward IV. is allowed to have been one of the politest and most cultivated periods in our annals. Learning was reviving, and Lady Agnes knew the value of a good education. She inculcates on her only daughter, that "she must use herself to work readily, as other gentlewomen do, and somewhat to help herself therewith."

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 19.

PERMIT me to inform your philosophical readers, that, in stroking cats, for the purpose of producing those luminous sparks which are thrown off

their fur with a noise resembling that of sparks drawn from the conductor of an electrical machine, I have repeatedly felt small, yet very sensible, electric shocks, exactly similar to those produced by an apparatus, and I am mistaken if, upon holding the animal upon the left arm, and stroking it with the right hand, or placing one hand under the belly, or upon the back, or the tail, your readers will not perceive the effect I mention. I need not add, that this sensation has always been strongest in clear frosty weather. I do not remember to have seen this circumstance yet noted in any publication, nor did I ever hear it remarked. I am inclined to think the animal suffers an unpleasant sensation from the operation, as I have rarely found even the most docile easy under it. O. C. B.

Mr. Urban, *Alabasteropolis*, Nov. 8.
YOUR well-known impartiality will, I dare say, admit the following *detestation of A Lover of Truth*, p. 862; as one who makes use of that sacred name to propagate a falsity should be detected for the public good.—I was intimately acquainted with, nay, distantly related to, the late Lord Montague, and can aver, from my own personal knowledge, and appeal to all his acquaintance, friends, and relations, Protestant as well as Catholic, for the truth of what I assert, that his Lordship did not conform to the established religion till near a year at least, if not more, after his father's death. With what veracity then can the pretended lover of truth put these words into his Lordship's mouth: "When my father was on his death-bed, he made me promise that, when I came into a similar situation, I would declare, that I changed my religion not from principle but interest?" One can with difficulty give credit to any thing a person says; after being thus convicted of a *damnable* falsity. Two at least of his other assertions bear very strong marks of want of truth. One is, that he taught many miles, though in vain, for a Protestant clergyman. If he had any such assertion, it seems highly improbable that, without going out of himself, where are constantly to many English and other foreigners of every character and profession, a Protestant clergyman could not be found. Had the English ambassador no chaplain? had none of the envoys from the different Protestant powers of Europe any? In-

deed, it's strange, it's wondrous strange!—The other is, Mr. Plunkett's giving his Lordship the sacrament in both kinds at his request. Now I appeal to all who know the least of the Roman Catholic religion, or have lived any time in a country where it is the established form, if any priest of that communion would dare to administer in that mode so contrary to their established ritual. Although the pretended Lover of Truth scarce deserves so mild an interpretation, am willing here to give him credit for not meaning to assert a wilful falsity, as it might happen after his Lordship's receiving the host, and it meeting with some obstruction, not unfrequent among the sick, some wine might be given to wash it down, but by no means consecrated wine, or what made the least part of the sacrament, but might appear otherwise to a person unacquainted with the usual practice. His other assertions may or may not be true; but remember well the old proverb, *ex aequo leonem*. Yours, &c. DETECTOR.

PROGRESS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

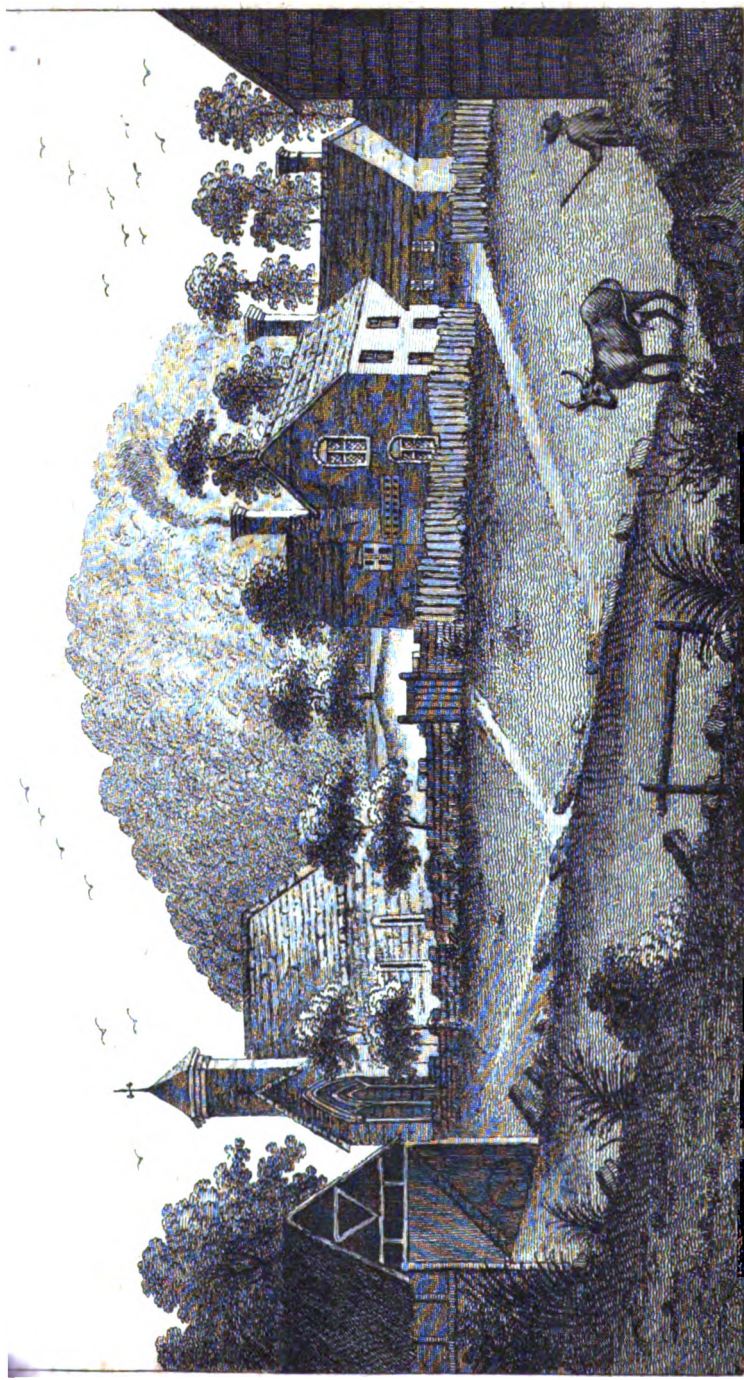
THE truly benevolent Mr. Raikes, in a private letter to our Printer, Nov. 13, 1787 (which his own good heart will pardon our thus divulging), after politely noticing the mention we have occasionally made of "his project for civilizing the common people of this kingdom," and observing, that "he has found the plan more widely dispersed by the Gentleman's Magazine than by any other publication;" adds,

"It is incredible with what rapidity this grain of mustard-seed is extending its branches over the nation.—The 3d of this month compleats four years since I first mentioned the expediency of Sunday schools in the Gloucester Journal; and, by the best information, I am assured, that the number of poor children, who were heretofore as neglected as the wild ass's colt, but who are now taken into these little seminaries of instruction, amounts to 250,000. In the town of Manchester alone the seminaries contain 5000.

"It would delight you to observe the cheerfulness with which the children attend on the Sunday.

"A woman told me last Sunday, that her boy enquires of her every night, before he goes to bed, whether he has done any thing in the day that will furnish a complaint against him on Sunday.

"You see, Sir, to what care and vigilance this may lead. Yours, &c. R. RAIKES."



A View of ACONBURY CHAPEL 5 Miles from HEREFORD.

Fig. 6. p. 952.

onobremant rreidit cundatans

Lyro et anno confeci sue xto sunt altissimo placent in dso casio debitu reidit



Fig. 1. Specimen of Cambridge MS. (See Oct. p. 872)

ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΒΗΝΑΙ ΤΟ ΠΝΕΥΜΑ
ΣΩΜΑΤΙΚΩ ΕΙΔΕΙΩΣ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΑΝ
ΚΑΙ ΦΩΝΗΝ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΥ
ΥΙΟΣ ΜΟΥ ΕΙΣ ΕΓΩ ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ
ΚΑΙ ΣΕ ΗΝΔΕΙ ΗΣΩΣΕΤΩΝ Α
ΝΟΣΩΣ ΕΝ ΟΜΕΙΣ ΕΤΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ

Fig. 2. Alexandrian MS. (See Oct. p. 872)

Mr. URBAN, Hereford, Sept. 29.

AS I lately had the pleasure of looking over the first volume of Mr. Gough's very elegant and ingenious work on "Sepulchral Monuments," I noticed several plates of stone coffins found in Aconbury chapel and Dore church. As I do not recollect ever having seen any engraving of the former, I have inclosed a drawing of it, thinking it might prove an object of curiosity to some of your readers. (See plate I.)

The farm-house seen in the view is fitted up from the remains of a nunnery, of the Augustine order, that stood on the same spot. Dugdale, in his Account of "Religious Houses" in Herefordshire, says, "By inquisition taken the 49th of Hen. III. it was found that the Lady Margary Lacy, who had all the forest of Aconbury (excepting Adelston) by gift of King John, founded there a monastery of nuns." The charter of Hen. III. dated 50th year, recites and confirms the foundation of this nunnery: "Catherine Lacy gave them the lands of Corsham, confirmed by Walter Clifford.—Margaret, the wife of the said Walter Sybilla Ewias, and William Brewias, knr. were all benefactors to this nunnery."

Aconbury, with Dewfall and other considerable estates in this neighbourhood, formerly belonged to the Chandois family, who occasionally made Dewfall their residence. The principal part of the old house has been pulled down, and the remainder converted into a handsome farmhouse. Yours, &c. J. WATREN.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 29.

ANNEXED hereto is a copy of an ancient tomb inlaid with brass, now in Salisbury cathedral, made above four hundred years ago, in the reign of Edward the Third. Size of the brass plate, seven feet nine inches in length, and three feet ten inches in breadth.

It is a valuable relic of antiquity on several accounts; and as it is now every day decaying by means of petty pilferers, who suppose themselves collectors of antiquities, I think its memory may be best preserved by an engraving of it in your excellent repository.

It has been generally supposed (and it is recorded as such) to be a draught of the castle of Old Sarum; and the well-known story of the Bishop, for whom this was erected, accepting of a single combat with Montacute, Earl of Salis-

bury, to decide, agreeable to the custom of that age, who had the best right to the castle of *Old Sarum*, is, I think, by this old monument clearly made out to be misrepresented. I have taken some pains to copy what remains of the inscription, which I have given in the plate as nearly resembling the original as possible. I shall here subjoin it in modern letters:

"Hic jacet interritus reverendissimus et venerabilis et inclitus pater in Deo Robertus Wyvil hujus aliquando diocesis episcopus qui congregavit et congregata ut pastor vigilans conservavit. Inter enim alia beneficia sua numina castrum dictæ ecclesiæ de Sherborn per ducentos annos et amplius manu militari violentè occupatum eidem ecclesiæ ut pugil *) intrepidus recuperavit; ac ipsi ecclesiæ chaceam suam de la Bere restitui procuravit; qui quarto die Septembris anno Domini millimo CCCLXXV^o et anno consecrationis suæ XLV^o sicut Altissimo placuit in dicto castro debitum reddidit quo speravit et credidit cuncta potens."

"Here lieth interred the most reverend and venerable Father in God, Robert Wyvil, of famous memory, &c. who collected together, and having so collected, as a watchful shepherd he guarded also the rights and privileges of this church; for, among other good things, he, by his power and authority, the castle of Sherborne, which had been wrested from the said church by military force for more than two hundred years, like an intrepid champion, again recovered. He also procured the restitution of her forest of Bere; and, as it pleased the Almighty, on the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1375, and in the 45th year of his consecration, he paid the great debt of nature in the said castle, where he wished and expected to render up his life to him in whom he hoped and believed himself able to do all things."

In this inscription we find no mention of Old Sarum. That castle had undoubtedly been the property of the Earls of Salisbury, long before any bishop resided there; and it is not probable the Bishop could justify any such claim: but the castle of Sherborne, built by a Bishop of Salisbury, and adjoining to which formerly stood the cathedral of this diocese, till removed by order of William the

* These five words supplied from an old book, printed in 1723, since that time obliterated.

* See plate II. fig. 3, 4.

Conqueror to Old Sarum, was most probably the castle in dispute. In confirmation of which conjecture, this old inscription seems to allude to this intended combat, "*castrum dictæ ecclesiæ de Schirborn per ducentos annos manu militari violenter occupatum eidem ecclesiæ pugil intrepidus recuperavit.*" By this it appears, that it was for the recovery of the castle of Sherborne that this monument records him the undaunted champion. Indeed the authority upon which writers have mistaken it for Sarum is Camden; and he himself, in his "*Britannia*," in the margin, adds, "or Sherborn*, as some will have it."

The figures and castle, as engraved on this plate, deserve some attention. The figure of a bishop in the gallery over the gateway is, no doubt, the bishop himself in his pontificalibus, the crosier, rochet, and mitre; he is in the act of re-consecrating the place, and purifying it from the defilements of the heathen, who had so long kept possession in defiance of holy church. This is agreeable to the spirit of the religion of those days. The courts of the house; on his right hand and left, are here represented as overgrown with weeds and brambles, like the holy sanctuary at Jerusalem; and probably, on this occasion, the same Psalm (lxxix) was made use of. Its solitary and desolate state also seems to be intimated by the representation of the rabbits feeding and burrowing under its walls.

The armed figure before the gate, with the portcullis behind him, seems to denote the resolution of the bishop to maintain and defend his new-restored rights. The bishop and champion are drawn out of all proportion to the castle, but this is an error of the age. In this armed figure we see the manner in which they fastened the shield by a thong of leather over the shoulders, as well as the form of the shield; also the shape of one of the ancient battle-axes, together with the shirt of mail, which, sitting loosely, they could throw over their backs at a short notice in case of a sudden attack; it was usually made of thick leather, and sword proof.

Next we will consider the castle itself, which appears one of the best-contrived plans one could conceive for a castle of

strength and defence. To comprehend the design of the engraver, we must remember, the ancient way of representing distance was by ascending lines; and the more distant they intended to represent any thing, the higher they placed it in their pictures. The same method considered here induces me to think that this castle, which was an octagon, had seven courts with strong battlements surrounding it, and was built after the plan of a spider's web. It had also a tower at each angle, there being 16 towers without the castle or citadel, and appears the completest plan for a castle I have ever seen; for if either of the courts was scaled and taken, the soldiers in the gallery above would so annoy them with their arrows, and other missile weapons, that they could not continue long in possession; and still above that was another gallery which could command the whole.

This castle of Sherborne was one of those three master-pieces of fortification built by Roger, bishop of Old Sarum, so strong, it is said, that they were the wonder of the world; and it was thought, before the invention of gunpowder, they never could have been taken by any human force. It is also curious to remark the eight turrets on the top of the castle itself, built to represent earls coronets and bishops mitres, two and two alternately, Roger being earl of Salisbury as well as bishop; and in this method we may suppose he built all his castles. I wish any of your correspondents could inform me if there is any drawing extant of the castle of Devizes.

How this curious brass plate escaped destruction so many years is wonderful, especially when we observe that this cathedral has been pillaged of above an hundred inscriptive plates of brass; in short, of every one except this, and one of Edmund Ghest, buried in Henry the VIIIth's time; but we find, by an inscription on the wall above it, that these two once lay in the choir, probably under the pulpit, or in some covered place, where they might be overlooked; and, when the choir was first paved with black and white marble, a Mr. Tounson was at the expence of moving them to their present situation, anno 1684.

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

* It is very extraordinary that Camden, who had the living of Ilfracomb (a prebendal stall in this church) for the last thirty years of his life, should not have informed himself accurately on this subject.

Mr. URBAN,
Sept. 30.
PERMIT me to rectify a mistake in p. 700: "Amongst the seals is that of the Wiltshire clothier Alnegers." As the seal itself is in my possession, I beg leave

leave to send you some better account of it.

Aulneger is not the name of a Wiltshire clothier; the word is derived from *aune* and *gerens*, and is the name of an officer under the king, established about the year 1330, whose business it was to measure all English woollen cloths before they were brought into market, and then to affix an impression of his seal, of which I have seen a pretty accurate copy engraved in your Magazine for July last. This measure was to be the government between the buyer and seller, and prevent all disputes about short measure. It is now obsolete. The first statute made for it is 25 Edward III.; wherein it is enacted, that all cloths shall be measured by the king's aulneger; and that every buyer of cloth, after the price is agreed in the halls or markets, shall have it measured by the king's aulneger, who shall put his stamp thereon, and the piece of cloth shall stand for that length. And it was further enacted, that, to prevent the aulneger's tumbling or defoiling them when he measured them, he was to provide himself with a string of the length of seven yards, and the piece was to measure four times the length of that string, and he was to measure it at the creased edge. 27 Edward III. ordains the following fees to the aulneger: for every piece of cloth of ray (or white cloth), 28 yards long and 6 quarters wide, one halfpenny, and no more; and every half-piece one farthing, and no more; to be paid by the seller. N. B. the best cloth then yielding about 2s. per yard, amounts to about 4d per piece, on a modern superfine of 16s. per yard, 28 yards long. Many other statutes were made on this head, viz. 17 Rich. II. 7 Hen. IV. 11 Hen. IV. 11 Hen. VI. 4 Edw. IV. 17 Edw. IV. 5 Edw. VI. and others.

In 11 Henry IV. all the aulnegers' seals were called in, and new ones were delivered out. The seal that you have given an engraving of was made since that time, there being but three fleurs de lis in the French arms; which alteration was first made by Henry V.

In the year 1437 Sir Walter Lord Hungerford, for his services at the relief of the siege of Calais, had a pension granted him*, out of the alnage of cloth for Wiltshire, of one hundred marks per annum; by which we may judge there was a considerable quantity of cloth manufactured in Wiltshire in those early

times. But I think one hundred marks, divided into halfpence, is too large a number to be probable, especially when we consider that hardly a century had passed since Edward III. brought over the Flemish artificers. However, I find, that in 27 Edw. III, besides the aulnage, Parliament granted a subsidy, to maintain the French war, of 4d. per annum, to be collected also by the aulneger, 6d. if a scarlet in grain, and 5d. if bastard, or half-scarlet. If, therefore, this subsidy was continued or revived (as is very probable, we having for some time been engaged in a very expensive war with France), the whole might very easily and naturally be called the alnage of cloth. As, therefore, there was granted a pension of 100 marks out of this fund, there were also many other expences to be provided for, the salary of the aulneger, &c.; so that I think we may conclude the pension would not have been more than half the fund; which therefore would have been about 200 marks per annum. To produce which, at 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per piece (alnage and subsidy), there must have been manufactured annually in the county of Wilts seven thousand one hundred and eleven pieces of broad cloth, containing one hundred and ninety-nine thousand yards, or thereabouts. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Salisbury, Sept. 10.

ABOUT seventy or eighty years ago, the remains of a very ancient and decayed structure, which indifferently bore the name of Court-House, or King John's Stables, at Downton in Wiltshire (where it is notorious that King had a palace), were taken down, and some of the materials applied in building or repairing the White Horse Inn, where the old cross stands, in the borough of Downton. Amongst the rubbish were found two ancient carved busts, in wood, with the initials of King John and *Isabella**

* "Anno 1200. Eodem anno factum est divortium inter *Johannem* Regem & *Hunifam* uxorem suam, filiam *Willielmi* Comitis *Glovernie*, per *Burdegalem* Archiepiscopum, & per *Pictavensem*, eo quod erant affines in tertio gradu consanguinitatis. Rex autem *Johannes* de consilio Domini sui *Philippi* Regis *Francie*, duxit sibi in uxorem *Isabel*, filiam *Aimari* Comitis de *Engolismo*, quam predictus Comes consilio & voluntate *Ricardi* Regis *Anglie* prius dederat *Hugoni* de *Brun* Comiti de la *Marche*, quam idem *Hugo* Comes cepit per verba de presenti, & ipsa eum. Sed quia illa annos . . . nondum attigerat nubiles, voluit eam predictus *Hug-*

his then Queen, and the dates either of the year they were carved, or of raising the old structure; for which, instead of the capitals and figures of denotation, modern ones seem to have been substituted. These busts were, when the White Horse Inn was so built or repaired, placed, and still remain inserted, in niches in the brick-work of the front of the White Horse, obvious to every passer; and I send you exact traits of them. If they had not been considered as strong likenesses of the royal personages they were intended for, when they were carved, they would hardly have been set up when the structure was raised, as it may be well conjectured they were: and, if so, the retaining those likenesses (*see plate II. fig. 5, 6.*) may have its use in the eye of the antiquary, if not the artist.

Mr. URBAN, *Peckleton, OB. 15.*

THE writing that accompanies this (*pl. II. fig. 7*) is an exact representation of an inscription upon a marble tomb-stone in the North side of the chancel of the parish church of Peckleton, whereon is placed the effigies of a knight, lying cross-legged, with his wife by him. This is certainly the monument alluded to by Burton, in his "Antiquities of Leicestershire;" wherein he says, "Here is an ancient monument of a knight lying cross-legged, and his wife by him, in the North side of the chancel. This part of the inscription was only remaining, MOTON." See art. *Peckleton*. Why Mr. Burton should only say "this part of the inscription" is not known, unless, like me, he did not understand the former; as it certainly must have been upon the monument then as well as now. The last word evidently appears to be MOTON.

Yours, &c. T. W. JEE.

Mr. URBAN, *OB. 25.*

ENCLOSED I send you a drawing (*pl. II. fig. 8*) of one of the most perfect coins I have seen of Antoninus Pius, struck in his fourth consulship, which I think was U. C. 897, and A. D. 145.—This coin was found in *Chester Field*, in the parish of Sandy. There is something more than commonly curious in it. The face is without a beard, but hath musta-

in facie ecclesie sibi copulare. Videns ergo pater puellæ quod Johannes Rex Angliæ eam affectavit, eripuit eam de custodia præfati Hugonis, et dedit eam Regi Johanni, & ætatem Rex desponsavit eam per Archiepiscopum Burdegalensem apud Engolismum."

cios on the upper lip. The reverse is a female figure, the emblem of Rome marked by her holding in one hand a helm annexed to a globe, as guiding the world: with the right hand, which holds a patera, she is sacrificing either to the *Epidaurian serpent*, the symbol of *Æsculapius*, as performing some votum of prayer, or of thanksgiving about the Emperor's health; or otherwise, if it be a sacrifice, sacred to Serapis, whose worship had, at the period at which this coin was struck, been established as part of the ritual of Rome. If it is worth a place in your repository, as an inedited coin, so far as I conceive, it is at your service.

Yours, &c.

T. P.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 26.

TO the list of MERCURI, p. 784, may be added,

Mercurius Melancholicus, 4to. 1647.

Mercurius Pragmaticus, 4to. 1648.

Mercurius Musicus, 8vo. 1710.

Of the Mercurius Rusticus see an account in Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," under the article "Bruno Ryves," its author. I think there are more books with this title, of which I have a note somewhere, but cannot immediately find it. I may, perhaps, hereafter send you a more perfect catalogue.

The inclosed drawing (*see plate II.*) is a fac-simile of a paper-mark, taken from a sheet of paper made about 1630, and much resembles that described in p. 761. It serves to shew that paper was most likely distinguished at this time by the appellation there mentioned.—I think that a few plates of ancient paper-marks would be a considerable ornament to Mr. Herbert's excellent edition of Ames's "Typographical Antiquities;" and I take this opportunity of hinting, as a further addition to the value of this book, the compilation of a detached and copious Index of authors' names, as well as of books which are anonymous. The extreme utility of good Indexes to books of this kind is too obvious to need any particular comment.

S. E.

Mr. URBAN.

OB. 27.

THE inscription which you have given us, p. 759, on a tomb-stone in the ancient church of Rothwell, reminds me of a great curiosity which I have seen in the same venerable place, which is worthy of observation and enquiry. In a large vault under that church there is an incredible number of human bones and skulls, piled up on each side in a curious

manner, and extending forward as far as the light can reach. There is no sort of memorial or tradition when they were placed there, nor whence they were taken; but they have lain in the same place, and in the same order, for time immemorial. They afford a very curious and awful spectacle*. Probably some of your numerous readers, who are skilled in the antiquities of this country, and of this place, may be able to throw some light upon this subject, which would be a high gratification to many, as well as to yours, &c. B. D.

P. S. I lately took, in a journey from the above place, a sketch of the venerable ruins of the college and bede-house at Higham Ferrers, erected by Archbishop Chicheley, which I propose sending you.

Mr. URBAN.

OS. 12.

I PERUSED Ereunetes's Reflections on the Constitution of Incorporated Boroughs with all the attention due to the importance of the subject; and though I differ from Ereunetes in some points respecting corporations, I concur with him in being of opinion, that the conduct of the members composing those bodies requires the serious investigation of the legislature; and such an investigation, I trust, would be productive of limitations to corporate power, that would prove conducive to the prosperity of the kingdom in general, and to the welfare of innumerable individuals in particular. But I cannot admit, that either the explicit or implicit consent of the reigning prince is requisite to the continued existence of those privileges that are enjoyed by English lay-corporations under the sanction of parliamentary acts, or prescriptive right. In regard to the former, I beg leave to remind Ereunetes, that a king of England cannot, without the concurrence of his parliament, make void any act that has been passed by a former parliament; consequently, he has no sole power of revoking the immunities that have been granted by his predecessors in conjunction with the Lords and Commons: and as to prescriptive right, that amounts in law and usage to common-law; hence the King's concurrence at corporate authority, exercised under the sanctions of parliamentary statutes, and prescriptive rights, is not voluntary, but compelled, and therefore entirely nugatory.

* The like circumstance occurs at Stratford upon Avon. We shall be glad to receive illustrations of both. EDIT.

I agree with Ereunetes, that it is of little importance in what particular year corporations were first erected; but I think it necessary to attempt developing the reasons which induced the formation of them, as these reasons throw light on the true original nature of these institutions; and this task is not so difficult, any more than so useless, as Ereunetes apprehends.

Some of our forefathers, finding certain spots more convenient for their residence than others, fixed their habitations upon them, and thereby formed villages. After some time it was perceived, that these persons, by dwelling in vicinity of each other, enjoyed many advantages that the inhabitants of woods and plains were without. Many are the cases in which man stands in need of the assistance of his fellow-creatures: where men dwell together, this assistance is always at hand; where they do not, it is to be searched for, and perhaps is not found at last: this observation being made, more people settled in the villages; the villages became towns, and the towns cities. It is not the nature of our species for all the individuals of it to be good; and the more persons there are collected in a place, the greater must be the number in it who are inclined to wickedness and disorder: these miscreants must be controuled, or the honest part of the community would enjoy neither life, peace, nor property. "What is every one's business, is no one's business;" and, as the rising towns grew more populous, it became expedient for the inhabitants to intrust certain persons among them with power for enforcing and executing the laws, for protecting the inhabitants at large, for composing their differences, and enacting such regulations as were necessary for the preservation of order, and beneficial to the community. The remedy for one evil always produces another evil; and no man ever felt the sweets of enjoying power, without assuming a larger portion of it: the regulating officers assumed higher authority than was ever conferred on them, and, to secure it, procured ratifications of it from the legislature. Thus originated corporations; the members of which, having ever had the same propensity to extension of authority as their predecessors, have continued to tread in the same steps, and are now become so arbitrary, as to render the interposition of parliament necessary for restraining them within the limits of

their respective charters; and, indeed, in these charters are clauses so very repugnant to the spirit of the English constitution, so detrimental to trade, and so destructive to the interest of some of our industrious fellow-subjects, that I think, if these obnoxious clauses were to be cancelled, without totally annihilating the corporations, great benefit would accrue to the state; and I do not see but, with prudence, such a measure might be accomplished, although, in the execution, some difficulties would arise unavoidably.

I have marked the extent and nature of the original institution of incorporated boroughs; I have shewn the cause of the deviations that have been made from it: I mean, I have taken this retrospect in a general view; for, were I to enter into a minute discussion of the above points, my undertaking, instead of a letter, would constitute a volume, and I should be obliged to trouble you with a number of dry extracts and quotations, that would probably, to the majority of your readers, be very uninteresting: indeed, if any other person had noticed Ereunetes's very interesting and important paper, I should not have intruded myself on you and the publick at all; yet, now I have gone thus far, I will proceed further, and serve, that, great and oppressive as the evils arising from corporations are, they are far less intolerable than those produced by the excess of power intrusted to the justices of the peace. Though these gentlemen are not in any place incorporated by law, yet, in each county, they adhere so closely to the interest of their fellows on the same bench, that they in fact coalesce themselves into bodies as firm and compact as any corporation whatever; and these bodies are still more dangerous than regular corporations, because their authority is more extensive: the jurisdiction of a mayor and aldermen seldom extends far beyond their own town; but that of a bench of justices extends over the whole county in which they preside. However the members of a quorum may differ among themselves, however their several particular interests may jar, they will always unite in one general interest, which they keep always in view, and steadfastly adhere to, in all actions how unjustifiable soever, countenancing and defending one another, each justice strengthening himself by abetting his colleagues. "One good turn deserves another." "If you will do so for me, I will act thus for

you." The consequences of this procedure are obvious; a justice may do what he pleases, and no justice can be had against him: and what other conduct can be expected from men who only take out dedimus's for the sake of acquiring power, and of making themselves known in their respective counties, with a view to farther advantages. Such are the motives which induce our modern gentlemen to assume the once respectable, but now abused, office of a justice of peace.

For the satisfaction of your correspondent, who enquired concerning the petrification of human bones, I send the following extract from the *Life of the celebrated Peireskius*, written in Latin by Gassendus, and translated into English by W. Rand, M. D.—"Peireskius found out somewhere, not far from Aix, a great number of, not only the bones of men, but likewise of other living creatures; also of plants, leaves, flowers, and such like, *turned into a stony substance*; which he forthwith distributed all Europe over." But the book alluded to does not give any further account of the abovementioned curiosities.

Yours, &c. BRADWARDIN.

MR. URBAN,

O^R. 10.

EVERY fragment of the truly ingenious and unfortunate Chatterton has a kind of prescriptive claim to literary regard. Whether this be founded on the pertinacity of opinions concerning the imposture or originality of the Poems of Rowley, or their real merit, it may be now too late to enquire.

The subjoined authentic letter, which I respectfully offer, proves him to have been no mean adept in the science of Heraldry, his proficiency in which I do not remember to have found discussed by those who have to scrupulously examined every acquisition of knowledge he could possibly have made.

"To Ralph Bigland, Esq. Somerset Herald.

"SIR,

"HEARING you are composing a book of Heraldry, I trouble you with this. Most of our Herald's ancient Files should never be born in even numbers. I have seen several o'd seals with four, six, and eight; and in the cathedral here is a coat of the Berkeleys with four.

"Curious Coats in and about Bristol.

"Barry of 6, Or and Azure, counter-charged per Fels, by Gilbert de Gaynt. Argent, a mannik Gules edged, Or,

verdoy of trefails, by John Cosier. Or, a canton sable, by Delonvis. A seal, Quarterly, first and fourth on a bend 3 annulets, second and third a head coupé guré, by the name of Sancto Lovis, to a deed dated 1204. Your most humble servant, THOMAS CHATTERTON."

It is observable, that this last quartering is the armorial bearing ascribed by Chatterton to William Cannynge, and exhibited in the *fac simile* published at the end of Trivhitt's edition of Rowley. Sir Thomas Canning, brother of William, was Lord-mayor of London, 1456, and, in Stowe's Catalogue, bears, "Argent, three Moor's heads coupé proper."

Were I at liberty to communicate, I could confirm an assertion, that Chatterton was as expert in the invention of coats of arms, as of the poems of the 15th century. The MSS. I allude to contain a history of the family of one of his Bristol patrons, which, though eminently dignified by him, is notoriously plebeian. In the title-page, it is said to be collected from "the heralds of *March* and *Carter's* Records." The margin is filled with references to various books of antiquity and MSS.; and one of his authorities is *Rowley*. In the course of the history, some hundred bearings are described, the greater number of which are certainly forged, and the arms of many great families entirely different from what they have ever borne. His emblematizing is in no instance faulty, but seems to evince a more than ordinary knowledge of the art, J. D.

MR. URBAN,

GB. 6.

I MUCH admire your impartiality; but the *Gentleman's Magazine* should never be made a vehicle for *illiberal* reflections, which, somewhere or other, will surely give pain; and particularly as they must produce replies and altercation, which can afford neither instruction or amusement to your readers. In this view I blame a correspondent (p. 784), who signs himself *A Lover of Truth*. The caresses of such *lovers*, he may know, cannot be pleasing to that amiable divinity.

The Abbé Mann, with the prospect of whose correspondence your readers were delighted, had related the circumstance of Lord Montague's death, when, in your next month's publication, he finds himself, and those of his persuasion, insulted by an anonymous pen. Though myself a minister of the same religion which the Abbé professes, I own I was

sorry to see that he could conceive himself obliged, by any requests of the dying man, to publish to the world that his Lordship had lived an hypocrite, in a business of the greatest moment, from what he himself termed the *wilest of motives*. Surely, some respect for the memory of the dead (though in truth it deserved little) should have withheld a narration calculated to give so much pain to his surviving friends. The Abbé, whose religion I know to be free from all that is low and bigoted, must have been shocked at a confession which the womanly fear of death had alone extorted. During more than three years that his Lordship had resided at Brussels, could he find no moment but the last for this important declaration? His darling passions, *libertinism, interest, and ambition*, had long ceased to operate.

Your correspondent, Sir, from this trifling incident, brings forward what he calls "one of the most pernicious tenets of the Church of Rome;" and against it he solemnly warns his Protestant brethren. This *tenet* happens to be the *fall* of men living in one religion and dying in another. "Experience," he says, "has taught him this lesson, — that the great drift and design of Popery is, gradually to promote ignorance, and to check the progress of knowledge." And in what school, think you, was this discovery made? Why, one day conversing with a priest, he says, that priest "absolutely withheld his assent to a fact which a bishop of that church admitted without hesitation." Therefore, Mr. Urban, the drift of Popery is, to promote ignorance! He then talks of Archibald Bower, who years ago has been laid in his grave, whose character never did honour either to our church or yours; and of Dr. Douglas, a prelate whose worth and talents the professors of every religion must admire.—"Proce we now," continues the *Lover of Truth*, "to the matter proposed;" and he quotes the legendary *Ribadeneyra*, even in Spanish, translating him as he goes on, to prove that, in the reigns of Edward and Elizabeth, some Papists openly conformed to the religion of the prince, though in their hearts they were Catholics. He even finds a passage in that author wherein such *dissimulation* is declared to be allowable.

If, Sir, it be worth while to be serious, I readily grant the fact, which is known to apply with equal truth to some Protestants in the reign of Queen Mary. But had your correspondent been so ard-

in love with truth as he wishes us to believe, in quoting the Spanish historian he would not have omitted the censure he passes on the facts he relates. I have only a Latin edition by me. "Quod omnino Catholicorum nemo bona conscientia facere potest," says he, speaking of that hypocritical conformity. And with regard to the *disimulation* which, he says, the same author allows, I beg to cite him against himself: "Quamvis autem Catholici hac cautela in omnibus uti debeant, ea tamen præsertim in religionis negotiis, & Sacramentis nostræ fidei confessione necessaria fuerit; quæ sicut purissima est, ita nulla simulatione tegi, vel hypocrisios macula debet aspergi." As the gentleman understands Latin, perhaps he may blush. It is well known how this weak conduct of some Catholics was censured at the time, and particularly by the bishops assembled in the Council of Trent.—What your correspondent says of Campion from Camden is not true; and his observations on the Earls of Arundel and Northampton have less weight than if I should infer that the Protestant Church allowed prevarication in religion, because Cranmer, an archbishop, to save his life, once solemnly renounced his faith.

To dwell on such trash is idle. Heads organized to receive it call rather for pity than reprehension. J. B.—N.

ON VANITY AND AMBITION.

"Pavidum sepulcræ distat inertie

"*Calata virtus.*" HOR. 4 Od. ix. 29.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Oct. 10.*

VANITY is a term of such frequent use that it were well to give it a more limited signification than is commonly annexed to it. In the common acceptation it has an internal as well as external operation, and is discoverable in our actions and our demeanour, as an intellectual garment or a personal trapping. It is disclosed in our *motives*, and in our *manner*. With relation to the last, vanity is a term applied indifferently to express egregious, impertinence, or a due confidence; in short, all appearances between the extremes of insolence and modesty. These are called, when they occur, by their proper names, and cannot be mistaken. The appearances or manners to which the term of vanity may be attached might be classed under one general head, description, or definition, and denominated the *obtrusions of personal arrogance*. These are more or less offensive, more or less useful, according to the

motive and the purpose, and may become the subjects either of commendation or of blame. Instigated by a vanity of this description, I have seen and known some very happy fellows, and some very intolerable ones; and that is all I have to remark upon it.

But when vanity is to be considered as operating in secret upon the mind, and, apparently, as the motive to action, it presents a point of view not so instantly to be disregarded, and more worthy to be defined. But I shall not attempt the definition; it may be understood by a description. The "rem, quocunque modo rem," is a motive that may well serve for the ordinary purposes of social utility and individual avarice, and have no title to the appellation of vanity; but, whatever partakes of the *qualities* of wit, elegance, or magnificence, is to be ascribed to the motive of a laudable vanity. The decorations of Sion-House, the embellishments intended to adorn the Works of Shakspeare, and the Conversation of Jekyll, are acknowledged instances of the Magnificent, the Elegant, and the Witty: but will the Duke, the Artist, and the Wit, scruple to confess the claim, as well as the gratification, of a laudable vanity in the admiration and applause of mankind?

Vanity has, however, a still less sensible operation. It supports the self-denials of literary application, the fatigues of composition. If the lettered mind be more constantly and more abundantly (though less apparently) supplied with this universal stimulus, it is a possession always innocent, and often useful. If it has swelled, by notes, the text of Dön Quixote into twice its original bulk, let it be remembered that it sustains, in the present moment, the labours of the author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

If it be said that to Ambition, as the stronger, more certain, and more determinate motive, the communication of all literary and practical acquirements is to be attributed, then the weaker, though associated motive, *vanity*, may be presumed to merge in the stronger one, *ambition*. The same remark will apply equally where interest or profit is the *evident* motive to intellectual exertion of any kind. Yet Vanity, though not a co-ordinate, may in each case be an attendant, motive. The less *momentum* will not be accelerated, but diverted or overwhelmed by the greater. And this greater momentum, Ambition, must be acknow-

lugged in all the higher orders of human wit or exertion. But, short of these, perhaps from the point where apathy or inaction ceases, and sense or action begins, it is Vanity which impels, supports, and encourages, either more or less, every human enterprise which is unattended by *silence and secrecy*, and has no other evident, powerful, undoubted, and laudable motive to which it may be ascribed, as to benevolence, charity, courage, generosity, &c. But to establish even this last exception, these motives must be *pure, unmixed, and indubitable*.

Yours, &c.

J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 25.

YOUR correspondent Observer, p. 483, supposes "Northun may be an engraved *erratum* for Northun," or Norton, but "foresees great difficulty in ascertaining the place to which the seal belonged, since Norton is a very common appellation." To this another gentleman, under the signature of W. & D. replies, p. 78c, that if the conjecture of Observer be admitted, "there would not be the difficulty he seems to suspect in appropriating the seal, because only one hospital of that name occurs in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*:" but that this seal could not have belonged to this hospital (of Norton, in Yorkshire), which "was dedicated to St. Nicholas, since it appears from the legend of the seal, that the Virgin Mary was the protectress of the unknown hospital." It seems, however, to have escaped the observation of W. & D. that many of our ancient religious foundations were indiscriminately styled *hospitals* or *priories*, especially the smaller houses of the Austin order, wherein were generally maintained some poor persons under the government of a prior and a few canons. Of this kind appears to have been the priory or hospital of *Cold Norton* in Oxfordshire, founded *temp. Hen. II.* by William Fitz-Alan the second, and dedicated to *St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Giles*; which escheated to the Crown 22 *Hen. VII.* and is now part of the possessions of Brazen-nose college. (See Tanner, *Oxfordshire* xx). It is probable that an impression of the seal of this house may be preserved amongst the records in the treasury of Brazen-nose, by which it might be easily discovered whether it is the same with that engraved in your Magazine. [See p. 961.]

I should have been inclined to think
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Northun the true reading, and to have ascribed the seal to the hospital of *Northun* in Yorkshire, founded by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, in the twelfth century (see Tanner, *Yorkshire* lxxix.); but that the patron saint of this hospital was not *St. Mary the Virgin*, but *St. Mary Magdalen*.

There was a seal engraved in your Magazine for September, 1786, with this inscription "S. Preceptoris S. Antonii de Grateinon," which I have not yet seen explained by any of your numerous correspondents; I will, therefore, hazard a few conjectures, that may perhaps lead some, abler Antiquary either to confirm my random guesses, or to strike out a better explanation. The term preceptory was used (I believe only by the Knights Templars, the Knights Hospitallers, and some foreign hospitals) to denote a subordinate house under the government of a preceptor. I cannot ascribe this seal to any of the cells belonging to the Norman abbey of *Gresfein*, or *de Gresfeino*, of which there were two in England, viz. Wilmington in Sussex, and Creeting in Suffolk, because I have met with no instance of cells of the *Benedictine* order being called *preceptories*. But there was an hospital of the order of *St. Antony*, at Vienne in Dauphiny, which had a subordinate house in London, the head of which in Rot. Pat. 8 Ric. II. is styled *preceptor*. This London hospital was granted by Richard II. to his favourite Michael de la Pole. Query, Whether the seal in question did not belong to some cell to this London hospital of St. Anthony, and whether the arms on the seal were not taken from those of the Delapoles? It was not unusual for religious houses to assume the arms of their founder or patron with some slight variation. De la Pole's arms were, a *fess* between three leopards heads erased; and those on the seal are a *chevron* between three leopards heads erased. The abbey of *Gresfein* before-mentioned sold their manor of *Gratinges* in Creeting, *temp. Ed. III.* to Sir Edmund de la Pole. Query, Whether this Sir Edmund was of the same family with Michael de la Pole? whether the latter might not inherit Creeting from him? and whether he might not, after he had obtained a grant of St. Anthony in London, make *Creeting, Gratinges, or de Grateinon*, subordinate to it? This, I am sensible, Mr. Urban, is mere conjecture, unsupported by any record or

authentic document. The turbulent times in which Michael de la Pole lived, and the large share he bore in the civil dissensions of that unhappy reign, render it not impossible that his foundation, if he was the founder, might soon be overturned, and not a trace of its existence be left behind: but till better proof can be brought that it ever existed, I am content that my hypothesis should be considered as a fanciful romance, proposed with no other view than to draw from some abler pen a juster explanation.

Yours, &c.

P. L.

P. S. The reader will find in Tanner, *Middlesex* viii. 28. *Suffolk* xv. the facts on which my conjectures are founded.

Mr. URBAN,

O^B. 29.

A CORRESPONDENT in your Repository, p. 578, remarks, upon the dilapidations of Hereford cathedral, that a neglect is rather to be imputed to the *present* chapter of that cathedral. Let me, as a lover of truth, beg to observe, that, excepting the profits arising from their estate at *Swainfield* in Berkshire, which, I believe, is not considerable, they have very trifling means towards the repairs of their church. And, whatever may have been the remissness of *former* chapters, no neglect can be imputed to the *present*, for the West part of the cathedral has been in a ruinous state upwards of 20 years. Besides, it is evident that the *present* chapter have made many considerable repairs, as the whole of that part was considerably braced some years since, with a great number of iron cramps; more particularly, they had lately made a contract, as was supposed, effectually to prevent the impending danger; and, had the proposal of an ingenious architect, who advised buttresses to brace the whole outside, been accepted, it is probable that this beautiful fabric might have been stable at this time; but, unfortunately, preference was given to the scheme of another architect, who declared, that the erecting two arches immediately under the West tower would effectually save the whole pile: this he proposed to do at the expence of 200l. which were given on his performance. But at the time this internal precaution was taken, no care was thought on for the outside, so that the new work acting against the old, pushed the sides more out than they were, and by that means leaving the already precarious tower in a deplorable state, except the two arches, it is not to be wondered at if the whole fell

with one tremendous crash, leaving the two arches to behold, with seeming satisfaction, the downfall of their venerable companion, involving in an awful ruin one of the most beautiful West fronts in England!

I must also beg to remind your correspondent of another oversight, by way of information. The person, who was said to exhibit the view of the cathedral in ruins, p. 579, is Mr. Abbott, a genius who deserves much more from his merit in the art he professes than the world has been pleased to allow him. I believe the idea of his exhibiting the picture at 6d a head is equally a mistake. As, perhaps, he might be disposed to part with the picture, it would be injustice to your correspondents not to acquaint them that he lives without Eigne Gate, Hereford.

It would be highly pleasing, perhaps, had your correspondent on the Knapfoft camp given us the names of some of the surrounding plots, which might lead to a more ample discovery of the certainty of the whole; for *Knap-toft* conveys no idea of what is wished to be known in this particular. See p. 657.

Qu. If in Mr. Goodwin's neighbourhood, p. 690, there are not some names of places dispersed, by which some vestigia of a Roman temple, or some other sacred place, might not be discovered? A rather think it probable, and not unworthy the enquiry. *Temple-brough* implies, *on the border or confines of the temple*; and *eccles*, or *iccles*, is no more than a corruption of the British *eglwys*, which also implies *a temple or church*, and this place might be so distinguished by way of eminence.

I have not seen Mr. Pegge's *Coritani*, &c. but imagine the Ickenold street to be thus determinable in the British: *Ick*, a street of villages, towns, &c. *bén*, old: *old* is the Saxon applied to *bén*; which, on account of the ignorance of the people in the British language, they *superfluously* added: therefore, I should rather wish to apply *yr Ick bén*, the old street, which I believe is the only true meaning of what is called the *Rickneld*, or *Ickenold street*. It will not be improper to hint, that, from the British *ick* or *wick*, comes the Latin *vici*; as, *Ordo-vici*, people dwelling, in a regular manner, in streets and villages.

Yours, &c.

P. BRITANNICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, O^B. 31.

YOUR correspondent P. in p. 482, I am sorry to find, seems desirous of

reviving the old dispute about seniority between the two sister Universities of England. Not to let his partial representation of the case pass unnoticed, I might here mention the true state of the several publications relating to this controversy. But as this would be little more than a mere list of title-pages, and would take up too much room in your useful Miscellany, I beg leave only to refer the curious reader to the Latin translation of A. Wood's "Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon." published here in 1674, under the inspection of Dr. Fell, then Dean of Christ Church, and afterward Bishop of Oxford. In p. 30 is a discourse, intitled, "Vindiciæ Univ. Oxon. adversus malignantium Cavillationes, & æmulorum Officias;" wherein a particular answer is given to every part of Sir Simonds D'Ewes's Speech, and also to what Fuller says on the subject in his "Church History of Great Britain." T. Hearne also defends the same side of the question in several of his numerous publications.—On the side of Cambridge, Dr. J. Smith, in his folio edition of Bede's "Hist. Ecclesiast. Gentis Anglorum," published at Cambridge in 1722, Append. Numb. XIV. p. 721, particularly attacks the antiquaries Wood and Hearne, in a long discourse of 19 folio pages, intitled, "De Scholâ à Sigeberto Orientalium Anglorum Rege institutâ." In the same year was published at Oxford, "Annales rerum gestarum Ælfredi, auctore Alferio Menevensi, recensuit Franciscus Wise, A. M. Coll. Trin. Soc. Oxon. A. D. 1722," 8vo.; and in p. 131, "Apologia Alferii Camdeniani, sive Clausulæ, de Discordiâ inter Grimbaldum & veteres Scholasticos Oxonienses. A. D. 886, adversus quorundam doctissimorum virorum Objectiones, Vindicatio." It contains about 34 octavo pages. Wise, I believe, is the last writer in this famous controversy.

I am happy to hear that our industrious editor, Mr. Gutch, is in great forwardness with his transcript of the first part of A. Wood's "History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford," in English. And, for the sake of his numerous family (an amiable wife and seven fine children), let me advise him to make a larger impression than he did of the "History of Colleges" by the same author. Yours, &c. A.

Mr. URBAN, OB. 12.

IN reading your Magazine for September, at p. 799, 800, in an extract from

a late publication, I found it asserted concerning the Israelites, that "all those who were allowed to settle" in the land of Canaan "received their birth in the wilderness;" that none of them who came out of Egypt remained but Joshua and Caleb. These assertions, I apprehend, cannot be supported by the Mosiac history. There it appears, that the divine threatening, that they should die in the wilderness, and the account of its execution, extended only to males from twenty years old and upward, who were able to go forth to war. No males under twenty years of age, no females, and none of the tribe of Levi, were the objects of the denunciation. The threatening is recorded, Numb. xiv. 28, 29, 30: "Say unto them, *As truly as I live*, saith the LORD . . . your carcases shall fall in this wilderness, and all that were numbered of you, according to your whole number, from twenty years old and upward, which have murmured against me: doubtless ye shall not come into the land *concerning* which I swear to make you dwell therein, save Caleb the son of Jephunneh, and Joshua the son of Nun." This passage refers to the numbering of the children of Israel, of which there is an account in the first chapter of Numbers. "All were numbered of the children of Israel, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war," ver. 45. Then it is added, ver. 47, 48, 49, "But the Levites, after the tribe of their fathers, were not numbered among them. For the LORD had spoken unto Moses, saying, Only thou shalt not number the tribe of Levi, neither take the sum of them among the children of Israel." When the Israelites were numbered again, 38 years after, in the plains of Moab, by Jordan, near Jericho, it is said, Numb. xxvi. 64, 65: "Among these there was not a man of them whom Moses and Aaron the priest numbered, when they numbered the children of Israel in the wilderness of Sinai. For the LORD had said of them, They shall surely die in the wilderness: and there was not left a man of them, save Caleb the son of Jephunneh, and Joshua the son of Nun." When Moses, a little before his death, repeated to the children of Israel the mighty acts of the Lord, which he did in the midst of Egypt unto Pharaoh and unto all his land, and in the Red Sea, and in the wilderness, Deut. xi. 7. "And he said, your eyes have seen all the great acts of the LORD which he did," And

I do not remember any thing in the whole history which intimates, that there might not be many thousands of the Israelites at that time who had seen the wonderful transactions in Egypt. If this appear to you a just representation, you are at liberty to determine whether it shall find a place in a subsequent number of your Magazine. B.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 1.
THE inclosed is a genuine letter found among the papers of a worthy Divine lately deceased, directed to the Bishop of his diocese; but I should presume was not sent, as there appeared no answer to it. It breathes so much the pure spirit of Christianity and benevolence, and is so truly applicable to the present times, that I cannot help wishing it made public. By inserting it, therefore, in your valuable Miscellany, you will oblige, Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

"My Lord, March 18, 1788.

"THE glaring contempt and total neglect of the Holy Communion among the higher ranks of people has, for a long time, given me the deepest concern; more especially among those of my own flock, whose conduct in this particular will most assuredly one day lead to *their* condemnation or *mine*, to whose care their souls have been committed. *Knowing*, therefore, and deeply apprehending the *terrors of the Lord*, I have used my utmost (but, alas! unavailing) endeavours to persuade them to a sense of their religious obligations; but, my Lord, it is not in the power of the *inferior* clergy, no, although they could speak with the tongue of Angels, to stem the torrent of thoughtlessness and infidelity which is daily spreading through this kingdom.

"The awful season of Easter is now approaching, and I have directed a series of discourses for some weeks past to a contemplation of it: yet probably, when that day arrives, after listening to sincere and affectionate, though humble, exhortations to celebrate it in the manner enjoined by the great Author of our salvation, I shall see the greater and richer part of my congregation turning their backs upon the holy mysteries, and, with an indifference totally unaccountable, crowding out of the church, and profanely chatting at the door, each with his neighbour, on matters of no moment; perhaps even of pernicious

tendency. To a serious mind, this practice must be most alarming, and doubly so from its universal prevalence. You will say, there are penal laws against such offenders; but who, my Lord, shall dare to enforce them? and what purpose would it answer? Should the rector or the churchwarden exercise their (now obsolete from disuse) rights of presenting them, would not ruin be the consequence to themselves, from the power and resentment of their irritated adversaries, besides that conviction can never arise from harsh and coercive measures? The mild precepts of the Gospel cannot be inculcated, nor its dignity supported, by opposition and arbitrary punishment: persuasion and example, and that from the higher powers, can alone produce the much-to-be-desired reformation.

"My Lord, I am now going to address a question to you of the most serious moment. To your own ear alone be it sacred. But answer me, I conjure you, with sincerity and ingenuousness, as before the Searcher of all hearts, who will one day reveal our most secret thoughts. Are the great truths of Christianity, and the rites of our holy church which are founded upon them, *really* and *universally* necessary to salvation, and held so by those who are consecrated to the higher orders of the church? At first sight the question will surprize you, and the doubt arise almost to profanation; but a little reflection will shew, that there is too much room for scepticism in this matter. The Scripture says, "a Bishop must be blameless." But can he be deemed so, who can, on a Sunday or Good Friday, leave his acquaintance and friends perhaps in the act of sitting down to cards, and can see those with whom he lives in freer habits of intimacy and relationship frequently absent themselves from church, and constantly turn their backs on the Lord's Supper, without reproofing, exhorting, reprehending them? can he see them in the strait road to perdition (and he must think them so if he believes the Gospel), without one kind word to turn them back—without hazarding one effort to set them in the right way, and so perpetuate the friendship he values to that happy eternity he himself looks forward to?

"Should this idea strike every mind as forcibly as it has done mine, it must lead to the most alarming forecast of that retrospection which will one day

be made before angels and men of all our actions. Would to God it might rouse us from our lethargy, animate us to our duty, and inspire all ranks of men, both high and low, in sacred or in civil offices, in public or private life, to enforce the great and fundamental duties of religion by every means in their power, by the force of right precepts, if need be, by just reproof; and, above all, by the stimulating power of bright example! I am, &c."

MR URBAN, *Wellow, Nov. 1.*

BEING invited to spend a few weeks at this place, I made enquiry about some Roman tessellated pavement which was found in a field called The Hayes, about the year 1747, and is taken notice of by Mr. Gough, in his second volume of British Antiquities.

Wellow is situated about four miles from Bath, on the Wells road, and is now a deserted village in the strictest sense of the word, though it formerly had seven churches in it, and houses were built where now corn grows, and the cattle feed. It is in one of the fields, called The Hayes, those antiquities are found; and by what I could learn from an old inhabitant, about 50 years ago people came far and near to see the remains of what was reported to be a King's palace; and that they went down steps into a kind of kitchen or cellar; but so many persons came, that they damaged the fences of the adjoining fields, so that the person who farmed The Hayes was obliged to have those remains of antiquity quite demolished, and there are now only fragments of the pavement scattered up and down.

I went last week with a pick-ax and spade, and about two feet under ground I met with the brick floor, which I cleared about four feet square (and it went further on all sides, but the time would not permit me to proceed). I picked up a piece of the tessellated pavement, of nine square stones, of blue, red, and white, and other pieces of four stones and two stones, all which were so strongly cemented together that it was with difficulty I separated them from the mortar. I met likewise with a whole circle of about 200 stones; but as soon as I got them up, they all separated, and there were hardly three stones remained together; and those that did adhere to one another, in a few days came apart, although I laid them in the sun to harden. Perhaps some of your

ingenious correspondents may be able to account for what appeared so surprising to me: that the pavement I found on the surface of the earth was so strongly cemented together, and that I found on the brick floor so loose that one stone would not stick to another.

I likewise picked up some petrified bivalves, or cockle shells, with which the ground about The Hayes is strewn. There is a field at Wellow, which is seen from The Hayes, and is called *Round Hill Tiney*; which name it may have received from a round hill in it, on the right hand, at the top of the field, and several trees are planted on the hill. Some years back, as they were ploughing the ground, the plough struck against a stone, which was so large that it took the whole team to remove; which when they had done, there appeared subterraneous vaults, in which dead bodies were deposited: and I was informed, the bones that were taken out appeared to be the bones of men of an uncommon size. Being willing to get what information I could, I went to the place, accompanied by the gentleman at whose house I am, and our wives, when we entered on our knees, and having proceeded thus for about 20 feet, we found we could stand upright. I then struck a light, having brought a tinder-box with me, and the place put me in mind of Signor Rolando's subterraneous habitation, to which he took Gil Blas. The place we were in was about 7 feet high, and 100 feet in length, from the entrance, and the whole place built up with stones, in which were some of the finest petrifications I ever saw. I searched for some bones, but only found a few pieces of bone, and one thigh bone, which appeared to be of an ordinary-sized person. There did not appear any remains of coffins; so that in what manner they were buried, or whether they are Roman or British sepulchres, I am not antiquary sufficient to inform you; but should be happy to learn, that what I have related may induce some able person to make farther search into this remain of antiquity.

The field is the property of a Mr. Smith, of Coomb Hay, a gentleman of a liberal spirit, and who, I am persuaded, on a proper application being made to him, would permit more of the vaults to be opened, when further light may be thrown on the few hints dropped by

AN ANTIQUARIAN NOVICE.
EUSE.

EUSEBIA'S VISION.

(Concluded from p. 884.)

FOREIGN AUTHORESSES.

SPANISH.

PRincess Anna Commena—Duchess d'Avegro—Donna Anna de Cervatori—Donna Isabel de Joya—Louisa Sigea—Donna Oliva Subuco de Nantes—Donna Juana de Morella—Donna Bernarda Ferreyra, a Portuguese lady—Sister Juana Ines de la Cruz, the celebrated nun of Mexico.

FRENCH.

Susanna de Hubert—Maria de Gurnay—Antonietta de la Guardie—Maria Magdalena Gabriella de Montemart, Abbess-general of the congregation of Fonteverard—Maria de Blemur, a Benedictine nun—Gabriella Emilia de Breteuil—Germonda de Montpellier.

ITALIAN.

Dorothea Bucca, doctor of the university of Padua—Isotta Nogarola, a great orator—Cath. de Cibo, Duchess of Camerino—Cassandra Fidele—Martha Marchina Laura Cereti, public teacher of philosophy—Lucretia Marinelli—Lucretia Helena de Cornaro, doctor of Padua—Giuvotina Perrot.

Leonora told me many particulars of the lives and characters of these illustrious females, which would be tedious to enlarge upon; so will proceed to the small department allotted to those male authors who devoted their pens to the instruction and amusement of the fair sex; among these I was happy to perceive my friends STEELE and ADDISON, under the form of Tatlers, Spectators, Guardians, Letters before and after Marriage, and the Ladies Library—The Ladies Calling, an old book of singular picty—The Marquis of Halifax's Advice to a Daughter—Dr Gregory on the same subject—Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women—Moore's Female Fables—Langhorne's of Flowers—Cotton's Visions, in verse—Feyjoo's Defence of Women—Ballard's Lives of illustrious Ladies—Duncombe's Feminade.

An upper shelf, filled with small red books, attracted my curiosity. I ascended a neat pair of library steps, and found they were a series of Ladies Pocket-books, from their first publication. "You will wonder," said the obliging Leonora, "at their finding a place in my collection. I not only esteem them as containing several useful and entertaining detached pieces, and amusing me sometimes with the variations of fa-

shion, but, as I keep in them a regular journal, they are great assistants to my memory;" On which I replaced one I had just taken in my hand, not thinking it right to intrude into her private history, and began to descend, when, with great good nature, she desired me to inspect them; "for (continued she with much sweetness), by the share of female curiosity I have in my own breast, I know what another feels; and, though my advanced age, and sameness of life for these late years, promise no adventures, yet you may find some amusement, and perhaps some useful hints, from their perusal." I prepared to obey her; but whether I too hastily re-ascended the steps, and took the shelves, or my head-dress caught Mrs. Macaulay's bust, which I was not far from, it fell down, and, with the fright lest it should destroy some of the china jars or vases, broke the shadowy fabric of my vision, and (without the assistance of Fancy's balloon) found myself sitting in my dressing-room, with the Spectator still open in my hand. My dream appeared to me so amusing, and so much to the honour of my sex, that I could not resist the impulse of committing it to paper; though I must confess, notwithstanding my partiality to my own sex, as I have received no particular disgust from the other, and think we are formed for mutual society, I have no intention to exclude them from the plan of my library; and Shakspeare, Cowley, Milton, Dryden, Young, Pope, Thomson, &c. &c. are names I too much revere to disregard.

MR. URBAN,

OB. 25.

THE omission of the college of the three languages, in my supplemental account of the university of *Louvain*, was a small oversight in arranging the list to the regular order of time of their foundations, and Abbé Mann is right in his remark; but not so with regard to *Collegium Arelatense*. The word *Arras* was meant as a translation of *Arelatum*, the Latin name of a town, which I imagined might not commonly be known in England. *Arras* should have appeared in the same line under *Italicks*, as intended.

I am sorry your worthy and polite correspondent, W. & D. p. 780, is dissatisfied with my indications about the hospital seal; we both urge our own opinions, and they are (as they should be) free. Is it an invariable rule, that the

see p. 962

the conventual seals* bore the impression of the patron saint? I. H. S. cannot be intended for the Greek word. S is no character in that language; besides, in abbreviated words, we seldom use the first, second, and last, but rather the initial, mediant, and final. The Greek Church, conformably to the Latins, makes use of the Roman characters for this purpose, not with the Σ at the end.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN.

Oct. 29.

AS Dr. Leusom promises to favour the publick with a botanical history and representation of the Mangel Wurtz (*Wurzel*, you call it,) or Root of Scarcity, I shall not depend so much upon his translation from the *Abbé de Commeril's Brochure*, as on his private opinion of this supposed beneficial plant. Till I know the Doctor's sentiments, my curiosity remains suspended. The French are much disposed to strange speculations†; but their schemes do not always succeed. It is announced in your Review as a new vegetable, of great importance to man and beast; an esculent root, I suppose, or a copious supplemental herbage in particular times of need. If all this be true, the *humans* will certainly rejoice at the discovery, and join in the benevolent wish for its general cultivation. The first name shews it a native of some parts in Germany, not of France: a German account, therefore, would have been more satisfactory. The Germans call the White Beet MANGOLT, the *Beta minor viridens* of Gaspard Bauhin, and *Beta alba communis* of Mathiole‡. The White Beet is in common use amongst our country people, as a substitute for Spinach. Now the Doctor compares the leaves of the Scarcity Plant to those of Spinach. If it would appear, that an affinity exists between the *Mangel Wurtz* and the White Beet, the last may probably answer the same end, and is already naturalised to this climate.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 26.

AS it may be of service to many to be informed of a Well, the water of which is possessed of great virtues in cases of scurvy and eruptions on the skin, even when in the most violent de-

* See p. 957.

† This remark seems to include a political allusion. EDIT.

‡ Hist. des Plantes de l'Europe, édition de L'on, 1737.

gree, and which is at no great distance from London, I will, with your leave, communicate some account of it. It is at a small distance from Dorking in Surrey, a country which yields to few in point of beauty, variety, and the number of gentlemen's seats and villas with which it is adorned. Such as may be induced to visit this water for their health, or may make the tour for their amusement, will probably not be displeased to know what entertainment their journey will afford them; I will, therefore, begin with giving them this information.

Epsom, a town 14 miles and an half from *Westminster Bridge*, has long been frequented by merchants and others, desiring to enjoy the pleasures of the country without being at a great distance from *London*. It was once a fashionable resort for drinking the waters, which are on the common beyond the town; but it has long been supplanted by other places. Mr. Ingram, a surgeon, who lives at the Wells, has tried to re-establish a breakfast-meeting there, and has also endeavoured to restore the waters to public notice by using them in making *magnesia*, which, he says, is thereby impregnated with their virtues in addition to those of the common medicine. But though this town is no longer the resort of such as now run to the sea-bathing places, it cannot fail of being well frequented so long as there are those who like a sociable neighbourhood, and the diversion of the chace, which is to be had on the downs here in high perfection.

In the middle of the town is a clock at one end of a pond, railed in by the generosity of a gentleman, who provided for the public service what was greatly wanted, water being scarce, especially in dry summers, when many of the inhabitants are forced to buy it of persons who get a livelihood by carrying it about for sale. In the outskirts are many gentlemen's houses; the principal of them is Woodcote, a house on which Lord Baltimore* laid out a very large sum of money, but which he sold before his death. It has since passed through several hands, and was once offered to sale divided into different lots; afterwards the house was advertised to be pulled down, and sold for the value of the materials. It lately

* It was to this place that his Lordship retired with Miss Woodcock; as recorded in our former volumes. Google

belonged to Mr. Nelson, the cornfactor; and is now the property of Mr. Cuthbert, a gentleman in the East India service. The chapel was fitted up with much of the delicate carving of Gibbons. On Woodcote Green is a seat of Mr. Northey. The old house of Durdans, once inhabited by his Majesty's father, was burnt down, but a new one has been built near the spot where the old one stood, which belonged to Mr. Dalbiac, since to Mr. Kingworthy, and is now possessed by his widow. On Clay Hill, Mr. O'Kelly, a gentleman well known on the turf, has a house, to which he has added a very large room, most elegantly furnished; and in his stable is the famous running-horse called Eclipse, bred by the late Duke of Cumberland, which beat every thing that attempted to run against him, and has for some years lived at his ease, being kept as a stallion. In this capacity he has not been less serviceable to his master than he was in the other. Our forefathers would probably hear (if they could hear) with some amaze, that the life of this valuable horse has been insured for some thousand pounds. It is indeed a specimen of ingenuity to which their ideas did not extend.

At the end of the town, going to Leatherhead, is a house of the late Mr. Chamier, who laid out much money in adding some handsome rooms to it, and in improving the grounds, which are made very pleasant.

Entering the Common, Lord Baltimore's is seen on the left; and on the right, in the bottom, are the wells mentioned before.

Ashsted Park is a mile and an half further on, in the road to Leatherhead. It was the seat of Sir Robert Howard, who used to entertain King Charles II. there; and a table at which he dined is, I believe, still preserved in the farmhouse. The mansion is a modern structure, the residence of the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, who possessed it before the title came to him on his nephew's death. Adjoining to it, at a little distance out of the road on the left, are two or three gentlemen's houses. By turning on the left, you may ride through the park, and come into the road again beyond the village, near the third mile-stone from Epsom.

This stone stands in a common field, separated by an inclosure from another; on entering which, Leatherhead appears before you, over which is seen Fetcham,

the seat of Sir George Warren, whose first wife was daughter and heiress of Mr. Revell, and brought him this estate; and, on the left, the woods which crown the hill in Mr. Lock's park.

Leatherhead is the thoroughfare to Guilford and Dorking, the road to the latter turning off opposite to the Swan; or the greatest part of the town may be avoided, by going to the left instead of through the turnpike. In this place are some gentlemen's houses, one or two of them standing on a bank which slopes down to the river Mole; over which, in the Guilford road, is a stone bridge of several arches, narrow, and the walls very low.

A small descent from the town leads into the very pleasant valley which continues all the way to Dorking; the range of hill, which terminates in what is called Box Hill, being on the left; that which ends in the point near which stands a house of Lord King, on the right. At the entrance of it there is, on the right, a handsome house, built by the late Mr. Crabb Boulton, on the spot where stood an old mansion called Thorncroft, belonging to Merton College, but leased to him, and now his nephew's. On the left is a house of Mr. Durnford's, and the house belonging to the great tithes (the property of the church of Rochester), which has had a front with two handsome bows added to it by Mr. Briscoe. A little farther, on the same side the way, is a good modern house, built a few years ago by Mr. Wildman (then a capital salesman in Smithfield, and well known on the turf), on a farm, part of the Norbury estate; it has been of late inhabited by Sir James Pennyman.

Norbury, a seat of an old family of that name, afterwards of the Sidolphs for some generations, since of the Tryons, stood in a park in a flat on the bank of the Mole, at the bottom of a hill, on which are many fine groves of beech, &c. This house appeared to be one of the oldest family residences in Surrey, being built of wood, with plaster pannels. Mr. Tryon, the son of Lady Mary, sold the estate to Mr. Chapman, who resided here some time, and, after having cut down great numbers of the walnut-trees (for which it was once so famous, that it is said the fruit, at 4d. a tree, would produce 100l.), and most of the timber, divided the manors and lands into lots, and sold them separately. The mansion-house

and park were bought by Mr. Lock, a gentleman of large fortune, who pulled down the old house, and has built a new one on the hill looking South towards Dorking; it stands "bosom'd high in tufted trees," which shelter it from the wind. In it is a room painted in landscape by Mr. Barrett. Some rides in the park afford the most charming views.

The road goes by the side of this park (but which is not inclosed with a pale) to the entrance of the village of Mickleham, a place deservedly a favourite, in which several cottages have been fitted up in a very neat manner, and have been inhabited by persons of fashion. There is here a famous stable for keeping running-horses at livery, the downs being commodious for airing them. On the right, Charles Talbot, esq. (nephew of the Earl) has made a very good house, and laid out the grounds in an elegant manner. Mr. Lock's park, with its hanging woods, seeming to form a part of the domain. It also looks upon the fine plantation, made by the late Sir Cecil Bishopp, on the opposite hill.

The next place is the house built by Sir Cecil on a spot where stood a little ale-house, called Juniper-hole, whence the transition is easy to the present name of Juniper-hall. It is in a bottom, at the foot of a hill, once a sheep-walk, but converted by him into a beautiful plantation, filled with beech, birch, ash, fir of various kinds, and other trees, disposed with great taste, and planted with such care as to thrive exceedingly, though the hill is of chalk, high, steep, and very dry. His original intention was no more than to add a room or two to the old cottage till he should be able to build a proper house on a spot on the opposite side the road, where is a most delightful situation; he was, however, led much beyond his design, and he made a good house. It had no windows to the road (which runs close to it), but they were opened to the South, and look over three or four fields reaching with a gentle ascent a little way up the side of a part of Box-hill.

Since Sir Cecil's death, it has been sold to Mr. Jenkinson, who keeps a lottery-office, and who is displaying his taste in alterations; one of which is, making a basin in the garden, to be supplied with water by hasty rains from the side of the chalk-hills, with a large

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beautiful swan placed in the centre.

From Epsom to this place there is a pleasant summer road, which avoids the dust of the high road, by going up either Church-lane, or Woodcote-lane, passing at the back of Lord Baltimore's and Lord Suffolk's parks, through a lane called Pebble-lane, over Mickleham Downs, and through Sir Cecil's plantations. From Pebble-lane the Roman road (from Woodcote near Croydon, by Dorking, to Arundel) is very visible on Mickleham Downs in several places for a considerable length.

(To be continued.)

REMARKS ON DRYDEN'S ODE to the Memory of Mrs. KILLIGREW.

AMONG the various extraordinary judgements contained in Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," which may be attributed either to the force of prejudice, or to vitiated and defective feelings respecting poetical beauty, none has struck me more than the superlative praise he bestows on a composition of Dryden's, which was scarcely known by the greatest admirers of that poet till he brought it forward to notice. "His poem on the death of Mrs. Killigrew," says this eminent critic, "is undoubtedly the noblest ode that our language ever has produced." On reading this decisive sentence, I flew with impatience to a poem, of which I had never before heard, as to a newly discovered treasure. I perused it over and over with strong partialities in its favour; but the result was so much disappointment, nay disgust, that I could not satisfy myself without sitting down and entering on a particular exposition of those defects which caused me to feel so differently from its warm encomiast.

It may be supposed, considering Dr. Johnson's turn of mind, that his predilection for this poem was partly owing to its religious cast; yet he has elsewhere explicitly declared his opinion of the inadequateness of poetry to give due dignity to subjects, in their own nature too high for artificial elevation, and which cannot be illustrated by any thing so great as themselves. The very beginning of this Ode might have served him as a proof of this truth:

Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies,
Made in the last promotion of the best!

Who does not feel a debasement, approaching to the ludicrous, in this allu-

sion to a Gazette list of promotions, by which the reception of a soul into the celestial mansions is imaged? He goes on, Whose palms, new-pluck'd from Paradise, In spreading branches more sublimely rise, Rich with immortal green, above the rest.

It is, surely, a false thought, that in a state of eternal and increasing felicity, the honours of a newly-admitted guest should be more conspicuous than those of all the former inmates.

The remainder of this first stanza, with which Dr. Johnson is particularly transported, has that mixture of grandeur and meanness in conception, which appears in so many of the efforts of this poet. After having supposed, in some very lofty and melodious lines, that her present residence is either in some planter, fixed star, or other more exalted region of Heaven, he bids her for a time cease her celestial song—and why? to hear him sing. “A most lame and impotent conclusion!”

The next stanza touches upon the metaphysical question, Whether souls are derived from parents to children, *ex traduce*, or whether, from a pre-existent state, they have successively passed through different bodies? If the latter was the case, he says, hers

Did through all the mighty poets roll
Who Greek or Latin laurels wore:

a compliment much too hyperbolic for the reader to acquiesce in, even if he were not to reflect that several of these poets were contemporaries.

In the third stanza he supposes that all Heaven kept holiday on his heroine's birth; an idea which gives occasion to a most extravagant, and almost impious, piece of bombast:

And if no clust'ring swarm of bees
On thy sweet mouth distill'd their golden dew,
'Twas that such vulgar miracles
Heaven had not leisure to renew;
For all thy blest fraternity of love
Solemniz'd there thy birth, and kept thy holiday above.

Certainly Dr. Johnson could not admire such passages as these at the time he criticised Donne and Cowley!

A very just and feeling censure of himself, and the other poets of that vicious age, for perverting their sacred art to the most licentious purposes, next succeeds, to which nothing can be objected, but the offensiveness of the images expressed in a line or two.

The following stanza, describing the metrical and moral character of the lady,

is not only unexceptionable, but contains lines of exquisite beauty, though rather of the Quidjan than Pindaric strain!

E'en love (for love sometimes her Muse ex-
prest) [her breast:
Was but a lambent flame which play'd about
Light as the vapours of a morning dream.
So cold herself, whilst she such warmth ex-
prest,

'Twas Cupid bathing in Diana's stream.

The sixth stanza relates to the skill in painting possessed by this extraordinary fair-one. The poet begins by considering what he calls *painture* as an additional province exposed to her inroads, where she establishes a *chamber of dependencies*; and he runs this fancy quite out of breath, in Cowley's manner. He proceeds to give views, rather pretty than masterly, of her various productions in landscape-painting; summing up the whole in a couplet which looks like burlesque, and certainly will not convey a high idea of Dryden's taste in this art, notwithstanding he translated Frefnoy:

So strange a concourse ne'er was seen before,
But when the peopled Ark the whole crea-
tion bore.

We are next presented, in some spirited lines, with pictures of the king and queen, as painted by Mrs. Killigrew. A simile is then introduced, which, whether perfectly just or not, is at least very poetically expressed:

Thus nothing to her genius was denied,
But, like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze she shone,
And her bright soul broke out on every side.

At the close, he resumes the idea of a conqueror in a most extravagant hyperbole:

What next she had design'd, Heaven only
knows:

[rose,
To such immoderate growth her conquest
That Fate alone its progress could oppose.

In the succeeding stanza, he seems to have forgot that what he had before been celebrating were charms of the mind only, for it is the loss of so much beauty that he now deploras, with some ingenious turns relative to her being robbed of her beauties before she lost her life.

The sentiment which follows, respecting “her warlike brother on the seas,” is natural and pathetic; but its effect is injured by the artificial idea with which it concludes, of his recognizing his sister in a new-kindled star among the Pleiades.

The finishing stanza presents a picture of the last judgement; a scene, Dr. Johnson says, "so awful in itself, that it can owe little to poetry." That it may, however, easily be defaced by poetry, Dryden has taken care to prove. These are some lines on the subject in this paragon of odes:

When in the valley of Jehoshaphat
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last *affixes* keep
For those who wake, and those who sleep:
When rattling bones together fly
From the four corners of the sky;
When sinews o'er the skeletons are spread, &c.

At the general resurrection, he says, the poets shall rise first,
For they are cover'd with the lightest ground.

Was it from this Ode that Johnson thought himself warranted to speak of Dryden, as "shewing the rectitude of his mind by the rejection of unnatural thoughts?"

That the piece possesses great variety of imagery, a splendor of diction and brilliance of fancy in various parts, and elevation in some others, may be safely acknowledged; at the same time, it seems to want throughout that warmth of pathos, and sublimity of conception, which are requisite to the perfection of Lyric compositions: and if, to this consideration, we add the deductions for so many false and extravagant thoughts, inadequate and trivial images, we may surely be authorized to assert, that nothing but the grossest prejudice could have caused the critic's unqualified preference of this poem to many others of the same class in our language.

It may be observed as a remarkable instance either of caprice, or of singularity in judgement, that, while Dr. Johnson is so extremely partial to Dryden's poetical merit in pieces which readers in general pass over with neglect, he has hardly deigned to bestow a single sentence of approbation on his *Fables*, which by other critics are supposed to contain the richest vein of poetry to be found in all his works, the *Fest of Alexander* alone excepted. J. A.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

YOU are, I am pretty certain, mistaken in your correction of Chancellor's London Register, p. 910, of your last Magazine; what that book asserted, I know not, being unacquainted with it; but St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, certainly stood previous to the Fire of

London in the middle of Fenchurch-street, between Rood and Mincing-lanes, where the buildings point out the situation. It was placed in the carriage-way, which was not an unusual station for small old churches; but, if I am not mistaken, the passage for carriages was on the South side of the church, and on the North for foot-passengers only. Besides the general tradition, I appeal for authority to Stow (which I have not now by me to consult), and the maps of London before the fire in 1666. It is true, the cemetery is, as you observe, in the North-east angle of the parish, but had, till within my memory, little connexion with Fen-court, the passage to it being up a small alley by the rector's house, called Tabernacle-alley; but the inhabitants of Fen-court, being desirous of an opening, were permitted to have a dwarf-wall with railing, on condition they granted a passage for burials thro' Fen-court, and a door through the wall; since which the door from Tabernacle-alley has been closed up. J.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

DE mortuis nil nisi bonum has been a frequent, but with me a foolish, axiom. The anecdotes of the late Sir R. Jebb, which relate his respectability and medical merit, I mean not to contradict; I only mean to strengthen the assertion of your correspondent, that the Baronet *ridiculed and despised the contemptible and disgusting arts of flattery*, which I most implicitly agree with: whether he erred on the opposite side of the question, the following anecdote, which I saw and heard, shall determine: Sir Richard attended a young man in a complaint where abstinence from animal food was judged necessary; it was for many weeks complied with; but, whether from the disease or diet, the patient grew very weak and low; for several weeks the physician had not called, and the young man ventured on a morsel of boiled chick. At this unlucky moment, Sir Richard, *who had been sent for in the neighbourhood*, was announced; on seeing his patient, and his forbidden food, the Baronet almost instantly quitted the room, pronouncing in a very loud tone of voice, "Well, Sir, if you will follow your own inclinations, you may die and be ——" At this *well-judged and elegant invective*, the scarce-tasted morsel fell from the lips of the trembling valetud-

narian, and he sunk into the arms of him who now relates the circumstance.

I confess, had not my friend claimed the utmost of my attention, I should have hurried this *despisier of flattery* out of the house in a manner very different from what he expected.

There is one circumstance which, I think, embitters this horrid treatment, and adds insult to injury: the patient was a journeyman apothecary in indigent circumstances; of course no fee had been promised, given, or indeed could be expected.

I have neither inclination nor ability to settle the character of the deceased; and shall only add, that whenever I saw him he brought the following lines of Horace always into my mind:

Est huic diversum vitio vitium propè majus:
Dum vult libertas mera dici, veraque virtus.

Yours, &c. **LENIS ET ACER.**

Mr. URBAN, *Norfolk, Nov. 3.*

IN the letter signed Eusebia*, p. 833, I was much surprised at not finding the name of Lady Fenn amongst the living female writers under the class of Education. I am certain that the sprightly authoress of that letter has either never seen those various useful and elegant tracts, for forming the minds and manners of young people from infancy to maturity, published by that lady between the year 1782 and the present time; or, having seen them, did not know to whom to attribute them, most of her works being published under the feigned name of Mrs. Teachwell. I speak from experience; I have not only read them myself with great pleasure, and much improvement; but I have used them, in instructing a little family of my own, with the greatest success. I have not the honour of her Ladyship's particular acquaintance; but, as the volumes are generally known to be the production of her correct pen, I hope this public testimony to their merit will not be displeasing from

A MOTHER.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 3.*

IN p. 840 it is mentioned, that James Norman, esq. of Bromley, in Kent, died at *Brighton*. Many of your English readers are doubtless aware that you meant *Brightelmston*; several of them, however, who reside at a distance from

the metropolis, may not be acquainted with this very novel appellation of a very ancient town. But your instructive and amusing Miscellany is circulated abroad; and, should this corrupt and capricious mode of spelling the word be persisted in, it can hardly fail of misleading foreigners. When a Frenchman or an Italian, a Prussian or a Russian, reads of an occurrence said to have happened in former days, or lately at *Brighton*, curiosity will prompt him to examine in what part of the kingdom *Brighton* is situated. Instead, therefore, of keeping him in the South, you will dispatch him on a fruitless search into the North, Yorkshire being the only county in which, according to our maps and indexes, there is a place so denominated. The length of the word *Brightelmston*, it is said, has occasioned its being abbreviated; and, if this spirit of innovation and affectation be encouraged, the names of our principal cities, and of the places resorted to by the fine folk of the present age, will be soon curtailed. *Canterbury* may be docked to *Canter*; *Westminster*, to *Minster*, or to *Wester*; *London* to *Lon*, or perhaps to *Don*; *Tonbridge* to *Ton*; and *Bath* be called *Ba*.

Your intelligent correspondent, who in the same Magazine communicated a curious paper relative to the antiquities of Clare in Suffolk, expresses a belief that there may not be any notices of that county except in Camden's "*Britannia*;" and in Kirby's "*Suffolk Traveller*," a publication which first appeared about fifty years ago. In "*Magna Britannia et nova*," vol. V. which was published in 1730, the account of Suffolk takes up more than 150 pages*.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 25.

IN answer to the query in p. 768, the work of Sir H. Spelman referred to is his "*Villare Anglicanum*."

In return for the pleasure I receive from your agreeable labours, as the partly-petrified man in Dublin, noticed in your two last, does not come up to expectation, this is to inform you where *curiosity* may be *completely gratified*.

In reading the *Travels* of Sir Richard Fanshawe through Portugal, Spain,

* We may add Newbery's "*Description of England and Wales*, in 10 vols. 1769; a work better put together, and from better materials, than most of the kind, and a far better Companion than the "*Tour through Great-Britain*."

Italy,

* P. 885, l. 23, r. "*Clara Reave*;" and add, "*Miss Julia Young*," in answer to the Admiral, as the writer of some excellent Essays; and, p. 950, add "*Mrs. Wetenhall Wilkes's Advice to a Daughter*." **EUSEBIA.**

Italy, Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and the United Provinces, in his description of Rome I met with the following :

"The palace of Barberini is one of the noblest palaces in Rome, the staircases very noble, the several apartments in the palace all richly set off with curious paintings and statues. I was in company with several other gentlemen to see this palace, which hindered me observing it so particularly as otherwise I should have done; however, in that transient view, I saw it was a noble palace, and that the rich furniture within, the pictures and statues, were no discredit to that large and stately fabrick; so that, both outside and inside, it will as well recompence a traveller's curiosity as any (except the Vatican) in Rome.

"I went next to the *Villa Ludovica*, where this Prince hath two houses in the same garden, and both of them richly furnished. Among other things, they will be sure to shew the bedstead, which they value at many thousand crowns; it is all of divers precious stones; the four bed-posts (if you'll pardon the expression) are of fine polished jasper.

"In the other house, which pleased my curiosity most, was a *petrified man*, the first of its kind I ever saw; I broke some of the leg, whereby I could plainly discover the bone from the fleshy part, though both alike turned into stone." 8vo, p. 190.

Now, though Sir Richard Fanshawe made these Travels so long ago as the year 1693, during his embassy in Spain and Portugal, yet, as petrified substances differ considerably from frozen or congealed ones, undoubtedly he has not undergone the fate of tea or sugarcandy, but will be found *in statu quo*.

I take it for granted, that the above body was petrified by lying immersed in water, though it is not there expressed, or accounted for. I wonder Sir Richard did not make the enquiry also in what time it became petrified. Many authorities may be found of waters being of this petrifying quality; one only at present occurs to me, which is in Bp. Ken's poem of the Penitent, *viz.*

As petrifying fountains, by degrees,
Into a solid stone soft willows freeze;
In sensual pleasures thus my soul immers'd,
Turn'd marble, and my cheeks were all dispers'd.

8vo, p. 120.

I should think, Mr. Urban, it were a speculation and experiment worthy of the Royal Society to procure a found

body (for when corruption has taken place it may not be so proper), and immerge it in some fountain of hard water, or running stream, inclosed in a stone coffin very full of holes, so that the water might have a free course through the same; for otherwise, I apprehend, for want of fresh water accompanied with fresh air, a stagnation in the water would most probably tend to corrupt the body rather than petrify it. I mean this only as a hint, which I should be glad to see adopted and improved by others more competent, and better philosophers. I should judge the Peak in Derbyshire the properest place to make the experiment, whose waters produce such beautiful petrifications. Might not a child's body be more eligible than a grown person's? T. O.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

IT is asserted by ARISTOTLE, that "Poetry is the production either of the Man of Genius or the Enthusiast," Εὐφυΐα; ἢ Ποιητικὴν εἰς τὴν Μανίαν, chap. XVII. Winkl. ed. Arist. Poet. His imitator, HORACE, also allows the distinguished title of Poet, in the strictest sense, to him only "ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior," Sat. i. 4. 43: and yet the same author, in another passage, affirms, without any qualification of his assertion, that "scribendi res est sapere est principium et fons." A. P. 309.—Let us see how these two passages of the Roman critic may be reconciled, and shew with what propriety Good Sense or Judgement may be called the source of excellent composition.

The offices of Imagination and Judgement are not only distinct but contrary to each other. It is the business of Imagination either to collect ideas already adopted, or to create new images; but the work of Judgement is to separate what may have been collected, and to reject many conceptions of a productive genius. Yet, with this diversity in their operations, they are both necessary to the True Poet; so necessary, that without Imagination the productions of sober Judgement would be tame and insipid; without Judgement, the works of Imagination would be absurd and inconsistent: where they both unite, is excellence; where either is separated from the other, must be defect.

If we examine the writings of the best poets, whether ancient or modern, we shall find that, in those unfavourable moments when Judgement neglected to

guide Imagination, they fell into gross errors. Particular instances, in proof of this assertion, may be adduced from the allegorical personages and metaphorical figures of the poets. Though allegories and metaphors are justly styled the lights of composition, yet, without extreme circumspection in the use of them, writers are wont to confound their imaginary conceptions with real circumstances, and to introduce ideas not congruous to each other. Even Virgil is not without fault on this account, as the following lines will shew:

——— Jamque volans apicem et latera
ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, cœlum qui vertice fulcit;
Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris
Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;
Nix humeros infusa tegit: tum FLUMINA
MENTO
Præcipitant senis——— VIRG. *Æn.* iv. 246.

From the whole of this passage we are to conceive *ATLAS* a person; but, if so, how can rivers flow from his chin? What should we think of his taste, who should form a mountain-statue in imitation of the *Farnese Atlas*, and contrive to make real water run out of its chin? Thus, by a failure of Judgement in one circumstance, a description, in other respects noble, loses much of its beauty.

In the representation which *HORACE* gives of the river *TIBER*, *B. I. Od. ii.* we see the same confusion of imaginary personage and literal circumstance:

Illic dum se nimium querenti
JACTAT ultorem, VAQUS et sinistra
LABITUR ripâ, Jove non probante,
Uxoribus Amnis.

Here, in the same passage, *TIBER* is introduced as an avenging deity, and as an overflowing river. If the *Tiber* be a deity, then how could he overflow? but if a river, how could he console *Ilia* by threatening vengeance on the murderers of *Julius Cæsar*? It will be no excuse to plead that *Homer* has taken the same unwarrantable liberty in the twenty-first book of the *Iliad*. *SCAMANDER* there expostulates with *ACHILLES*, appearing *Αἰγυΐος*; and yet presently we find him supplanting the hero, *ἑταῖρα ποταμῷ*, “by flowing on under his feet.” The speaking god and flowing river are here confounded together; and it must be acknowledged that in this allegorical fiction “*Dormitat Homerus.*”

By a single word has *HORACE* debated an allegory otherwise poetical and bold. He promises himself immorta-

lity, and, under the figure of a swan, says, in a strain very animated,

Jam Dædaleo ocyor Icaro
Visam gentis littora Bosphori,
Syrtesque Getulas CANORUS
ALLES, Hyperboreasque campos:
Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum
Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi
Noscent Geloni: me peritus
DISCET Iber, Rhodanique potor.

Not to enlarge on the frigidity of *DISCET*, we must observe at once how incongruous it is with what precedes. If the poet is transformed into a *CANORUS ALLES*, how can he apply the word *DISCET*, or the epithet *PERITUS*, to the Iberian? The image of a bird being once adopted, should have been pursued throughout; whereas, after beginning with the flight of a bird, the poet ends with the reading of his works.

When such writers as *HOMER*, *VIRGIL*, and *HORACE*, have not always been sufficiently guarded in delineating allegorical figures, we are not surprised to find *OVID* vicious in the same particular. “*Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosi solet*” — “*nimum amator ingenii sui, laudandus tamen in partibus—præstare poterit, si ingenio suo temperare quàm indulgere maluisset.*” *Quintil.*—The writings of *OVID* shew evident marks of luxuriant imagination, but no signs of subæst Judgement. These alone abundantly prove the propriety of the Horatian maxims we are endeavouring to reconcile. A true poet must possess not only genius but sound sense also. We need but look into *Ovid*’s description of *TELLUS*, *Metam.* Book II. *Fab. I.* to be convinced how little capable he was of avoiding incongruities. The allegorical figure *TELLUS* is introduced as complaining to *Jupiter* of the conflagration occasioned by *Phæton*:

——— Tostos en aspice crines
Inque oculis, tantum super ora favillæ.

Here is a person with hair burnt, and face covered with burning embers, who thus proceeds,

Hosne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis hono-
Officiique refers? [rem

Thus far all is consistent; but now comes the literal circumstance:

——— quod adunci vulnera aratri
Rastrorumque fero ——

Here is the confusion of a complaining goddess and the earthy sod blended together: a goddess could not bear the “*vulnera aratri*,” the earthy sod could not

not have "tostos crines" and "tantum super ora favillæ," or make complaint to Jupiter.

It is well observed by Lord HALIFAX on DRYDEN's "Hind and Panther," that in carrying on this allegory "it should always be a church, or always a cloven-footed beatt; for we cannot bear his shifting the scene every line." It was an unpardonable absurdity to speak of the church as feeding on lawns, or of a panther as reading the Bible. The images with their appropriated attributes should ever be kept distinct; and in a composition of considerable length it is extraordinary that DRYDEN should not perceive the incongruity of ideas which had been brought together. It is easy to be conceived, that where a poet by the force of imagination is hurried away to express a sublime thought, he may not immediately discover that he has violated simplicity, which is more severe than to bear conceit or puerility; for this reason,

Omne quotannis
Terque, quaterque opus evolvendum, verba-
que versis
Æternum immutanda coloribus: omne fre-
quenti
Sæpe revifendum studio per singula carmen.
Vide A. P. iii. 494.

The lovers of GRAY (and such must all be who can feel the power of vigorous and animated poetry) have regretted his admission of the real and figurative thought, which this stanza contains:

Nor second He, that rode sublime
Upon the seraph-wings of Extacy
The secrets of the Abyis to spy.
He pais'd the flaming bounds of Place and
Time:
The living throne, the sapphire-blaze,
Where angels tremble while they gaze,
He saw: BUT, BLASTED WITH EXCESS
OF LIGHT,
CLOSED HIS EYES IN ENDLESS NIGHT.
GRAY'S Prog. of Poetry.

The former part of this stanza is highly poetical, being strongly imagined and forcibly expressed. But the imputing of MILTON's real blindness to his extatic view of celestial objects is a vicious mixture of fiction and truth, and too much like an Ovidian conceit. The passage cited from Homer, by Gray himself, is no vindication of this unnatural sentiment: the MUSE is said by Homer to have deprived DEMODOCUS of sight, and to have given him the art of minstrelsy in recompence:

Τοι παρὶ Μῆσος ἐφίλησε, διδὼ δ' ἀγαθὸν τι,
κἄποιν τε;

Ὀφθαλμῶν μιν αἰετρεῖ, διδὼ δ' ἠδ' ἰαν αἰοδῆν.
HOM. Od. l. viii. 63.

In this there is no antithesis, because no opposition between seeing and singing.

As in the allegory, so in the metaphor should be observed the Horatian precepts, "Denique sit quidvis simplex, duntaxat et unum," and "Servetur ad imum qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet." The idea, which has been adopted in order to illustrate a subject, should be uniformly pursued, and the terms applied to it should be suitable. Yet even MILTON is not always on his guard in appropriating his language to the first-conceived image; for instance, in these lines:

As one whose DROUTH
Yet scarce allay'd still EYES the current
stream.
Par. L. vii. 66.

The application of EYES to DROUTH is improper. SOPHOCLES indeed has γρηῃς λαμπρῇ, and ελαμψε φανύσα φάμα, in his Œd. Tyr. 196—481. ÆSCHYLUS also has κλυτοῖν διδόμενα, v. 103. Sept. adv. Theb.; in both which passages the sense of seeing is applied for that of hearing. But as both these senses are external, the exchange of one for the other is not so violent; DROUTH is an internal sensation, and on no account can properly be said to EYE the passing stream.

POPE, though the poet of REASON more than of IMAGINATION, with all his cold correctness, falls into confusion of metaphors. Thus, in the following line,

In Folly's cup still laughs the bubble, Joy.
Essay on Man, ii. 288.

"Folly's cup," taken by itself, is poetical; "laughs the bubble," in allusion to the common expression of sparkling wine, is also poetical. But what means "the bubble Joy laughs in Folly's cup?" Joy is there made a person or passion, and a bubble at the same time.

Another instance may be adduced from the "Essay on Criticism." The Poet speaks to Walsh:

The Muse, whose early voice you taught
to sing,
Prescrib'd her heigh's, and PRUN'd her
tender wing.
Ver. 735.

The PRUNING of a wing is a term inapplicable, and introduces an idea foreign to the purpose.

Poets have indeed a world, sentiments, and language peculiar to themselves. They must give bo

butes to beings of their own creation, personifying natural, moral, intellectual objects. Thus far it is true, that "Pictoribus atque poetis quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas." But good sense requires that this power of imagination, either in poetry or painting, should not combine absurdities or connect incoherences. Genius and Judgment should never be separated; their union will produce Simplicity and Propriety amidst the most sublime conceptions of Fancy: their separation may occasion, if not the extravagances of an *ARIOSTO*, or such violation of the *Costumè* as are notorious in the paintings of *RUBENS* and *TINTORET*, yet such errors as will not bear the examination of sound criticism. R. O. P.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

THE correspondent who is pleased to sign himself P. Q. (p. 869) having occupied several columns of your Repository with little appearance of regard to the design for which it was instituted, and in conformity to which it has generally been conducted, the entertainment or information of intelligent and candid readers; I must, by your permission, avail myself of the same medium of address to the publick in *VINDICATION* of the injured memory of Dr. JEBB.

I am concerned and surprised that, in the Table of Contents, the character, as it is called, should be represented as formed from his Life. And I am indeed astonished, that one of the most ingenuous and benevolent of biographers, the admirable *Plutarch*, should be placed in view as the model which your correspondent would be thought to have set before him in his delineation. Unless, perhaps, he speaks of *Plutarch* with the polite air of familiarity, as a personage whom it will do him credit to have noticed as an intimate acquaintance. Thus much is certain, that, whatever he may have read or heard of *Plutarch*, the style, the statement of facts, the whole conduct and principle of his performance, would have rendered it at least discreet not to have suggested the idea of that friend to liberty, to virtue, and truth, that sublime painter of the beautiful, the generous, and the great, in life and manners, to the imagination of those who were to view such a confused and distorted portrait as P. Q. has thought it the honour of his biographic pencil to exhibit. But we will leave the allu-

sion to the mild and humane arts: there is another source of illustration which may suit him better.

He commences his attack with more courage than conduct: on a side which may be safely pronounced impregnable. Let him observe then with what ease his battery is turned against himself.

I appeal to the experience of some yet living; I attest the memory and endowments of others, the pupils of Dr. JEBB, who, unhappily for the publick, have preceded or followed him to the last resting-place of mortality; that place where virtue, however persecuted during life, is usually permitted to await her final reward, unpursued by party prejudices, and exempt from posthumous imputations. But some there are who must war against the tomb! And let such know, that if a *Blackburne** and a *Baynes* have been early taken from us, the remembrance survives. What probity, what fortitude, what fulness of enlightened benevolence, what solidity of knowledge, what exertion of the best faculties to the noblest ends, were the early-matured fruits of his generous plan of instruction on congenial minds! When P. Q. therefore, is next disposed to say any thing in disparagement of pupils and plans of education, I trust he will look elsewhere than to those of Dr. JEBB. I trust he will not again talk of cramming with *ideas*, which, if they can be remembered, will serve as well for shew, nay, even "bring a man off with as much credit" as if *understood*. WORDS may be remembered; IDEAS are not the subject of memory but when distinctly perceived; till then, words only are in the memory. And if the mere instruments of knowledge can, under the present mode of examination, bring a man off with as much credit as knowledge itself well established and fairly put to the proof, it is a sign that no necessity can be greater than that of a reform in a mode so confessedly defective. But I will return him part of his concession. I will grant this can hardly be asserted in the present or even late mode of examining, before it was in any degree improved, if that mode be regarded in respect of the ultimate

* Dr. Thomas Blackburne, second son of the *Abbeacon*, died at *Durham*, beloved, honoured, lamented, June 23, 1782, in the 33d year of his age. See note on 3d vol. of Dr. *Jebb's Works*, p. 232; and farther particulars in the same volume.

probation required previous to a degree. The objection is, that the necessity and effect of public examination commenced too late, was too limited in reference to the persons thus liable to be called forth, and too confined in the subjects of examination. To promote real, liberal, and extensive knowledge, and to encourage the pursuit of every valuable attainment, was the arduous point to which the efforts of JEBB were, with exemplary constancy, directed; and this with general, impartial, diversified attention; comprehending every class of students; nor least those probably destined to great departments in the service of the community. Esteemed, admired, and beloved as such a character was, nothing could have been necessary to his interests which narrow and groveling minds account necessary to theirs. The elegance and complacency of his manners, the kindness and placability of his temper (if it could be called placability not to allow room to a resentment long enough to have an opportunity of forgiving), left hardly the possibility that he should have an enemy; and the moderation of his views made it almost as improbable that he should experience a disappointment. Fame and fortune, ease and universal popularity, were before him. What could he prefer? Virtue; the testimony of his own heart; the approbation of the Deity. To endeavour the most effectual, the most useful, the most general mode of public examination, on the most comprehensive scale, is entirely repugnant to that province which your correspondent may have reasons of his own for so well describing; that of enabling young men to pass muster by the imputation of vicarious abilities.

I pass over a multitude of particulars, which, even told after the fashion of this analyst of character, cannot be brought to wear an ill or ambiguous semblance, while any degree of fair attention is given to them. Ill does P. Q. seem qualified even to guess at the application which a proficiency in *Arabic* demands; nor will his judgement be thought a reasonable *criterion* of the utility more than of the difficulty of prosecuting this study; not as an exclusive one, but as a branch of an ample system of literature and science.

But what shall we imagine of a writer, who can speak of such a man as of one who shifted professions without making a figure or a progress in any?

Does it mean in the pulpit? Tell it not in *Cambridge*; for what classic ear that ever heard him, how adverse soever in opinions, will admit the censure? It is too gross for an adversary to adopt, however inveterate, while in any degree he respects himself. Does it mean in scriptural or general learning, or in the morals and practice which adorn the profession of Christianity, and enforce the persuasions of a teacher of the Gospel of Peace? Where is the enemy, when prejudices were most embittered, where his talents, life, and conversation, were under the most vigilant scrutiny, during a residence of years amid a host of opposers; where is he to be found who could darken the benign lustre of that living worth, which now, after death, is attended by the fleeting clouds and faint dusky exhalations, that mark the absence of a powerful and beneficent luminary? Does it mean in physic? To assert without proof is, in such an instance, rather more than temerity; to assert against it, in contradiction to the most respectable testimony and decisive experience, may easier deserve than find an adequate epithet. In the *law*, your correspondent would insinuate; and in that, as a lucrative profession, certainly no progress was made, and none was attempted. The "turning to the law," in the sense that expression is calculated to convey, and the return to physic, which he never quitted, are both, therefore, assumptions, for the purpose, doubtless, of liberal argument.

The value of the preferments he resigned is not the test of sincerity; if it were, how well might we estimate this virtue by a ratio truly mathematical! What the resignation was, the ingenuous and the feeling heart will in some measure be sensible, by striving to figure to itself the strength of his attachment to the duty of a minister of the Gospel from habit, from principle, from inclination. If inferior motives had not perversely been imputed, I should have disdained to enquire whether these could have any influence in the change. Their influence never could have decided in that direction. Remember, or be informed, the *æra* and the circumstances of his life when he resolved on this important secession. Worldly interest and ambition called on him with

their strongest voice not to quit that line. More affecting and purer motives could not be absent from his heart. But the supreme consideration prevailed.

In all these points then we are abundantly conquerors; and to call us to defence is to invite us to a triumph.

On the Address, few words will suffice. Let any man advert to the state of affairs in 1769, to his recollection of that period, and those immediately preceding it, or to the history of those times; and if he remains satisfied that no nation ever enjoyed the blessings of civil and religious liberty in a greater degree than this country at that period experienced, if he is satisfied that every idea not included in this representation must have arisen from the evil designs of bad men, labouring to seduce the ignorant and unwary from their duty, and whom, therefore, it becomed the composed dignity of a learned, enlightened, independent university, to contemplate not only with concern, but with abhorrence, as persons who, under the specious pretence of public good, infused into the minds of the people needless fears and jealousies, as if the constitution were in danger—if of this he is convinced, he undoubtedly could have signed the Address. But that there should be who would not sign it, is so far from an opprobrious circumstance, that we may wear it in our hearts as a valuable pledge of that firmness and disinterested spirit which, in the political, as in every other line, he was to demonstrate through a perpetual series of trials, the most varied and most severe.

In his political principles respecting America, Ireland, and the reform in the parliamentary representation of this country, your correspondent has employed his talents of insinuation and of burlesque;—how respectably, I will not waste a moment in discussing; how successfully, I can have no apprehension. That cause which he defended in its most perilous crisis, he lived to see decided by the most signal termination. Those dearest interests of the community of these islands he investigated with that dispassionate attention which was habitual to him on every serious subject. With his wonted openness, perspicuity, energy, and firmness, he manifested his sentiments. The facts, the reasoning, the conclusion, are before the public; and the time probably approaching, when the principles essential

to the freedom, purity, stability of our constitution, must again become the objects of national regard,—be more generally understood, and more effectually pursued.

To aim at disguising this character in the garb of a partizan, — him, who had no party but that of Freedom, the Constitution, Public Welfare, and Inviolable Truth,—has neither reality nor appearance to favour the attempt. To introduce, in one sentence, language of seeming veneration towards Christianity, and in another to discountenance a sentiment which relies on the disclosure of that religion, in its native excellence, as the support of every social and private virtue, seems wonderfully inconsistent.—Mr. *Maty* too, as being dead, is made responsible for whatever representation your correspondent thinks fit to make of his opinions and expressions. Yet it was not to the “Thoughts on Prisons,” exclusively, that he applied the concise and expressive encomium, which vibrates so painfully on the reluctant ear of some. Of this particular tract he had said, “*with it he closed a life of the most vigorous and unremitting pursuit of whatever he conceived to be useful to his fellow-creatures, for whom he seemed to live.*” And even your correspondent, in extracting the particulars which he has so amazingly misapplied, could hardly, one should think, avoid drawing a similar conclusion; and his *analysis*, defective, partial, and faulty as it is, yet, by the insuperable force of facts, is compelled to leave sufficient to authorise such an inference by any candid reader, even were he so credulous or so careless as to look for no better information than P. Q. condescends to offer him.

But this posthumous work was not the basis on which that just and discerning man erected his noble monument to the name of JEBB. This, indeed, was the labour of the dying hand; faithful to the cause of Humanity while sinking to dissolution. Such a close was the proper result of such a life. Thus to die is not given upon other terms than those of a formed, and tried, and settled virtue. But it was the entire series, not merely the final close, which determined Mr. *Maty* in that striking declaration, “*that he considered Dr. JEBB as the most perfect human being he* (and he believed others who had approached him as nigh as he did) *had ever seen.*” Between Dr. JEBB and Mr. *Maty* there was difference of sentiment on many important

important points; but this, in great and benevolent minds, produces no difference of esteem. It was not from the partiality of concurrent opinions that such worth was to receive a sublime testimony.

But, to prove that my confidence of the judgement to be formed of the character of Dr. JEBB from his *Life* and *Writings*, independent of any coincidence or contrariety of opinions, might have been much more strongly expressed, and much farther extended, evidence has since presented itself, than which nothing can be more conclusive, as will appear by extracts from a periodical publication*, conducted by known and declared opposers of his leading opinions, political and theologic. And yet those have commended the delicate turn of the only humorous article preserved †; the elegance of his Latinity; the good sense and moderation exemplified in his private correspondence; the spirit and acumen of his maxims; the merit of his Sermons, clear, elegant, and practical; and the purity of his principles. In quoting from one of his discourses they say, the following passage is highly pleasing: "The principle, and it is an admirable one, regulated Dr. Jebb's conduct and opinions through the various events in which he was afterwards engaged. All his biographer's efforts cannot raise his character higher than this short extract.... We will not pluck a leaf from his wreath. We believe Dr. Jebb to have been a man of great virtue and integrity. He was honest, candid, and amiable; nor did he want a varied store of information to add a dignity to his virtues, and a force to his talents.... In his political warfare we have often differed from him; but we have always respected his intentions, and given the most implicit credit to the disinterested integrity of his views."

Let your correspondent learn from this how lovely and venerable is the genuine form of virtue; and how ill it suits the reputation of an adversary to attempt, in vain, the degrading of departed excellence.

From this elevated and animating contemplation it is impossible to descend to the rest of your correspondent's letter; in which he trifles so wretchedly, whe-

ther the mode, the substance, or the design be regarded, that I could not be tempted to make the same encroachments on the patience of any the most indulgent reader. I take my leave of him with a single remark, and it is his own: that it is easy to misrepresent. In this one particular he is assuredly to be believed: when he at once advances an assertion too credible in itself, and supports it by too convincing an example in the whole tenor of his composition.

Yours, &c.

C. L.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

I SEND you herewith a description of a brass plate affixed against the wall of the chancel part of the chapel at Brentwood, of which I shall speak hereafter; and if you can favour me with any account of the person mentioned therein, you will oblige me. At the top is a man in complete armour, brandishing a falchion in his right hand, and bearing an oval shield on his left arm; his helmet is adorned with a plume of feathers; and he stands, or is stamping, on the body of a dragon with wings extended, long tail, and tongue wreathed from its mouth, and the point barbed. This device I conceive to be taken, as I have seen a picture of Mr. Smee, a refugee, and of other pious men, from St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, vi. 13: "Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand: stand therefore, having your loins girt about with Truth, and having on the breast-plate of righteousness, and your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace; and, above all, taking the shield of faith, whereby ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked: and take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God." Under this is the following motto:

POST PVGNAM, TUTAMQ. FIDEM,
CURSUMQ. PERACTUM
QUIETE, VICTOR IN DEO, FRUOR,
MEO.

JOHANNES PARKER.

Crest

arms

April the

xixth 1673.

The arms are, a stag standing on a shield, Argent; the crest, a man naked, with a wreath girt round his middle,

* Critical Review for October, 1787.

† Works, vol. III. p. 104, &c.; vol. II. p. 43, 4. Religion, consisting in the proper Culture of the Affections of the Mind respecting God and Man.

his left arm resting on his hip, and his right arm extended upwards, holding in his hand a cross-bow. The words of the motto are certainly a poetical rendering of St. Paul's expression in his second epistle to Timothy, iv. 7: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous shall give me at that day."

The hamlet of Brentwood, or Burntwood, formerly called by the Normans *Bois-arfe*; from *bois*, a wood, and *ar-fen*, burning; the country round about being for a large extent very woody; it is not unlikely that this part might have been also a wood, which was probably set fire to, in order to clear the ground, when Cæsar built his chief city, called *Cæsaromagus*, and, in the old Itinerary Table, called *Baromagus*, which, from the best tradition and judgement of Mr. Camden, and others, is supposed to have stood on the spot where this hamlet now stands; and the situation of the country seems to favour this conjecture, as the land lies very high, and seems to be a broad space between woods which surround Warley Common, Jugriffe, Thorndon, &c. on one side, and South Weald, and all the land across from thence to Ingatstone, &c. on the other. Brentwood, which rose perhaps from the ruins of Cæsar's old city, was once famous for its market, now almost disused, and also for its commodious inns and good accommodations, which are lately very much improved.

By the name of *Bois-arfe*, King Stephen granted a market or fair there to the Abbot of St. Osith; and many years after, Isabel, Countess of Bedford, daughter to King Edward III. built a chapel to the memory of St. Thomas of Canterbury, for the ease of its inhabitants, and where many offerings were formerly made with lavish hand to that imagined saint.

Thorndon, mentioned above, is the seat of Lord Petre, Baron Petre of Writtle; it was very anciently the family seat of the name of Fitz-Lewis, of the last of whom there is an old report, that, upon the casual burning of the house at the solemnity of his wedding, he was consumed in the flames. Afterwards it came into the family of Petre. The first Lord Petre was so created by King James at his accession to the crown of Great-Britain. H. A.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 2.
MR. AMES, in his "Historical Account of Printing in England," p. 577, says, "Scotland's Complaint is said, by Mr. James Watson, the king's printer, in his History of the Art of Printing, 1713, to be printed in the year 1540. But Dr. Mackenzie, in his Lives of the Scotch writers, III. 40, attributes this book to Sir James Inglis, knt. gives a long detail of its contents, and says that it was printed at St. Andrew's in the year 1548, with this title, *Scotland's Complaint against her three Sones, the Nobilitie, Clergie, and Commons*." Mr. Pinkerton, in his "History of Scottish Poets," p. cvii. does not contradict it. But in his additions and corrections, vol. II. p. 543, he affirms, that it was NOT written by Sir James Inglis, but by Wedderburne. Mr. Ames goes on: "In the 'Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ,' I. N^o 8371, besides other books of Scotch affairs without name of place or printer, we find a book of a like title, but by a different author, thus: "*Vedderburn's Complainte of Scotlande, vyth an Exortation to the thre Estaites to be vigilante in the Defence of their Public Veil. 1549, 8vo.*"

If the titles do not imply that these are different works, different authors are assigned to the same work. The only two copies of "Scotland's Complaint" known to exist (one in the British Museum, the other at Edinburgh) have *written* titles, that in the former copy written by Mr. Pinkerton himself, stating all its defects; consequently nothing certain can be learnt from them. It would be a good step to the solution of this difficulty, if any of your correspondents could tell into whose hands the copy in the Harleian Catalogue passed from Tom Osborne's shop, that an opportunity of comparing it with the other might be obtained, and so the true author ascertained. D. H.

P. S. If any of your correspondents can give intelligence of a folio Bible, printed at Edinburgh in the year 1576, and will be pleased to communicate it to the Editor, it will be esteemed a favour.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 3.
I HAVE kept silence thus long, in expectation that your correspondent, the LONDON ANTIQUARY, who has a disposition for rummaging out what traces of antiquity remain in and about

this over-grown modernized city, would have stumbled on a relique of ancient superstition in a field behind the British Museum. I mean certain marks, known by the name of the *Brothers Steps*, from a tradition, that two rival brothers fell in a duel on the spot, while the object of their passion sat as a spectator on the bank.

You will say this has an air of romance beyond any thing in the records of ancient or modern chivalry. But this field is a very *Aceldama*, and bears the marks of many more rencontres: the *Steps*, which have given it the name of the *Step field*, amount to no fewer than 82, which preserve their form in defiance of every effort of cultivation.

Perhaps some of your correspondents can favour you with a more particular account of this wonderful memorial not only of the *fraternæ acies*, but of the many duels that have been fought on this spot, and continued to be fought, till the buildings incroached so much on the fields that no opportunity was left to favour such combats. Should any such instance be found in other kingdoms, or other parts of this, they will be worth recording. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 5.

MATT. xviii. 14. *ἵνα ἀποληται εἰς τῶν μικρῶν τούτων.*

John iii. 15, 16. *μη ἀποληται, ἀλλ' ἔχη ζωὴν αἰώνιον.*

1 Cor. i. 18. *λογος γὰρ ὁ τοῦ σαυροῦ τοῖς μὲν ἀπολλυμένοις μωρὸς ἐστὶ, τοῖς δὲ σωζομένοις, &c.*

2 Cor. ii. 15. *Χριστοῦ ἰσχυρία ἐστὲν ἡ θεία ἐν τοῖς σωζομένοις; καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀπολλυμένοις.*

2 Theff. ii. 10. *ἐν πάσῃ ἀπάτῃ τῆς ἀδικίας ἐν τοῖς ἀπολλυμένοις· αὐτ' ὧν τὴν ἀσάτην τῆς ἀληθείας οὐκ ἰδιόξαγτο εἰς τὸ σωθῆναι αὐτοὺς.*

2 Pet. iii. 9. *μη βουλομενος τινας ἀπολίσθαι, ἀλλὰ πάντας εἰς μετάνοιαν ᾠφρηται.*

Luke xiii. 3, 5. *εἰ μὴ μετανόησι πάντες ὅμοιως ἀπολεισθῇ.*

John x. 28. *καθὼς ζῶντες αἰώνιον δίδωμι αὐτοῖς, καὶ οὐ μὴ ἀπολυνῶναι εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.*

Rom. ii. 12. *Ὅσοι γὰρ ἀνομίᾳ ἥμαρτον, ἀνομίᾳ καὶ ἀπολούνται.*

2 Cor. iv. 3. *Εἰ δὲ καὶ οἱ κεκαλυμμένοι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ἡμῶν, ἐν τοῖς ἀπολλυμένοις ἐστὶ κεκαλυμμένοι.*

Since none of your correspondents has yet suggested a solution of the dif-

ficulty set forth in your Miscellany for June last, p. 481, I send you the above passages of the New Testament; from whence I infer that *ἀπολυναι* does not mean absolute *dissolution* and *annihilation*, but only being *lost* and *perishing*, comparatively speaking, and in opposition to being *saved*. It is no uncommon phrase to say, "Such an one is a *lost man*, lost to happiness, lost to the world;" meaning only a bad, vicious, abandoned, useless, wretched character; not lost to positive existence: and so in 2 Cor. iv. 3, it is translated, "them that be *lost*." So also, Matt. xviii. 11, "the Son of Man came to save that which was *lost*," τὸ ἀπολλόμενον. Matt. x. 6, "the *lost* sheep are" *πρόβατα ἀπολλόμενα*. Compare xv. 24; also Luke xv. 4, 6, 24, 32. John vi. 12. xviii. 9; where the same word is translated *lost*; and the son of *perdition*, John xvii. 12, is *υἱὸς ἀπολλίας*.—The ΑΠΟΛΑΥΜΕΝΟΙ and the ΖΩΟΜΕΝΟΙ are, therefore, only other terms for *believers* and *unbelievers*, *good* and *bad* men; and in this sense ἀπολίσθαι, in St. Luke and St. Peter, is opposed to *coming to repentance*; and so John x. 28. *Perishing* for ever does not mean *dying* eternally, or being annihilated, but being eternally miserable.

The conclusion from this is, that the Christian dispensation, bringing "life and immortality to light by the Gospel," communicates to mankind a restoration to life forfeited by Adam's transgression; when restoration ALL MEN will partake of, though it will depend upon themselves whether that life and immortality so restored shall be happy or miserable; and whether they shall be finally and eternally *saved* or *lost*.

Yours, &c. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 6.

AS the *Aurora Borealis* has of late much attracted the public notice (see your Historical Chronicle, p. 931), I send you an attempt at a solution of this phenomenon from the second volume of the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," in a letter from J. Madison, esq. to D. Rittenhouse, esq. "The observations on the barometer, not only shew us the different states of the atmosphere, but, perhaps, may throw further light on the true cause of the *Aurora Borealis*. The fact is, that a fall of the barometer always precedes this phenomenon. The frequency

frequency of its appearance lately gave me an opportunity of observing this effect at different times. It was for some time supposed (after Dr. Franklin had first given rise to the opinion) to be an electrical appearance: and I think the levity of the atmosphere, as proved by the barometer, adds great weight to that supposition; since it is well known to every electrician, that the rarefaction of the air, in other experiments, will always produce similar appearances. One circumstance indeed was observable, that a *change of weather to wet* generally succeeded: but as this effect was not so constant, it was not much attended to. But the barometer, by shewing that the atmosphere is actually lighter, and of consequence more rarefied at the time of such appearance than at others, evinces at least, that it is in a state the most likely to exhibit them. It is to be observed also, that the greatest fall of the barometer is not prior to, but always succeeds, this appearance, shewing that the rarefaction first begins in the upper parts of the atmosphere. It is remarkable that the range of the barometer was not more than one inch and one tenth throughout the whole year; nor do I remember ever to have seen a greater difference at any time not included in the journal, whilst we see, in other countries, the atmosphere undergoing changes so great as to effect a difference of three or four inches."

I have particularly pointed out this fact, that it may engage attention; but must remark, that the observation is not very strongly supported in the Journal here mentioned. In *one instance only* did the barometer fall; in one it was nearly stationary; in another, if there was any alteration, it was on the contrary side. Where the mercury fell, however, the fall was considerable, particularly in a country where its range is so small. The thermometer also seems to have a very small range; but within these limits it was very variable. It was always between 32 and 88, if 27, which only occurs once, and in suspicious circumstances, be, as I suspect, intended for 37. At all events the difference is not great; but the changes within 24 hours are often 10, and sometimes near 20 degrees. The mean heat of April is about 58. METEOROUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

IF I may be allowed to add a few lines to the many communications already

received on the account of Mr. Croft's Dictionary, I would just ask how an English Dictionary can recommend itself in *America*, whence, if we believe the Marquis de Chastellux (see your vol. LVI. p. 1119), the English language is on the point of being discarded as the language of oppressors, and the HEBREW substituted in its room? If this be true, let us leave the inventors of this motley gibberish to make a Dictionary for themselves.

If Mr. C. means to include (as in my opinion he should) all the *provincial* words, or the different *dialects* of the English language, he will extend his work beyond the size of Chambers's first or last edition. Not only books but conversation must be ransacked for words.

Let me ask *him* the meaning of a

CAMBER SHIDE,

if I spell it right, as spoken not twelve miles from the metropolis. D. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

THE exhibition of stained glass, with which your correspondent OBSERVATOR has treated us in your last, p. 849, and to which your candour gives more consequence than it deserves, is one of those emblematical subjects with which the Flemish painter-stainers amused themselves two centuries ago, and of which poor Sam Paterson made importations as long as the trade answered to him, or perhaps longer. The fashion for collecting these is almost extinct among us. They have been bought and sold over and over; and the many fine ancient specimens in our churches are neglected for attempts to revive a lost art.

From the letter in p. 847, I do not see the reason for concluding that it accompanied Cowley's poem on plants*.

The remarks on Raphael's Cartoons, p. 853, are very curious, but it were to be wished you had, for the writer's credit, rendered them a little more grammatical. *Picture-writing* is materially different from *writing about pictures*. I wish to know the *price* of Raphael d'Urbino's six plates after the Vatican tapestries.

The reading of M. Ramberg's letter, p. 876, brings to my mind the old adage in Hesiod:

Και κεραμεις κεραμει κολεις και ΤΕΚΤΟΝΙ
ΤΕΚΤΩΝ

Και ωλεχος ωλεχων φθονει και αιολιδος αιολων.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

* The conjecture arose from an allusion to the *byssos* and the *cedar*. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

IN your excellent Miscellany much has been written, and in almost every company much has been said, of the principles, genius, and learning of the late Dr. Johnson. Whilst, by his friends, he has been extolled as one of the greatest and most enlightened of men, by his enemies he has been represented as a mere literary drudge, without genius, without magnanimity, and prone to superstition. His "Prayers and Meditations," in particular, have attracted the attention of readers of various denominations: they have been praised and recommended by the devout; they have been censured and ridiculed by the profane; and, by some wise and good men, the publication of them has been regretted as a thing which, in this sceptical age, must tend to lessen their author's reputation. Even the editor himself seems afraid of the cry of superstition, and the imputation of popery.

That in the Meditations there are many memoranda too trivial for the public eye cannot, perhaps, be denied; but it ought never to be forgotten, by such as feel themselves inclined to censure them, that those memoranda were *written*, not for the public, but for the private, use of their author;—that he might know with certainty what progress he made in the conquest of that sluggishness of which he so severely accused himself, and against which he constantly struggled. They were, indeed, as your correspondent BENVOLIO sarcastically observes, *published* at his own request; but the request was made in the very last stage of his earthly existence, when we must suppose his thoughts intent, not on literary fame, but on his immortal state; and when he might rationally think that he could discharge no duty more acceptable to his Maker than that of setting to others an example of conduct, of which he had experienced the usefulness in the great work of his own salvation.

Had Dr. Johnson pursued the design which, in the introduction to those pious effusions, we are told he had conceived, there can hardly be a doubt but that his little charitable donations, the particulars of his fasts, and probably his brother's dream, would have been omitted; and what he had recorded would perhaps have been recorded in language more splendid, and with reflections more profound. But it may be ques-

tioned whether the book, if polished in that manner for the press, would have been of equal value as in its present form. That the author of *The Rambler* could write in a dignified and splendid style, and that in his *writings* he constantly and earnestly inculcated the practice of piety and virtue, are truths which have been long known. What we wished to know was, how he *thought*, and whether, in this licentious age, when every smatterer in science deems it a part of philosophic wisdom to despise the religion of his fathers, a man so learned and of so large a mind *practised* the precepts which he *taught* to others.

The publication of his Prayers and Meditations has certainly answered this end, since even Benvolio herself acknowledges, that "it never was, nor could be, disputed, that his fasting and his prayers add strength to his pious reasonings, from the proof they afford that he believed in the religion he inculcated;" but the fair writer adds afterwards, that "his credulity was of a nature that the orthodox of our clergy must allow to be superstition, *viz.* his prayers for the dead." Why the orthodox of our clergy *must* allow prayers for the dead to be superstition I know not; and, until we have accurately determined what superstition is, it will be vain to enquire. The author, to whom your correspondent A. D. has given No. XIII. of the *Olla Podrida*, is a clergyman, whose orthodoxy can as little be questioned as his learning, his genius, or his piety; yet he appears not to have seen, in Johnson's religious credulity, any thing deserving of heavy censure, or which affords a sufficient reason to call in question the sincerity of his diary, or to pursue his memory with rancour.

Prayers for the dead were no Romish innovation. They were in use among the Jews*, before the coming of our Saviour, and among the primitive Christians in the second and third centuries, if not in the very days of the Apostles. "That this was the general practice of the Church appears," says the learned Bingham†, "from the concurrent testimony of all her writers." And, in the most ancient Liturgy at this day extant, we have the following petition: "Remember, O Lord, the God of spi-

* 2 Maccab. xii. 43, 44, 45.

† *Origines Eccles.* b. XV. chap. iii. sect. 13.

rits and of all flesh, those whom we have remembered, and those also whom we have not remembered, from righteous Abel even unto this day: Do thou give them rest in the region of the living, in the delights of paradise, in the bosoms of our holy fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, whence sorrow, grief, and lamentation, are banished away, where the light of thy countenance visits and shines continually*."—In the first reformed *English* Liturgy, which, in the beginning of the reign of Edward VI, was "set forth by the common agreement and full assent both of the parliament and convocations provincial," and which was compiled by those who were martyrs and confessors for the Protestant religion, we find, in the prayer for the whole estate of Christ's church, this recommendatory intercession for the dead: "We commend unto thy mercy (O Lord) all other thy servants which are departed hence from us, with the sign of faith, and now do rest in the sleep of peace: Grant unto them, we beseech thee, thy mercy and everlasting peace."—Within a few years indeed some exceptions were taken at several things in that book, which were thought, by some foreign Protestants, to favour too much of superstition; and, upon a review of it, the petition which I have quoted, as well as some other primitive usages, of greater value, were dismissed from the Liturgy: but so far were they from being *condemned*, either by the church or the state, that, in the preamble to the very act of the legislature, by which the *second* Liturgy was established, it is said, "that a very godly order had been set forth, by authority of parliament, for common prayer and administration of sacraments, to be used in the mother tongue, within the Church of England, agreeable to the word of God and the primitive Church, very comfortable to all good people desiring to live in Christian conversation, and most profitable to the estate of this realm." As this act is still in force, it

is not easy to conceive what *obligation* there is upon our orthodox clergy to *condemn* prayers for the dead as *popish* superstition.

I am aware of the truth of the observation †, that "a sovereign contempt for the authority of the fathers, and no great reverence for any other, is what now-a-days makes a Protestant in fashion." This being the case, your fair correspondent may be disposed to appeal from the primitive church, and King Edward's parliament, to some other tribunal; and I shall accompany her to one, against the decision of which I am persuaded she will start no objection. If she is really possessed of that benevolence, to which she has laid so earnest a claim, and likewise believes that "God hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness," I cannot entertain a doubt but that, morning and evening, *she herself* prays for her deceased friends. It seems, indeed, to be impossible for any Christian to *think* of the *day of judgement* without *wishing* that all his friends, whether dead or alive, may find mercy at that day; and, as mercy can be shewn to them only by the Supreme Judge, it will be difficult to point out any *real* distinction between *such a wish* and a *prayer*. In our communications with God, who neither speaks nor thinks like us, it is surely a matter of very little importance whether we cloathe our ideas in words or not: language may fix our own attention, but it can give no information to Him who knoweth the secrets of the heart; and therefore, if Benvolio has ever *formed* a wish that her father, her lover, her husband, or any other departed friend, may be happy in his present state, and acquitted at the day of final retribution, she has prayed for the dead with superstition equal to Johnson's, when he *expressed* a wish, that God would grant to poor TETT whatever is best in her present state, and at last receive her to eternal happiness.

For expunging such prayers from the public Liturgy many good reasons may be assigned. The design of mutual intercessions is, perhaps, not generally understood; and it is almost certain that the vulgar attribute to them an efficacy which they do not possess, and which is inconsistent with the wisdom, the justice, and the immutability of

† See the Introduction to *Wurburton's Julian*.

* Μητροπὴ, Κυρί, ὁ Θεὸς πνευματικῶν καὶ πάσης σαρκός, ὡς ἐμνησθήμεν καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἐμνησθήμεν ἀπὸ Αβελ τοῦ δικαίου, μέχρι τῆς σήμερος ἡμέρας, αὐτῶν καὶ αὐτοῦς παπαύσας ἐν χώρῃ ζώντων, ἐν τῇ τρυφῇ τοῦ παραδείσου, ἐν πολλοῖς ἁβυσσοῖς, καὶ Ἰσραὴλ, καὶ Ἰακώβ, τῶν ἀγίων πατέρων ἡμῶν, ἵδεν ἀπὸ ἀέρος, οὐρα, καὶ σιναιμός, ἵδεν ἐπισκοπεῖν τὸ φῶς τοῦ προσώπου σου, καὶ καταλαμβάνει δια πάντας. *The ancient Liturgy of the Church of Jerusalem*, printed in London by James Beilsham, 1744.

God; but to him, who duly contemplates those divine attributes, there can appear no greater absurdity in praying for a friend in another world, than for one in another kingdom, or even in another room. Such prayers tend to soften the heart of him who offers them, and to increase his charity; but it is the dream of vulgar fanaticism that they can make any impression on the mind of the Supreme Being, or that his purposes can be changed by the most earnest and frequent importunities. He who intercedes for his absent friends on earth, certainly discharges his duty, by exercising that love which our Saviour called his new commandment; but if those friends be sincerely penitent, and observe the other terms of the Gospel covenant, they would be pardoned, although he had never prayed, for the sake of the "one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus;" and if they be impenitent, and such men as never pray for themselves, it is not to be supposed that his intercessions can extort their forgiveness. The whole difference, therefore, between an ordinary Christian and Dr. Johnson in their devotion is, that the love of the one comprehends *this* world; that of the other, both *this* world and the next.

Yours, &c.

E. O. I.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

THERE are unhappy cases against which no human foresight could guard, and which are more pitiable for being more out of the reach of all remedy. I allude now to the distressful situation into which many thousand miners and their families will soon be thrown by the expence of working the mines becoming heavier than the profits will counterbalance. The evil is not yet so bad as has been represented in some of the prints; but it is likely very soon to be much worse. Some of the deep copper mines in Cornwall must

very soon be abandoned, as the Anglesea mines can much undersell them; nay, some of them are at present kept on at a great loss, merely to supply food for the poor miners till something else can be thought of to employ them. But it is generally agreed in Cornwall, that many thousands must be soon without employment. The apprehension of the inhabitants, who have experienced what such a body of men united together, and rendered desperate from want, are capable of, may easily be conceived. But the most serious consideration is, how to find other employment for such numbers. The parishes, in which the mines are, already are heavily burdened with the poor-rates; besides, the whole county is totally inadequate to maintain so many without employment, or to find them any other way of getting a livelihood. It is a national concern, and Parliament alone will be equal to the task of remedying so very serious an evil. Is it possible that they could be any way employed in inclosing waste lands? There is probably a good deal of crown land in the very county itself, which would come under this description; if not, the neighbouring county of Devon would furnish quite sufficient in the large forest of Dartmoor. This is indeed the property of the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. But his Highness's benevolent heart would incline him to do every thing in his power to employ subjects almost immediately connected with him in some sort, and to benefit his successors and the publick, and probably his own revenue.

Could these poor creatures be rendered serviceable in any way to the new fishery establishments in Scotland? I mention these hints merely to turn the thoughts of the publick to the subject; and, with the same view, I could wish them to be inserted in your excellent Miscellany rather than in a news-paper.

Yours, &c.

PL—T.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. IV.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 892.

Tuesday, April 24.

HAVING balloted for a committee to determine on the merits of the contested election for Saltash,

Mr Dundas said, that, in consequence
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of the mention which had been made of East-India affairs on Monday evening, he thought it his duty to bring forward a statement of the Company's finances, if by his utmost exertions it could be effected in the course of the present session. A letter from a noble Lord

(Cornwallis)

(Cornwallis) had also been made the subject of discussion; but the Hon. Gent. who introduced it could not but know, that the whole of the letter was by no means proper for public inspection; he should move, however, for the first thirty-nine paragraphs, which contained merely an explanation of the accounts annexed, together with such other accounts as were necessary for his purpose.

Mr. *Sheridan* suggested, that an abstract of the remaining part of the letter would tend to cast some light on the subject.

Mr. *Francis* wished to be informed, whether, amongst the accounts that were deemed necessary on the present occasion, it was intended to introduce one respecting the discount which Treasury orders bore in Bengal; as it was, in his opinion, very requisite that, whilst the House was enquiring into the amount of the Company's debt, it should also be informed of the state of their credit.

Mr. *Dundas* replied, that no such information would be given, because it was not necessary. He then gave notice, that he intended, on Wednesday next, to make some motions introductory to this business.

Mr. *Burke*, in consequence of this declaration, said, he would refer bringing up the report of the secret committee till Monday.

The papers moved for by Mr. *Dundas* were then granted.

Mr. *Francis* begged the attention of the House for a few minutes only to a paper that he held in his hand; it was a letter inserted in one of the morning prints, reflecting on his conduct as a member of that House, and signed "John Scott." He mentioned this business at present, not with a view of founding any complaint upon it, but merely to know whether that signature was avowed by an Hon. Member opposite to him. [Major Scott nodded an affirmative.] Mr. *Francis* then declared his intention of referring the matter to a court of law, for which purpose he had already retained counsel. His motive for adopting this mode of procedure, was, that, from its publicity, it would afford the best opportunity of defending his character, which had been thus traduced.

Sir *Gilbert Elliot* gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would move the House to resolve itself into a committee, to

take into consideration the charges which he had to prefer against Sir *Edmund Impey*. But

Mr. *Dundas*, Mr. *Burke*, Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Pitt*, thinking that so weighty and complicated a business ought not to be introduced so near the close of a session, Sir *Gilbert* agreed to postpone his intended motion till the commencement of the next.

Mr. *Pitt* then rose, to make some enquiry respecting the object of a motion, of which notice had been given by an Hon. Alderman (Newnham), relative to the establishment of the Prince of Wales. The motion, thus announced, was so novel in itself, related to characters of such elevated rank, and involved circumstances of such peculiar delicacy, that he felt himself exceedingly anxious to know its particular tendency, and the form in which it was proposed to bring it forward.

Mr. *Ald. Newnham* replied, that he was perfectly conscious of the importance and the delicacy of the business which he had engaged to bring forward: he was not, however, at present prepared to inform the Right Hon. Gent. precisely of the mode he should adopt in introducing it; but, whatever form it might assume, the spirit of it was to rescue an amiable prince from a situation which, in his idea, impressed a marked disgrace on the national character.

Mr. *Pitt* professed himself dissatisfied with this explanation. As to the parliamentary mode of bringing it forward, he thought it a matter of very little concern; but he wished to know, as early and as explicitly as possible, the object of the motion, and the cause of its being thus pressed forward.

The Hon. *Alderman* replied, that he by no means forced the business on the attention of the House; it was pressed forward by its own magnitude and importance. He might possibly give some further explanation previously to the day appointed; but, as in this he should be entirely governed by circumstances, he would not bind himself by an actual promise.

Mr. *Fox* observed, that the present was a subject on which it was unnecessary to enlarge at this time. It was one which roused the feelings of all, and particularly those, he was convinced, of the Right Hon. Gent. opposite to him (Mr. *Pitt*). He would admit in its fullest extent the delicacy of the mea-

sure; but, with respect to its novelty, it should be remembered, that it arose from the novelty of the situation. He had risen, however, merely for the purpose of enquiring, whether there was any prospect of the business being agitated elsewhere in a manner that may preclude the interference of the House?

Mr. Pitt declared, that there was no deliberation pending elsewhere, that had a tendency to preclude the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, so far as its object had been avowed.

Mr. Ald. Sawbridge gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would make his annual motion respecting the state of parliamentary representation.

Mr. Fox concluded a speech of considerable length, in which he recapitulated his former arguments against the partiality and personality of the shop-tax, with a motion for its repeal.

Mr. Lambton seconded the motion, which was supported by Sir G. P. Turner, Sir Benjamin Hammett, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Ald. Sawbridge, Sir Edw. Ashley, Mr. Ald. Newnham, Sir Watkin Lewis, Col. Norton, Sir James Johnstone, Mr. Le Mesurier, Mr. Martin, Mr. Ald. Walsen, and Mr. H. Thornton. Mr. Pitt went over his former arguments in favour of the tax. Nothing new, on either side, dropped in the course of the debate. The motion, however, was negatived by a majority of 36; there appearing for it 147, against it 183. Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 25.

The House in a committee on the bill for making perpetual two acts passed in the 15th and 17th years of his present Majesty, for preventing the negotiation of small promissory notes, went through the bill, reported it, and ordered it to be engrossed.

Ordered several accounts relating to the East-India revenues.

Mr. Morton, from the East-India House, presented some papers relative to the charges against Mr. Hastings, which were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker and members were summoned by Black Rod to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers. The House went up accordingly.

After the Speaker's return, and report being made of the bills which had received the royal assent, the order of the day was moved for the second reading of the St. George's Manover-square poor-bill, and that counsel should be heard for and against it at the bar.

Mr. Erskine, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Garrow, were called in. The question was, whether the select vestry might be empowered to build a new workhouse on a spot of ground near Chelsea; or whether the present workhouse in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, should be enlarged sufficiently to contain all the paupers of the parish?

Mr. Erskine having been heard against the new erection, and previously to witnesses being called,

Mr. Dundas moved to suspend the further hearing of counsel until the orders of the day were gone through; and the counsel were accordingly ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Dundas then moved, that the report of the secret committee, appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, esq. be received.

This occasioned a short conversation, in which Mr. Vyner, Mr. Powys, Sir T. Dundas, and Mr. Fox, contended, that the motion was irregular, and unprecedented; asserting, that whenever counsel were admitted to the bar, it was contrary to order to desire them to withdraw, unless for the purpose of debating some point which they were discussing. Mr. Vyner, in particular, charged Mr. Dundas with arrogating the privilege of dispensing with the opinion of every other member when he thought proper; and insisted, that this present motion, for which he had not assigned any reason, was precipitate and reprehensible.

Mr. Dundas defended himself from the charge, and professed the utmost respect for the House. He considered the motion as perfectly in order, though it was no question of his. An Hon. Gent. (Mr. Francis) had crossed the House, and requested him to move for the bringing up of the report, as it would save time in the business, and very little retard that then before them. This was all the interest he had in it; but since it had given rise to so much animadversion, he would take care never to act again in the same manner.

The Speaker was of opinion, that the suspension of hearing counsel, for a short time, was perfectly in order.

After a few words from Mr. Pitt, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Burke, in support of the motion, the impeachment was brought up. When the title was read,

Mr. Pitt moved, that it should be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. *Burke* could find no precedent for printing articles of impeachment previously to their being carried up to the Lords; but, if gentlemen thought the printing of them a proper measure, he had not the least objection. Ordered.

Mr. *Marbham* said, he had examined into the produce of the post-horse tax, and found that it had not decreased; for which reason, as well as that the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr *Pitt*) had not thought proper to assign any cause for altering the established mode of collecting this duty, by letting it out to the highest bidder, he should oppose the bill in its first stage. No person, he trusted, would impute his conduct on this occasion to improper motives, as he was known to be a strenuous supporter of the revenue in all its branches.

Mr. *Pitt* acknowledged the Hon. Gentleman's attachment to the interest of his country; but thought it rather singular that he should endeavour to stop the source of that information which he wished to obtain. He intended to move, after the first reading of the bill, to have it printed, that gentlemen might clearly comprehend the design of this innovation, which was merely a regulation to render it more productive.

Mr. *Dampier* declared himself hostile to the bill.

It was then moved to resume the suspended order; the counsel were called in, and several witnesses examined. In the course of the evidence it appeared, that between nine hundred and one thousand pounds were paid annually in salaries to the various officers in the workhouse; and that there was a pension of 40*l.* allowed to one man. Mr. *Wyatt*, a surveyor, was of opinion, that the old house in Mount-street, when the projected additions were made to it, would be large enough to accommodate all the paupers, by which means the expences of another establishment of officers would be saved.

When the counsel had finished their pleadings, a conversation took place, and the bill was ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

Thursday, April 26.

Ordered the county election bill to be brought in.

Ordered in a bill for regulating the mooring of the ships in the river Thames.

Mr. *Irving*, from the Custom-house, presented three accounts of wheat exported.

Mr. *Molesworth* presented two accounts of money paid for troops in the East-Indies.

Read a third time, and passed, the promissory notes bill.

Indemnity bill presented.

Read a second time the Scotch Judiciary bill.

The bill for farming the post-horse duty being brought up, the Speaker put the question for reading it a first time.

Mr. *Marbham* opposed it principally on constitutional grounds, as it tended to introduce a practice inimical to the rights of the subject, by giving a more than ordinary power to irresponsible persons, who stood between Government and the people. He would, however, reserve what he had to say further on the subject, until he was made acquainted with the reasons for introducing so novel a method of collecting taxes in this country.

Mr *Pitt* withed that gentlemen would permit the bill to be read, as it would explain itself. There was in it, in his apprehension, nothing hostile to the constitution, and it could serve no other purpose than that of rendering the duty more productive. The letting it out by auction would prevent Government from receiving any accession of improper influence, and would place it nearly on the same footing with a duty more closely allied to it than any other within his knowledge, that was the turnpikes. This mode of collecting that tax was almost as old as the constitution itself, and had been proved, by long experience, to be so little dangerous or alarming, that it was further established by an act passed so recently as the year 1773. But, if this instance was not judged sufficient, he would mention another, that of the Post-office revenue arising from the cross-roads, which had been farmed to Mr. *Allen*. No man ever suggested that either of these cases was unconstitutional, by being productive of undue influence. He knew it was a system which in arbitrary states had been wrested to bad purposes. But is it a necessary inference that the same effects must result from it in this? The bill, he declared, was merely experimental, and had been introduced on account of the gross frauds practised by those upon whom the tax was levied; but, in making the experiment, he had guarded against deficiencies, as no distrust would be let for a less sum than it produces now. For these reasons he hoped

hoped the bill would be permitted to be read, and printed.

Mr. *Marshall* was still against the principle of the bill; that it would occasion no undue influence, by being publicly let, was a specious artifice always used for the introduction of bad measures. Nor was, he said, the pretence for this unconstitutional attempt founded in fact: he had examined the accounts, and found the tax increasing; the first quarter of the present year having exceeded its opposite quarter in the preceding one by 9000*l*. He denied that the turnpikes were a precedent; they were vested in private commissions, and totally unconnected with Government: nor was the Post-office in point; it was let to Mr. Allen for a few years, and, being found an improper measure, was abandoned.

Sir *Joseph Marubey* spoke in favour of the plan. As did Mr. *Drake* and Mr. *Rolle*; who were replied to by Mr. *Bastard*.

Mr. *Dempster* opposed it on the same grounds as Mr. *Marshall* and Mr. *Bastard*; and quoted Montesquieu and Smith as decidedly adverse to the principle of farming taxes.

Mr. *Sloper* said, he should not be surprised to hear of the shop tax being farmed out in the same manner. He was determined to oppose it most heartily.

Mr. *Jolliffe*, Mr. *Martin*, and Lord *George Cavendish*, spoke with warmth against the bill.

Mr. *Fox* asserted, that the proposed plan bore no resemblance to the precedents quoted by the Minister. That of the Post-office not only contracted for the revenue, but performed the duty; indeed it was the opinion of many, that the postage of letters was not a tax; the Americans evidently thought so when they rejected the stamp-act, and refused to admit our definition of its being one. The Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Pitt) says, the farmers will derive no new authority from it; it will only confer the old powers upon many: but we submit to taxes because they are in the hands of a responsible government: when they are placed in the hands of individuals, to whom are we to look? there can be no check over them. Besides, if no power were given to the farmers, he would oppose it, because the precedent, if once established, would soon be extended. The act must be made for more than one year; suppose three, then it cannot be repealed within that period without

injuring individuals. They will tell you, they lose by the first year, and expect a compensation in the two subsequent ones. This circumstance alone renders it unconstitutional; as Parliament should never relinquish the power of redressing the injuries which their constituents may sustain. The people ought to pay taxes, but those taxes should be collected in the least exceptionable manner. There should be no middle-men between them and the Exchequer. The finances are said to be in a flourishing condition: why then, he asked, is this innovation brought forward? He approved of Mr. *Marshall*'s arguments, and declared he would oppose the bill in the first instance.

Mr. *Pitt* was surprised to find gentlemen averse from hearing what might afford them information. Let the bill be read, and its object thoroughly, but candidly, investigated. No man within those walls more sincerely respected, or would risque more to preserve in its native vigour, the constitution of his country, than he would. The principle of excise, if extended to every source of revenue, would, perhaps, be wrong; but where is the man, acquainted with the nature of civil government and of mankind, who would wish it had never been introduced? On examination of the bill, he was convinced, all the objections urged against it would vanish. Middle-men had been spoken of, but there is a species of little-men—inn-keepers—who stand between the people and the Exchequer, and engross as much of the produce as they think proper.—The post-horse duty, and the stage-coaches, produce 166,000*l*. 17,000*l*. of which are expended in the collection; but the residue is not brought into the Treasury; much of it is withheld by the inn-keepers. He repeated many of his former arguments, and requested that the bill might be read a second time, and printed.

Mr. *Sheridan* doubted whether the House was constitutionally possessed of a power to delegate such authority, which was in effect to barter away its exclusive right of levying taxes upon the subject. Should the farmers oppress the people, it would be out of the power of the House to protect them. But, allowing that this mode proved productive in this particular instance, still it was the duty of gentlemen to oppose it, from well-grounded apprehensions of its consequences; as, should such

be the event, who could say where it would end? Might not, supposing this to be the case, the Chancellor of the Exchequer come down to the House next year, and urge this very circumstance as a reason for extending the plan to another tax, and so on to another, and another, until the whole revenue was placed in the hands of rapacious farmers? This was a system so replete with mischief, that he hoped the House had heard enough, and knew enough, of its dangerous tendency, to reject it in the first instance, as injurious to the constitution, and subversive of the liberty of the subject.

Mr. Rolle having said a few words respecting his opposition to Mr. Fox's East-India bill, the question was put, and the House divided:

Ayes for the first reading 73

Noes - - - 39

Majority 34.

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next, and to be printed.

Friday, April 27.

Received and read a petition from Margate, for dividing the town into streets, &c.

Received and read a petition from the African Company, by his Majesty's recommendation.

Passed the Clyde navigation bill.

A motion being made, that the callico printing bill be read a second time,

Mr. Dempster opposed it, as tending to create a monopoly in favour of the callico printers in London and its environs, to the injury of those in every other part of the kingdom; and moved that the second reading be postponed to this day six months.

Ald. Newnham supported the bill, which was not introduced for the purpose of creating a monopoly, but merely with a view to secure to persons of ingenuity the advantages due to their talents, by preventing the sale of spurious copies of their designs.

Col. Norton, Ald. Sawbridge and Townsend, Mr. Mainwaring and Mr. Wilberforce, all supported the bill, from a conviction of its being founded in equity.

After a few words against it from Mr. Skeels, and a short defence of his former arguments by Mr. Dempster, who was answered by Mr. Rose, the motion for its being now read a second time was carried by a majority of 55, there being for it 75, against it 20.

Capt. M'Bride moved for an account to be laid before the House, stating the income and expenditure of the chest at Chatham during the last three years.

His motive for making this motion arose from a consideration of the great disadvantages under which those pensioners laboured, whose situations were so remote from Chatham, that they could not attend there but at a heavy expence, not to mention the hardships and inconveniences to which they were exposed in the journey.

Lord Mulgrave agreed with the Hon. Gent. in the principle of his motion; he thought that sailors who lived at a distance ought to be paid at their own doors: and he had the pleasure to inform him, that a measure of this nature was now under the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty, and would, he hoped, be soon carried into execution.

Capt. M'Bride felt great satisfaction on receiving this intelligence, and withdrew his motion, which he now considered as unnecessary.

Mr. Sheridan conceived the present to be the most favourable opportunity for bringing forward a bill for the more speedily manning of the navy. As the session was far advanced, he should content himself with moving for leave to bring in such a bill, and for its being printed. To proceed so far he thought necessary, that gentlemen might have an opportunity to consider it fully in the recess. During that period he should devote his attention to it, in order to be able to bring it before the House early in the next session. He considered it as of great magnitude, its objects being to prevent the odious practice of impressing, and to render those youths useful members of society who are now liable to fall into every species of profligacy through idleness and the contagion of ill example. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more readily manning his Majesty's ships of war, by encouraging, under certain regulations, volunteers to enter into the service.

After a short conversation, the motion was agreed to; and Mr. Sheridan, Sir James Johnstone, and Mr. Beaufoy, were appointed to prepare and bring in the bill.

Ald. Newnham observed, that, as he had been pressed on a former day by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to declare the purport of his motion respecting the establishment of the Prince of Wales; and not having at that time explained

plained himself to the Right Hon. Gentleman's satisfaction, he would now be more explicit. It was his wish, from every motive of delicacy and respect both to his Majesty and the Prince, to avoid entering into any discussion, and he should therefore content himself with moving, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that an enquiry might be made into the situation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that such measures might be adopted as should, in his royal wisdom, appear most expedient to rescue him from his present embarrassments; and that this House would make good the same to his Majesty." If the motion could be couched in terms of greater respect, he should be happy to adopt them.

Mr. Rolle said, the present was a question which would materially affect the constitution both in church and state. This was the time for *country* gentlemen to step forward, and he hoped they would not flinch from their duty. He wished that the motion might never be brought forward; but if it was, he would move the previous question.

Mr. Sheridan agreed with the Hon. Gent. that it was a question of much importance, but he could not admit that the *country* gentlemen were peculiarly interested in its fate. It was a subject of general concern. He then took notice of what had fallen from Mr. Pitt in a former debate, and said, there was not a wish that any part of the Prince's conduct should be passed over, or blink- ed at. The whole of it would be openly, boldly, and explicitly investigated.

After a few words from Mr. Rolle, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he thought it unnecessary now to enter into a debate on the measure, as much had been lately spoken on it, and as it was to be agitated again; but he must say, that he conceived himself bound in duty to his country, to his sovereign, and to the Prince himself, to oppose the address to the utmost of his power. Should the motion be pressed, it would force a discussion the most painful and unpleasant, and he should be driven with pain and reluctance to state plainly and distinctly matters of the utmost delicacy.

Mr. Dempster expressed his disapprobation of the address, being filled with the most alarming apprehensions respecting its effects.

Mr. Pouys thought the motion, however well intended, highly dangerous

and improper; and therefore conjured the Hon. Alderman, for his own sake, and for the sake of his country, to weigh well its probable consequences.

Mr. Sheridan instigated the House to consider in what predicament the Prince must stand, after the late and present discussion of the business. He would not say that insinuations had been thrown out by the Minister; but it would certainly go abroad that insinuations had been thrown out, and the suppressing of the motion would be ascribed to a dread of meeting them. In his opinion, the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Pitt) had rendered it impossible for the Hon. Magistrate (Newnham) to recede. No person was more desirous than himself to see the Prince restored to the arms and to the confidence of his Royal Father, and if he had the least conception that the motion now under consideration had any tendency to prevent so desirable a circumstance taking place, he would give it the most strenuous opposition.

Mr. Pitt, from what had passed, as well on a former day as now, was convinced that it was almost the unanimous wish of the House, on this important business, that no more might be heard of a motion so pregnant with mischief. The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Sheridan) observed, that insinuations had been thrown out, which it was indispensably necessary to meet; but he (Mr. Pitt) did not perceive the existence of such necessity; nothing had fallen from him which could justify the measure: he had only said, that if it were persisted in, it would force him to touch upon matters of the greatest delicacy; it was, however, never in his intention, nor had he dropped a hint of the kind, to introduce a particle of extraneous matter: what he had alluded to, related solely to the pecuniary situation of the Prince, and to the awakening those tender feelings which naturally subsist between father and son, as well as those of a political nature, which arise from the distinguished circumstances of the Sovereign and the Heir Apparent.

Mr. Sheridan with great candour acknowledged that the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Pitt) had removed from his mind those strong impressions which a former speech of his had made. As Hon. Gent. (Mr. Rolle), by asserting that the constitution in *church* and *state* would be affected by the discussion, had suffered a very reprehensible, because groundless,

groundless, insinuation to fall from him. It was a reference, he supposed, to some particular situation of the Prince, which was totally unconnected with the present question. He begged, however, to assure that Hon. Gent. and the rest of the House, that to every question which should be proposed respecting any part of his Royal Highness's conduct, an explicit and satisfactory answer would be given; and, if the same business should be agitated in another House, of which the Prince was a member, he would himself account for his actions in that ingenuous and manly manner which formed the distinguishing feature of his character.

Mr. Pitt was happy to find that the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Sheridan) was convinced that it was not necessary, from any thing he had advanced, to bring forward the motion. He therefore hoped that Mr. S. would join with him and the House in entreating the worthy Alderman to desist from his purpose, if he regarded his Sovereign, his Prince, and his country.

Ald. Newnham said, he had not taken the matter up on a slight consideration, nor without advice; had he done so, he must be considered as the most presumptuous man living. The necessities of the Prince were known to all; and it was also known, that every application which could have been made had been made, but without effect; if the Prince could be relieved by any more proper mode than the present, he had no objection to desist from his motion; but, as he had pledged himself to bring it forward, he should not on slight grounds relinquish it; and it was not probable that he should have it in command from the Prince to do so. The observation of Mr. Rolle, that the present question involved both *church and state*, alluded, perhaps, to a circumstance which had no more to do with the pecuniary situation of his Royal Highness, than whether he had, *a few years since, broke his leg*. Here the conversation ended.

Mr. Minchin moved for leave to bring in a bill for the revision of the penal laws. They were so sanguinary as to be a disgrace to the country, and his proposition went no farther than that they should be submitted to the revision of a committee competent to the important task. He then proceeded to point out the most prominent features of the present code. The first class of crimes was that of high and petty trea-

son, under which were improperly ranged those of counterfeiting the current coin, and even having tools for that purpose—murder—setting fire to houses, whereby lives may be lost—firing dock-yards—perjury, by which life was taken away—forgery, by which life might be lost—or forgery on the Bank of England. Here, he said, in the opinion of several gentlemen, the bloody list should terminate. The next class comprehended those crimes which immediately went to affect the peace or property of an individual, as, an attempt to commit a rape, a burglary, &c. &c. There was a prodigious difference, he observed, between these crimes; and yet the least atrocious of them was punished with the same severity as the most flagitious. He then took a general review of larcenies, and thought that the life of a fellow-creature was rated too cheaply at twelve-pence farthing. What must be the opinion of foreigners when they are told, that a people, priding themselves on their humanity and literary attainments, had affixed the punishment of death to the crime of breaking a tool of a particular kind—to the stealing of an inconsiderable animal, or wounding one—to breaking the banks of a fish-pond—to the destroying of a young tree, or cutting a hop-bine! That these offences deserved punishment, he would not deny; but surely not the same that is inflicted on those of the highest criminality. Let punishments be mild, but certain; remove the hopes of reprieves and pardons, and there will not be one offence committed, where now there are a hundred. He was of opinion that labour, perpetual or temporary, according to the nature of the crime, might be made an advantageous substitute for death. After a few other remarks, he concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the penal laws.

Mr. Sloper seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, such a bill demanded the utmost deliberation, and that it was too late in the session to bring forward a business of such immense extent; he therefore hoped that the Hon. Gent. would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Minchin, after a few words, agreed to the proposition; and the House adjourned.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF TANNER'S "NOTITIA MONASTICA."

MR. Urban's REVIEWERS present their respectful compliments to the EDITOR of the new Edition of Bp. Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, and beg leave to inform him, that they see no reason to alter their opinion of his Edition of that very valuable work, which they think should have been improved and corrected by every possible means, without departing from the excellent original plan. Such a departure they must deem the changing the chronological into the alphabetical order. References to Mr. Cole's concealed papers will convey no information to the present generation of antiquaries: and if these were the chief additions in Mr. Cole's copy, the University might as well have consigned it to the trunk that contains his MSS. The want of pages is an insuperable objection in any book; and the Editor's mode of accounting for this deficiency would not hold good had the book been printed at different London presses. But we are at a loss to comprehend why, at the University press, the different parts were not printed *seriatim* at the same time. The Reviewers do not conceive any difference of type necessary to distinguish the present additions. As to the former ones, they are so very material from the octavo edition, that they distinguish themselves; and the labours of two such brothers as the TANNERS might well be united together. No censure was implied on the brevity of the new preface. The few notes added to the old ones, be they more or less, might have been distinguished by different references. The Reviewers have only to regret that Dr. T's judgement was biassed by such books as *Salmon's Geography* and *The English Traveller*; and that Mr. Nasmith, publishing under the countenance of the University of Cambridge, should have so few books, and so little knowledge in these affairs, to assist him. That Mr. N. is no mean proficient in antiquarian lore, his former publications evince; nor could he have been at a loss for information concerning the present state of our monastic ruins, had he consulted Mr. Grose's and other numerous publications of views with authentic accounts, not to mention the county histories published since Bp. T's time. In vain is it al-

ledged that this was *no part* of the original plan, any more than the list of heads of houses. Both these are improvements on the original plan, and certainly not deviations from it, or incompatible with it. They make an entertaining part of the *Monasticon Hibernicum* of Mr. Archdall (see our vol. LVI. p. 973). Mr. Willis's Lists of Abbots, Priors, &c. are acknowledged to be exceedingly incomplete and incorrect, and were much improved in a copy of his Mitred Abbies, belonging to the late Edward-Rowe Mores, Esq. and another of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, by Bp. Kennet, formerly in the library of James West, Esq. These, with other particulars, might have been transcribed by the Editor, if he had thought it worth his while to have turned out of his way for them, and will at some future time be given as a Supplement to his work. The change of owners of the several registers might have been learned from the marked Catalogues of the principal sales through which they passed, or from a little inquiry. The Harleian Catalogue has been made a proper use of. But it could not be expected that the librarians of that grand collection could have leisure to transcribe what other Catalogues they may have; or that the possessors of private libraries should make out an account of all in their possession, or of additions or corrections. We recollect an application from a collector for a county history to one of the Record-offices, to know what they had relative to his plan. The answer was, *Come and see, and write for yourself*.

Upon the whole, when we look on the new edition of the *Notitia Monastica*, and the page of "In Graduatorum Catalogo *Omissa* aut *Corrigenda*," which the University have found it expedient to issue by *public advertisement*, and by which eight of her members are reinstated in their admissions, and nine more in their degrees, we blush for that academical press, of whose fruits we lately entertained such hopes. (See vol. LV. p. 284.)

P. S. The Reviewers acknowledge their mistake in ascribing the preface to the *Bishop* instead of his brother, and in correcting Chichester into Rochester,

167. *Notices and Descriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphine: With Dissertations on the Subjects of which those are Exemplars. And an Appendix, describing the Roman Baths and Thermæ discovered in 1784, at Badenweiler. By Governor Pownall, F.R.S. and F.S.A.* 4to.

THIS work professes to give a particular account of such monuments of Roman antiquity as are yet remaining in so fine a part of the Roman empire, so cultivated and improved, but which have remained nondescript, or imperfectly and wrongly described till now, at length, a spirit of literary curiosity has arisen in the country itself. Such are, Clerisseau's *Antiquities of Nîmes* (see our vol. XLVIII. p. 584), misprinted here Clarisseau; which, with his other Views of Antiquities, we understand, are laid aside since he entered into the service of the Empress of Russia;—Grosion's *Recueil des Antiquités et Monumens Marseillois*, 1773;—Menard's *Histoire de Nîmes*, 4 vols. 17 . . ;—Papon, *Voyage Littéraire de Provence*;—Bouche, *Essai sur l'Histoire de Provence Marseil.* 2 vols. 4to, 1785;—the Drawings by Schneider; and Dissertations of the Academy of Nîmes.—“There are,” it is said, and I have seen the supposed “portrait drawings of such, some perfect amphitheatres in the interior or “upper parts of Barbary, at the foot of “Mount Atlas: but I entertain some “doubts of the drawings being *actual* “*portraits*, they being fabricated at “Rome by copying sketches *said to be* “*taken on the spot.*” This refers to the pretensions of a North British Traveller, to whom nobody now gives credit.

The places whose antiquities are particularly described by our author in this *Manual*, as he modestly styles it, are, *Orange, Aix, Marseilles, Glanum Livii, Arles, Nîmes, Vienne, Lyons*, and the *Crau*, or Stoney-plain, for which the Governor accounts by supposing that the lake of Geneva there forced a passage through rocks to the sea.

He has, in an Appendix, pointed out from M. Bouche other particulars in Provence which he himself did not see.

We received much pleasure in the perusal of these *Notices*, by which the subjects of them are brought home to our fire-sides, and represented in as lively a manner as they can be without drawings. We regret that our Traveller's portefeuilles are not accessible to the bulk of his readers. We hope, however, he will forgive us, as Reviewers, if we express our concern at

the peculiarities of style he has chosen to adopt. We cannot help wishing Gov. Pownall would lay his hand on his pen, and say, *Nolumus LINGUAM Angliæ mutari*, as the old barons stood up for the laws of their country. If the Governor thinks a quaintness of style is the privilege of an antiquary, he mistakes. Purity and correctness of language are the characteristics of a polite writer, be his subject what it will. A confusion of words, culled from various languages, ancient and modern, serves but to brand the adopter with pedantry; and, however we may make free with the words of our neighbours in common conversation, or periodical papers, or Guildhall and St. Stephen's debates, they should be banished from composition, which is not extempore. We should then no more hear of technical terms, the *fond*, *appliqués* or attached, the *sanglier*, or boar, the *recolt* of the olives (116)—*succellion* or *demise* to it (127)—*irrelevant—applicant—tropheal* monument—a trophæal *amasi*, *amas*—an amass of arms—impannelled in a sort of frame—*trophee—columnal towers and trophæal arcs—triumphal art—recurved* pommel, with a kind of breasted crest (74)—*frize* for frieze, and *metops* for metopes—the picture-design of the pavement (159)—*sewer*, or *cloaque* (59)—*sarcophagos*—a *melange* of things (159); than of the following words and phrases, so new to classic writers of this country: A temple of Isis and Serapis, founded on the *great Church-establishment* (132)—the Pere Montfaucon, the Pere, the father M.—*Portici*, plural of Porticus—*Prætorie*—*Allobroges*. or *Alob'roughs*, or *Allaboroughs*, *All-boroughs*, or *republic of boroughs*, called by the Romans *Pagi*—*Livius* for *Livy*—*Dilubrum*—*Patulus* of Mercury, for his *Pegasus* (p. 73)—being founded in the *fact* of a similar dedication, near Epidaurus, of a temple, &c. (ib.)—*quoiffed* with the head of a hawk (ib.)—the foppery of ancient undertakers (ib.)—a *malade*, or sick person (76)—Mr. *Guise* (the French traveller) for *Guy*—gave me his *attentions* (166)—I find myself *founded* in the practice of the Romans—*puddling* earth (169)—a *proper attending pendant* to them (152)—*recognisances* of benefits—inhabitancy for inhabitants—*lare* for layer—*Porticatio*, or *Circuitus Porticum* (89)—*such* unquestionable a form (92)—*cabinets* of particulars (93)—*permitted* to man (94)—so *secrète*—a *secrète* mystery (95)—*obolestise* (114)—habit and ready turn of genius (134)—*superlucration* (146).

168. *Sketches of Commotions and Disorders in the Austrian Netherlands, including Transactions from April 1, 1787. In a Series of Epistles by Dennis O'Flaherty, Esq. of the Kingdom and Province of Ireland.*

A very humble and distant imitation of Anstey's wit and poetry, applied to burlesque a more serious subject.

The best, the very best, lines in this medley are the definition of constitution, applied to our own country, which we therefore give here :

"Queen of isles, Queen of Ocean's wide circle, O Britain! [on;

'Tis thou who the soul of my subject has hit Whilst others enjoy it in dreams or in name, Thy sons call it theirs, and are true to the claim.

Unknowing the frowns of a tyrant to brook, The model from Nature and Reason they took : Withheld what was noxious, and gave what was meet, [complete;

Then crown'd it with freedom to make it Hence men of all ranks, from the peer to the clown, [own."

Built a palace or cottage, and call'd it their

These lines have been suggested by those in the song about Jove's daughter, Attraction; the two last have, however, too strong a tendency to the Bathos.

The author's drift, as far as we can understand him, is to shew that the Emperor and his Flemish subjects have both done their business by halves: he in beginning and not carrying through—Reformation; they in beginning and not maintaining—Opposition. We are rather of Mr. O'Flaherty's mind. Joseph II. is extolled as the prince of Emperors; but we think events have shewn him a mere blusterer. The new King of Prussia is worth a thousand of him.

169. *Sheehbazzar and his Masons: a Discourse delivered at Bethel Chapel, Sheerness, at the Request of the Master and Lodge of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, on Sunday June 24, 1787, and published at their Request. By W. Shrubsole.*

WE remember to have formerly read a discourse or pamphlet, intitled, *Masonry the Way to Hell*. The object of this discourse is, to convert it into the high road to Heaven, and shews how easy a thing it is. Mr. S. (no mason) thought it his duty to preach the Gospel of Christ to any society of men to their improvement, instead of rambling about the arts and mysteries of masonry, which indeed amount to very little. Some may object that he adopts the Hutchinsonian and orthodox scheme of divinity. His

observations are, however, very pointed and incontrovertible :

"Masonry greatly fails of rectifying their disorders [that have broke in upon the fair world since it came out of its creator's hands]. Your plummet, rule, compasses, and all the regulating peculiarities of that very ancient society, are incompetent to reduce this dismal anarchy into a state of order and rule. Sigh over it you may; and it much becomes us all to sympathise with the whole creation, which groans and travails in pain together until now. But what masonry and all human art and creative power are unable to effect, Christianity can do," &c.

170. *The poor Child's Friend; or, Familiar Lessons adapted to the Capacities of all Ranks of Children.*

THIS is an addition to the number of well-meant endeavours to instill instruction into tender minds;—too much neglected by all ranks of grown people.

171. *A Sermon preached October 8, 1786, in the Parish Church of Hardingsstone, in the County of Northampton, Supplement to a Sermon preached twice for the Establishment of a Sunday-school. By the Rev. Robert Lucas.*

MR. LUCAS, who has already printed three Sermons on the subject, joins his well-meant endeavours to those of his brethren, who promote a design so well intended, and to which all must wish success.—Reviewers are sometimes *censores morum* as well as *librorum*; and must concur in every attempt at reformation in these degenerate times.

172. *Reports of the Humane Society, instituted in the Year 1779, for the Recovery of Persons apparently drowned, for the Years 1785 and 1786.*

IF our limits would permit, we would with pleasure transcribe largely from the biennial reports of this benevolent institution, by which near 900 persons have been restored to life in the course of 12 years. A similar Society, instituted at Paris in 1772, has, from that time till 1786, inclusive, saved 653 out of 754; and that of Amsterdam, in four years, 53 out of 105. Other Societies have been established in different parts of England. The East India Company have presented that of London with 100 guineas. Notwithstanding this and other contributions, the finances of the Society were, at the audit of 1786, reduced to 711. 6s. and the interest of 2000l. 3 per cent. consols. Mr. Kite, surgeon of Gravesend, has invented a pocket case of instruments for

the recovery of persons apparently dead; and Mr. Sherwin, surgeon of Enfield, a curved inflator, with a double nozzle. Several ingenious letters on re-animation, from the latter, are here printed.

173. *A Third Address to Parliament respecting the Preservation of his Majesty's Seamen. To which are added, the Author's Speech and proposed Address on his Majesty's Assassination.* By William Renwick, Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

MR. R. continues his commendable endeavours that surgeons in the navy, as well as in the army, should be commissioned officers; and we continue in the same opinions as before concerning his aim and his exertions. See our vol. LIII, p. 599; LIV. p. 374.

174. *A Scriptural View of the Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus Christ, by Way of Harmony and Paraphrase. With an Appendix on the Dignity of the Human Body with regard to its final Resurrection.* By the Rev. John Weddred, Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough, and Member of Trinity College, Cambridge. 4to.

A plain and simple narrative of facts, supported by the various degrees of evidence, in a more comprehensive manner than that followed by Gilbert West on the same subject.—Mr. W. has also published, *A Dissertation on the Doctrine of imputed Righteousness;—A short View of the Nature and Necessity of Infant Baptism, God-fathers and God-mothers, Confirmation, and the Lord's Supper;—A plain and concise Apology for the Permission of Natural and Moral Evil in a State of Trial;—An Abridgment of Bishop Bull's Harmony of the Apostles;—Thoughts on the various Causes of Error, particularly with regard to modern Unitarian Writers;—A Sermon on a future State, as discovered by Reason.*

175. *A Letter to a Proprietor of a Fishery in the River Thames; in which an Attempt is made to shew in whom the Right of Fishing in public Streams now resides. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which is added, An Appendix of adjudged Cases and other Documents.* Reading. 8vo.

THE author, Mr. H. H. an attorney at or near Reading, shews, from several determinations of law courts, that fisheries may be appropriated, and that the right of fishing in navigable rivers, whether naturally or artificially made so, is not necessary in the publick at large, as was asserted by a public meeting at Henley this summer.

176. Derwent: *An Ode.* 4to.

THERE is somewhat of true simplicity in these fond remembrances of past scenes on the banks of the river Derwent, which conclude with a panegyric on Mr. Maddison, "a son of its banks," secretary to the embassy at Paris, as before to Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague. He died at Paris in 1783.

177. *Observations on some Parts of Natural History. To which is prefixed, An Account of several remarkable Vestiges, of an ancient Date, which have been discovered in different Parts of North America. Part I.* By Benjamin Smith Barton, Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

THE writer, "as a recreation from the laborious studies of medicine deriving a bad state of health," seems to have amused himself with illustrating those extraordinary remains of tumuli and fortifications which have been discovered in America within these last fifty years. Unknown inscriptions, which, being now lost, are of as little use as the water corrosions on the Deighton rock (see p. 699), and the vestiges of ploughed lands, have been reported by the French to Professor Kalm. Our countryman, Capt. Carter, saw a regular intrenchment in the interior parts of the country. Mr. Filson* describes two more, with a number of barrows, near Lexington. Mr. Boyd, of Pennsylvania, has seen many barrows on the Mississippi; and Mr. Jefferson opened one in Virginia; and Mr. Barton has given a print of a number of walls about ten feet high, with regular correspondent gateways, forming a square town, 96 by 86 perches, and several foundations of buildings within, and other elevations, ditches, &c. accompanied with a burying-ground a mile above the junction of the rivers Muskingum and Ohio, 160 miles below Fort Pitt, occupying together a space of near 300 perches in length, by about 150 to 25 in breadth. Near them are other walls in different directions, semicircular or strat, pyramidal elevations 38 feet high surrounded by a wall 44 perches in circumference. The barrows in different places are represented as being 150 feet long, 100 broad, and 35 high †, square, oblong, octagonal, and spheri-

* In his "Account of the Discovery, Settlement, and present State, of Kentucky."

† Silbury is 170 high, 500 diameter at bottom, and 105 at top. Milbarrow 150 cubits by 39. S. Longbarrow 180 cubits long.

cal, and some much larger; in general nearly spheroidal, 15 or 20 feet diameter, and from 1 to 10 high. These are called Indian graves; and Mr. Jefferson opened one that contained bones of near 300 persons of all sizes: yet, because not mentioned by early travellers, such as Hennepin and others in the last century, who represent the present Indians as using a different mode of sepulture, Mr. B. is unwilling to allow them to be of Indian origin. From a similar spirit of doubting, Mr. B. discredits Capt. C's relation of fortifications, when he has other instances before his eyes; and, after completely overlooking the *Welsh* settlement in America in the 13th century, whose claim never had any foundation, Mr. B. inclines to adopt the *Mexicans* for the authors of these stupendous works, but soon deserts them for the Danes, to whose *raths* and *cairns* in Ireland he compares them. This conjecture is not new, but has been in some measure sanctioned by Dr. Robertson, "History of America," I. 375.

We are much obliged to Mr. B. for the description and plan he has given us of these American antiquities. But had his reading been enlarged to the barrows and earth-works which Antiquaries have discovered all over the world, he might have indulged a conjecture, that every nation under heaven had been, some time or other, in America. The manner in which that great continent was first peopled is to this hour undecided. It has been discovered scarcely 400 years, and we are racking our brains to make out what nations occupied it, and what they did on it for upwards of 5000 years before, in the profound darkness in which the want both of history and tradition involves the whole scene.

178. *A Summary View and Explanation of the Writings of the Prophets.* Consisting of, I. Preliminary Observations and general Rules for understanding the Prophetic Style. II. A particular Account of each Book and Chapter, as they lie in Order. In which the general Style of each Prophet is characterised; the Beauty and Sublimity of particular Passages remarked; the Change of Persons or Speakers, the Transition from one Part of the Subject to another, and the Connexion and Scope of the Whole pointed out; Improvements of the Translation, where they seem to be of a Consequence, taken Notice of: With Illustrations of the Customs, Manners, and Circumstances to which the Sacred Writers occasionally allude, and the Application of their Prophecies to those Events to which they are supposed to

refer. The Whole being intended to make those Divine Compositions intelligible, useful, and agreeable to Readers of every Description. By John Smith, D.D. Minister of the Gospel at Campbellton. 8vo.

IN the present age, when Divines are contending with eagerness about speculative questions, which neither the wit nor the learning of man will ever decide, we are glad to meet with a work calculated to promote, among Christians of all denominations, the increase of faith, and of rational piety. Such a work is the small volume which we have now the pleasure of announcing to the publick. To the learned it will serve as an useful memorandum-book, containing the pulp of criticism without its husks; and to the unlearned it will prove a source of much information, often new, and always important. Its design is seen in the title and in the following advertisement:

"The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge having lately published a Gaelic translation of the Writings of the Prophets, were of opinion that it would be proper to have it accompanied with a brief explanation of that part of Scripture. With a view to this, the translator drew up the following Observations. The idea of publishing them in the English language was afterwards suggested by some of his friends, who were so obliging as to peruse them. In this language, indeed, we have already many excellent commentaries on Scripture. But they are, for the most part, or altogether, of such a size and price as to confine the use of them to the fewest number. The poor want means to purchase, the rich, leisure or inclination to peruse, them. The propriety of constructing such books, therefore, on a smaller scale, so as to render them more generally useful, is obvious. If so many of the scattered rays can be collected into one point, as may enable the reader of any portion or chapter of Scripture to see, as it were with a glance of the eye, the scope and meaning of the whole, with the connexion of the several parts — if the meaning of the sacred writers can be exhibited in its own native, noble, and beautiful simplicity, freed from every false gloss of human system, by which it is frequently disguised, and from every load of extraneous matter with which it is frequently oppressed — a most important object would be gained indeed. The sacred volume would be more read, and better understood; its influence on the heart would be more powerful; and its effect on the human conduct more manifest. How far the following attempt may be conducive to these desirable ends, or how far it may be proper to extend the same plan to other parts of Scripture, it is the part of the publick alone to judge."

So far as *we* are capable of judging, this attempt will be found very conducive to the excellent ends which its author had in view, and must prove an acceptable present to every pious Christian, who, when reading the writings of the Prophets, feels the want of "some man to guide him to a right understanding of that which he reads."—As a specimen, we shall lay before our readers the analysis of the fifth chapter of Isaiah.

"This chapter (says Dr. Smith) is unconnected with the preceding or following. The subject (consisting of reproofs and threatenings) resembles that of chap. i. but exceeds it in force, elegance, and variety, and denounces the Babylonian invasion more expressly. Perhaps it may likewise have a further view to the calamities inflicted by the Roman armies. It begins with representing, in a beautiful parable, the tender care of God for his people, and their unworthy returns for his goodness (1—7). The parable or allegory is then dropped; and the Prophet, in plain terms, reproves and threatens them for their wickedness; particularly for their covetousness (8—10), intemperance (11), and inattention to the warnings of Providence (12). Then follows an enumeration of judgments, as the necessary consequence. Captivity and famine appear with all their horrors (13). Hades (or the Grave) like a ravenous monster, opens wide its jaws, and swallows down its myriads (14). Distress lays hold on all ranks (15), and God is glorified in the display of his judgments (16), till the whole land is left desolate, a place for the flocks to range in (17). The Prophet then pauses, and again resumes his subject, reproving them for several other sins, and threatening them with woes and vengeance (18—24); after which he sums up the whole of his awful denunciation in a very lofty and spirited epiphonema, or conclusion. The God of armies, having hitherto corrected to no purpose, is represented, with inimit-

able majesty, as only giving the hint, and the swarm of nations hasten to his standard. He only intimates his pleasure, and keen, cruel, and resolute, they fly immediately to perform it. Upon a guilty race, unpitied by heaven or by earth, they execute their commission, and leave the land desolate and dark, without one ray of comfort to cheer the horrid gloom."

179. *An Elegy on the ancient Greek Model, addressed to the Right Reverend Robert Lowth, Lord Bishop of London; printed at Cambridge, 1779; and sold in London by T. Payne. 4to, 11. 6d.*

THIS very admirable poem, having been published anonymously, had escaped the general notice of the Curious, till pointed out in the News-papers of the present month as the production of a first-rate Bard. During the American war, Bishop Lowth preached at St. James's, and published a Sermon in the style of too many of his brethren at that period, containing a personal reflection* on Dr. Price, which grieved many of the Bishop's friends; among others, the excellent Author of this Elegy. Mr. Hayley not having preserved it in his Works, though deserving of the first place, both for the principle and the poetry, which is not inferior to any of his best performances; the following extracts, we doubt not, will prove highly acceptable to many of our readers:

"Mourn, Son of Amos, mourn! in accent sharp
Of angry sorrow strike thy heav'nly harp.
Mourn! thou sublimest of the faintest choir!
Those lips, that, touch'd with thy celestial fire,
Clear'd from the gather'd clouds of many an age,
The bright'ning flame of thy prophetic rage;
Those lips, thro' Learning's sacred sphere
renown'd,
Have stain'd their glory by a servile sound.

* "Our excellent constitution, the glory of modern policy, and the envy of the rest of the world, is it not greatly weakened, and rendered ineffectual by a general national depravity, by a decay of public spirit, and every virtuous principle? And this weakness of the constitution do not the enemies of all order make a pretence, and use as an occasion, to endeavour, instead of restoring, totally to subvert it?—Are there not many, whose study it has long been to introduce disorder and confusion, to encourage tumults and seditions, to destroy all rule and all authority, by traducing Government, despising dominion, and speaking evil of dignities? By assuming visionary and impracticable principles, as the only true foundations of a true government, which tend to raise discontent in the people ***, to harden some in actual rebellion, and to dispose others to follow their example?"—*Bishop Lowth's Sermon, on Ash-wednesday, 1779.*

** "As far as, in any instance, the operation of any cause comes in to restrain the power of self-government, so far slavery is introduced." Dr. Price, *Observations on Civil Liberty*, Sect. 1.—"The representation must be complete. No state, a PART of which only is represented in the legislature that governs it, is self-governed." *Additional Observations*, Sect. 1. From which it follows, that a vast majority of the people of England, all that have no vote for representatives in Parliament, are *slaves*.

Envy with ranc'rous joy these accents heard,
And dwells with triumph on the fatal word ;
Waging against Renown eternal wars,
Thus he insults the merit she abhors :
* " How has the radiance of the mitre ceas'd !
Oblivion's poppy shades the prostrate priest ;
In dark Servility's expanding cave
Forgotten Prelates hail thee from the grave ;
O Lucifer ! of Prophecy the star,
Rolling thro' Hebrew clouds thy radiant car !
Art thou too fall'n as we ? Can Flatt'ry's tide
Drown thy free spirit and thy Attic pride ?
Is this the man who spoke, in language strong,
The praise of Liberty's Athenian song ?
Blest are her notes, but curst the foid things
That priestcraft offers to the pride of kings ;
For never, never shall fair Freedom's hand
Enroll one Prelate in her sacred band ! "

He then digresses in praise of those
misred sages, who have approved them-
selves the friends of freedom and the
people ; though not without an oblique
glance at such as

" Fond of dull repose,
Without a dream of Learning's friends or foes,
Enjoy their table, or from thence withdrawn,
Sink in soft slumber on their sleeves of lawn ! "

The names that are mentioned with
peculiar approbation are Langton and
Hoadly amongst the dead, and amongst
the *then* living, Shipley and Law.

Resuming his subject, he proceeds :
" O Lowth ! we saw thy radiant name on high
Amid the purest lights of Learning's sky ;
And long, if true to Freedom's guiding voice,
Long in thy splendor shall that sphere rejoice ;
One passing vapour shall dissolve away,
And leave thy glory's unobstructed ray.
But while on Fame's high precipice you stand,
Be nobly firm ! nor bend the virtuous hand,
Fill'd with rich sweets from Freedom's flow'ry
To pluck Servility's oblivious weed ! [mead,
High in the Court's rank soil that creeper
winds,
And oft with dark embrace the Crozier binds ;
While, squer'd from thence, the subtle Pre-
late flings
Its luscious poison in the ear of Kings."

After justifying the motive of his ad-
dress, and doing ample justice to the
good Bishop's character, he adds :

" Shall Lowth adapt no more his Attic style
To the meridian of my favorite isle ?
But feebly speak, in France's languid tone,
Faint as beneath Oppression's burning zone ?
Or, blazing only with a bigot's fire,
Awake the slumbering flames of regal ire ;
Stretch the state-theorist on priesthood's rack,
And from the pulpit aim the personal attack ?
Far other precepts suit the hallow'd stage !
* * * * *

He then calls upon the Bishop to cor-
rect the rank abuses of the time, in the
following animated lines :

" Rise then, O rise ! with Hoadly's spirit fir'd,
But in thy richer eloquence attir'd :
Teach us to guard from every mean control
That manly vigour of the judging soul,
Which faith approves, which loyalty allows !
Teach us, while honour to thy doctrine bows,
That duty's praise in no blind worship lies,
But reason's homage to the just and wise !
So to thy country, to thy God endear'd,
By Heaven protected as on earth rever'd,
May thy mild age in purest fame rejoice ;
In fame, where envy hears no jarring voice !
So may Religion, with divine relief,
Drop her rich balm on thy parental grief !
May that sweet comforter, the heav'nly muse,
Who fondly treasures sorrow's sacred dews,
In glory's vase preserve the precious tear
Shed by paternal love on beauty's bier !
And O ! when thou, to learning's deep regret,
Must pay at nature's call our common debt ;
While life's last murmurs shake the parching
throat,

And pity catches that portentous note ;
While in its hollow orb the rolling eye
Of Hope is turn'd convulsive to the sky,
May holiest visitants, each faintest fear,
Whose well-known accents warble in thine ear,
Descend, with Mercy's delegated power,
To soothe the anguish of that awful hour :
With lenient aid release thy struggling breath,
Guide thy freed spirit through the gates of
death,

Shew thee, emerging from this earthly storm,
Thy lov'd Maria in a seraph's form,
And give thee, gazing on the Throne of
Grace,

To view thy mighty Maker face to face."

180. *More last Words of Dr. Johnson ; con-
sisting of important and valuable Anecdotes,
and a curious Letter from a Medical Gentle-
man, now published for the first Time from
the Doctor's MSS. ; with some original and
interesting Stories of a private Nature, rela-
tive to that great Man. To which are added,
several singular and unaccountable Facts rela-
tive to his Biographical Executor, formerly
Chairman of the Quaker-Sessions. By Francis
Barber. 8vo.*

" I HOPE your Worship will send
out a warrant to take up the huffy its
mother (for she must be one of the
neighbourhood) ; and I should be
glad to see her committed to Bride-
well, and whipt at the cart's tail. In-
deed, such wicked sluts can't be too
severely punished. I'll warrant 'tis
not her first by her impudence in lay-
ing it to your worship," said Deborah
to Mr. Allworthy. " In laying it to
me ! Deborah," answered Allworthy ;
" I can't think she had any such deliga-

'I suppose she hath only taken this method to provide for her child; and truly I am glad she hath not done worse.' Mrs. Deborah could not help replying, "For my own part, it goes against me to touch these misbegotten wretches, whom I do not look on as my fellow-creatures. Faugh! how it stinks! It does not smell like a Christian."

181. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. VIII. Part III. 8vo. (Continued from p. 903).*

ARTICLE I. *An Account of the Medicinal Plants growing in Jamaica. By William Wright, M. D. F. R. S. and of the Royal College of Physicians, and Royal Society of Edinburgh. Communicated in a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart, P. R. S. and by him to Dr. Simmons.*

THIS paper (on which we have already given some remarks by our correspondent G. D. Q.) was originally drawn up (as we learn from the Author's letter to Sir Joseph Banks) at the request of the late Dr. Fothergill and Dr. Solander. Its publication, we are persuaded, will be extremely useful, as it seems to contain many important additions to the history of the *Materia Medica*. In his Introduction, the Author observes, "that the descriptions of plants were made on the spot; and that the medical remarks are the result of careful observation and experience in the practice of physic for many years in Jamaica." Upwards of ninety species are described, and the medicinal properties of each are mentioned. From this mass of materials all that our limits will allow us to do, is to extract here and there a few observations for the information of our readers.

The Hepatic or Barbadoes Aloes (*Aloe perfoliata*) is said, by the Author, to be common in all the West-India islands. The following is his description of the manner of preparing it:

"The plant is pulled up by the roots, and carefully cleaned from the earth or other impurities. It is then sliced and cut in pieces into small hand-baskets or nets. These nets or baskets are put into large iron boilers with water, and boiled for ten minutes, when they are taken out, and fresh parcels supplied till the liquor is strong and black.

"At this period the liquor is thrown through a strainer into a deep vat, narrow at bottom, to cool, and to deposit its feculent paste. Next day the clear liquor is drawn off by a cock, and again committed to the iron vessel. At first it is boiled briskly,

but towards the end the evaporation is slow, and requires constantly stirring to prevent burning. When it becomes of the consistence of honey, it is poured into gourds, or calabashes, for sale. This hardens by age."

Dr. W. observes, that the Succotrine Aloes (*Aloe spicata*) was sent by the late Dr. Fothergill to Jamaica for the botanic garden there; but, by the removal of the garden to a distant part of the country, this and several other valuable plants were lost.

Of Ginger (*amomum zinniber*) two sorts, the white and the black, are cultivated in Jamaica. Both are reckoned to impoverish lands greatly. This, with the trouble attending it, and fluctuating state of the markets, induces only a few people to cultivate it. Besides these, there are three other species growing wild, the roots of which, being softer and less pungent, are made into sweetmeats.

The Dumb Cane (*crum arborescens*) has been recommended in dropsy. Taken improperly, the juice inflames the mouth and fauces, and renders the person speechless; hence the name.

Three species of Cinchona, viz. the *C. Caribæa*, *C. Triflora*, and *C. Brachycarpa*, are described as the produce of Jamaica. Of the first of these Dr. W. has already given a description, with a figure, in the *Phil. Trans.* vol. LXVII. They all cure intermittents, but the Cinchona Caribæa comes the nearest to the official bark in virtue; while the other two, like the St. Lucia bark, prove emetic in small doses.

The Coffee-tree (*coffea Arabica*) was introduced into Jamaica from the Levant about sixty years ago; and is now in general cultivation.

The Croton Eleutheria (*clatia elutberia* of Linnæus) is common near the sea-shore. The bark of this tree, according to Dr. W. is the same as the Cascarilla and Eleutheria of the shops; other medical writers have supposed them to be distinct barks, and they are sold in the shops as different productions. Linnæus's *Croton Cascarilla*, Dr. W. observes, is the wild rosemary shrub of Jamaica, the bark of which has none of the sensible qualities of Cascarilla.

The Yampee (*dioscorea triphylla*) is spoken of as a delicious root, far preferable to potatoes.

The *Epidendrum Vanilla*, which is so carefully cultivated in the Spanish West-Indies, has been found in the moun-

minis of Jamaica, by Dr. Swartz, a learned Svedish botanist. The pod of this plant is a valuable perfume, and sells at a high price; Dr. W. therefore very properly points it out as an object of cultivation in Jamaica that claims the attention of Government.

Cacoons (*sevillea scandens*) yield an oil or fat as white and hard as tallow, and which has been employed with success instead of the latter (particularly at the Musquito shore and Honduras) in the making of candles.

Logwood (*hamaxylum campechiannum*) was introduced into Jamaica, from Honduras, in 1715; and is at this time too common, as it has over-run large tracts of land, and is very difficult to root out. It makes a beautiful and strong fence against cattle. If pruned from the lower branches, it grows to a sizeable tree, and, when old, the wood is as good as that from Honduras. The trees are cut up into billets or junk, the bark and white sap of which are chipped off, and the red part, or heart, is sent to England for sale.

The pods of Okra (*bibifens esculentus*) are gathered green, cut into pieces, dried, and sent to England as pickles; or are boiled in broths or soups for food. This plant is the chief ingredient in the celebrated pepper-jot of the West-Indies, which is no other than a rich oil. The other articles are either flesh-meat, or dried fish and capscum.

Cassada roots yield a great quantity of starch, which the Brazilians export in little lumps, under the name of *Tapioca*.

The Cinnamon-tree of Ceylon (*laurus cinnamomum*) was taken, with other valuable plants, in a French ship, by Lord Rodney, and by him presented to the House of Assembly in Jamaica.

"One of the trees was planted in the botanic garden in St. Thomas in the East; the other by Hinton East, esq. in his noble garden at the foot of the blue mountains. From these parent-trees some hundreds of young trees are already produced, from layers and cuttings, and dispersed to different parts of the country, in all which it thrives luxuriantly, with little trouble: we may, therefore, hope it will soon be a valuable addition to our commerce.

"The smallest bit of the bark is quite a cordial. The cinnamon we have from Holland is often inert, and gives room to suspect that it has been subjected to a slight process in distillation."

The Camphor-tree (*laurus camphora*)
GENT. MAG. November, 1787.

is another of the captured plants, given by Lord Rodney to the inhabitants of Jamaica.

The *Laurus Sassafras* (the roots and bark of which are used in medicine) has been introduced into Jamaica from North America, and bids fair to become an article of trade from that island.

The *Mimosa Nilotica*, and *Mimosa Senegal*, have been lately introduced from Guinea. They are trees of about 20 feet high, and both of them yield Gum Arabic.

The Plantain-tree (*musa Paradisiaca*) is cultivated on a very extensive scale in Jamaica; and without the fruit of this and the Banana (*musa sapientum*), the island, Dr. W. thinks, would scarcely be habitable, as no other species of provision could supply their place. Even flour, or bread itself, he observes, would be less agreeable, and less able to support the laborious negro, so as to enable him to do his business, or to keep in health. Plantains are also used to fatten horses, cattle, swine, fowls, dogs, and other domestic animals. Plantains are cut when full-grown, but before they are ripe. The green skin is pulled off, and the heart is washed in a clear lime for a few minutes, and frequently turned. It is then scraped, and served up as bread. Boiled Plantains are not so palatable.

The Banana-tree bears a smaller fruit than the Plantain. It is never eaten green; but when ripe it is very agreeable, either eaten raw, or fried in slices as fritters.

The Jamaica Pepper or Pimento-tree (*myrtus piment*) is a native of Jamaica, and grows in all the woodlands on the North side of the island. Pimento walks, as the plantations of this tree are called, sometimes extend over several hundred acres of ground. This is one of the staple articles of Jamaica. This tree has bay leaves; the flower resembles that of the elder. The fruit is a black berry, as big as a black currant when ripe, and contains two gray smooth seeds. As soon as the berries are of the proper size, and just before they begin to be ripe, a number of hands are employed to gather them. They are then dried on platforms or sheets, and afterwards put up in bags of one hundred weight for the European market.

Bitter Wood (*Picramnia amara*) is a tall and beautiful timber-tree, common in all the woods of Jamaica. Sir Joseph Banks, who examined the flowers and

scud

seeds of it sent to him by Dr. W. found it to be a new genus belonging to the *Pentandria Monogynia* of Linnæus. Every part of this tree is intensely bitter; and, even after the tree has been laid for floors many years, whoever rubs or scrapes the wood, feels a great degree of bitterness in their mouth or throat. Cabinet-work made of this wood is very useful, as no insect will live near it. It has a great affinity to the *Quassia Amara* of Linnæus.

The *Palma Christi*, or Castor-oil Nut-tree (*ricinus communis*), is of such speedy growth, as in one year to arrive at its full height, which is about 20 feet. The oil is obtained in two ways, by expression, and by decoction. The first method is practised in England; the latter in Jamaica, and is particularly described by Dr. W. An English gallon of the seeds yields about two pounds of oil. The expressed castor-oil soon turns rancid, because the mucilaginous and acrid parts of the nut are squeezed out with the oil. On this account the Author gives the preference to well-prepared oil by decoction.

Before the disturbances in America, the planters imported train-oil for lamps and other purposes about sugar-works. It is now found that castor-oil can be procured as cheap as the fish-oil of America; it burns clearer, and has not any offensive smell. This oil too is fit for all the purposes of the painter, or for the apothecary, in ointments, &c. In speaking of its medicinal uses, and particularly of its use in the belly-ach, Dr. W. observes, that this complaint is less frequent in Jamaica now than formerly, which he attributes to the inhabitants, in general, living better, and to their drinking better liquors; but he allows that the excessive drinking of new rum still makes it frequent amongst soldiers, sailors, and the lower order of white people.

Speaking of the Sugar-cane (*saccharum officinale*), which Dr. W. considers as the glory and pride of the West-India islands, he insists much on the nutritious and healthy qualities of sugar. In crop time, he observes, every negro on the plantations, and every animal, even the dogs, grow fat. He denies that it injures the teeth, as no people on the earth have finer teeth than the negroes in Jamaica. He adds, that Dr. Alston, formerly professor of botany at Edinburgh, who had a fine set of teeth, ascribed it

solely to his eating great quantities of sugar.

The Vanglo plant (*sesamum Indicum*) was first introduced into Jamaica by the Jews as an article of food. It yields also an expressed oil, which is as clear and sweet as that of almonds; and Dr. W. conjectures that the Behen's oil, which is used for the finest varnish in coach-painting, is no other than that of the Vanglo. Nine pounds of the seed yield two pounds of oil.

The Mahogany-tree (*swietenia mahagoni*) was formerly very plentiful in Jamaica, but is now to be found only on the high hills. Dr. W. has employed the bark of the tree with success in intermittents.

The wood of the Tamarind-tree (*tamarindus Indica*) is brown, very hard, and takes a fine polish. The tree rises to thirty or forty feet in height. The fruit is ripe about Easter, and is prepared two ways. One, and the most common, is, to throw sugar from the boilers on the ripe pulp; but the other, and better method is, to put alternate layers of tamarinds and powdered sugar in a stone-jar.

The Chocolate-tree (*theobroma cacao*) is carefully cultivated in all the French and Spanish settlements in the warmer parts of America. This was formerly the case also in Jamaica; but at present, Dr. W. observes, there are only a few straggling trees left, as monuments of the indolence and bad policy of the inhabitants. The tree delights in shady places and deep vallies, and is seldom above twenty feet high. Chocolate is prepared from the seeds, or nuts, of this tree, by gently parching them in an iron pot over the fire, in order to separate their external covering. The kernel is then levigated on a smooth stone; a little arnotto is added by way of giving it an agreeable flavour and taste as well as colour, and, with a few drops of water, the whole is reduced to a mass, and formed into rolls of one pound each. This simple preparation of it Dr. W. considers as the best.

The Cocoa-nut-tree (*cocos nucifera*) was originally brought from the Spanish main to Jamaica, and is now planted about settlements as an useful and ornamental tree. It bears fruit about ten or twelve years after it is planted. This tree serves a variety of purposes. The leaves and their stems are used for thatching houses, and making baskets. The curious reticular cloth, which covers the

sender

render foot-stalks serves for strainers. A liquor drawn from the trunk, fermented with rice, makes arrack. The fibrous substance covering the nut, spun and twisted, makes strong and durable ropes. The shell is converted into drinking cups, sugar-dishes, &c. The water is pleasant, and used to quench thirst. Before the fruit is quite ripe, the nut is soft, and may be eaten with a spoon; but when ripe it is hard. Like other nuts, it is apt to give a pain in the stomach. A sort of tarts, or cheesecakes, is made from the dry nut-kernels, rasped or pared down; and by expression or decoction these kernels yield a considerable quantity of oil.

Of all trees in the universe, according to Dr. W. the cabbage-tree (*araca oleracea*) is the most beautiful, and perhaps the tallest. He has seen one 170 feet high, and he has heard of others still taller.

The Sago Palm-tree was presented to the island by Lord Rodney, having been captured in a French ship. The plant was but young when the Author saw it; but it was healthy, and carefully attended to in the botanic garden belonging to Hinton East, esq. at the foot of the blue mountains. In Amboyna, and several other parts of the East-Indies, sago is made from this tree; the common sago powder of the shops, Dr. W. asserts, is merely the *starch of potatoes*.

The Date-tree (*phoenix dactylifera*) was introduced into Jamaica soon after the conquest of the island by the Spaniards. There are, however, but few of them in Jamaica at this time. The fruit is served up as a desert; and the kernels yield an oil, or butter, similar to the palm-oil from Guinea.

We shall here close our review of Dr. W.'s paper; and in our next give an account of the other articles contained in the Journal.

182. *A Letter from a Father to his Son at the University, relative to a Late Address to young Students.* 8vo.

A fair, but *short*, reply to the late bold attack on Christianity.

183. *Characters of the Kings and Queens of England, selected from different Histories; with Observations and Reflections, chiefly adapted to Common Life; and particularly intended for the Instruction of Youth. To which are added Notes Historical.* By J. Holt. 12mo.

THE elegant compositions of our historians, in delineating the respective characters of illustrious personages, have been usually

language, as to become well-pleasing to most, and worthy the perusal of every reader.

"The characters of our English kings were collected for a school exercise in a private seminary, to serve as a specimen of good writing, and to convey some useful information. Observations were made upon the respective characters at the time they were first selected; which have been something enlarged, and which might yet be greatly and profitably extended.

"The historical notes were added, as facts more likely to engage the attention of young minds, and as proper to treasure up in their memories, as military operations, or political details: these subjects being the principal contents of the abridged histories usually put into the hands of youth.

"How the work has been executed, must be left to the judgement of the publick, to whom it is now submitted. This humble attempt, of endeavouring to excite the rising generation to study the annals and history of their country, may, from the more candid, claim some indulgence."

The method our Author has adopted is; to give regularly. 1. the various characters of each Monarch; 2. his own observations on them; and, 3. historical remarks, including the prices of sundry articles of commerce, &c. with specimens of the various changes in the English language.

HUME and SMOLLETT are the Historians to whom he is principally indebted for the "Royal Characters;" and "Anderson's Historical and Chronological Deductions" have furnished some quotations for his Remarks. Of the latter, however, many are original, and do honour to the Author's sensibility; as the reader may judge from the observations on one particular in the character of Alfred.

"He was an economist in the distribution of his time, which he divided into three different portions, allotting one to sleep, meals, and exercise; and devoting the other two to writing, reading, and prayer.

"The short duration of the longest life; the quick succession of days, months, and years; the profuse waste and misapplication of this short duration, and uncertainty of its long continuance; are such important truths, and so frequently repeated, that imagination is at a loss to conceive how we can resolve to treat them with so much levity.

"Yet even the best-disposed are obliged to acknowledge how much of their time is consumed in complying with fashionable customs; how much is lost by ceremonies and etiquettes, which the forms of civility cannot forego; in paying morning visits, and meeting evening parties. Add to these the time necessary for bodily exercise, to

seve our faculties in vigour; and sleep, to renew the wearied spirits; the tedious hours of sickness, with the deduction of the period of infancy; and how small is the portion for energetic action *!

"These several deductions are common to every individual of our species. Yet the fashionable practices of the present age have added some more, by way of *killing*, as the phrase is, what can never again be *created*, under the name of entertainment, by sitting for hours together, as is but too common among our *fair* friends, round a card-table, to the probable loss of their property, it may be loss of temper, but *real* and *certain* loss of time; and where, instead of displaying their charms to the best advantage, by preferring a tranquil mind, a heart cheerful and composed;—such a distorted countenance may be exhibited to the spectator, as no jostling female would wish to see reflected from her mirror.

"My young friends, let me earnestly recommend to you, "to be careful economists in the distribution" of your precious moments in this stage of your life more especially; since, once habituated to the practice, you will hardly ever afterwards think of deviating from it, by perceiving the happy effects produced; and which nothing seems so likely to effectually secure, as following the example of this good old king, of allotting certain portions to particular actions, and adhering, as closely as circumstances will admit, to so wise a distribution, which may contribute no little to our happiness both here and hereafter."

Speaking of the great alteration produced by the grants of trade and increase of commerce, particularly in his own county, Lancashire, Mr. Holt remarks;

"What a mighty difference has the industry and ingenuity of man produced in this county, in the space of four hundred years, by the art of navigation improved and extended; the lands better cultivated; introduction of trade, and establishment of manufactures, the art of which is improved so as to rival, in some particulars *each*, every nation on earth. So that Liverpool, at this time, is reckoned the third commercial town in the kingdom, by the number and excellence of her mercantile ships, commodious docks, harbour, &c. After the intended improvements are completed.

"* The difference between rising every morning at six, and eight, in the course of forty years, supposing a person to go to bed at the same time he otherwise would, amounts to 29,200 hours, or 3 years, 121 days, and 16 hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that it is the same as if ten years of life (a weighty consideration) were added, in which we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds, and the dispatch of business." From the General Evening Post, June 8, 1785.

ed, an act for which has this year (1786) passed the House, Liverpool will, without doubt, be the second and the most commercial town in the kingdom; and Manchester, one of the most considerable towns, from its many, excellent manufactories, and the great ingenuity displayed of late in the execution of the several branches of the cotton manufactory, so as even to vie with the produce of Asia in that branch, heretofore thought impracticable. Lancaster and Preston are both become considerable towns; the former of which sends out a great many ships, has some excellent buildings, from a beautiful white stone got in that neighbourhood; and is at this time building a bridge which, for size and neatness, will have few equals in the kingdom. The inhabitants of this county, by their ingenuity and industry, have contributed not a little to the wealth of the nation. And though the land, in its natural state, is not rich, yet, animated by a spirit for improvement, many commons have been inclosed and cultivated, many barren tracts have been fertilised, and, besides the covering which Nature yields, many hundred acres are again covered with the labour of the loom—rich callioes.

"This is the true *philosopher's* stone, so much sought after in former ages, the discovery of which has been reserved to Genius, when studying to improve the mechanic arts. Hence a pound of raw materials is converted into stouts of fifty times its original value. And the metals too are not, indeed, transmuted into gold; they are more: for the labour of man has been able to work the baser metal, by the ingenuity of art, so as to become worth more than many times its weight in gold."

The present volume begins with Alfred, and takes in Edward III.; and we are glad to see a second announced, as continuing the plan to King Henry VIII. The third volume, which is ready for the press, is intended to conclude the whole.

184. *A Course of Lectures for Sunday Evenings, containing religious Advice to young Persons.* 2 vols. 8vo.

The short discourses were dictated by the hope of engaging the reflections of young persons "on the duties of life, by turning the arguments to their present circumstances and comprehensions." They are judiciously drawn up, and we doubt not but they will be found well adapted to answer the good end for which they are professedly intended.

185. *May-day, or, Anecdotes of Miss Lydia Lively. Intended to improve and amuse the rising Generation.*

And very well adapted, we must allow, this little volume is, to the purposes expressed in its title-page.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

W. D. asks whether the Courtly Preacher (p. 937) obtained a Staff. He doubtless thought he merited a Residency staff.

H. M. would be glad if our *Leicesterhire* correspondents would favour us with a description of what remarkable towns or painted glass may yet remain either at *Gosley, Higbam, Hingarton, Oadby, or Thorpe Ernald*.

A. Z. (who has "an urgent desire to see and speak with Mr. Henderson") wishes that gentleman to favour him with his address.

The *Jeu d'Esprit* on Mr. H. and Miss S. has already appeared in the public papers. It is besides too trifling and much too personal.

"Pyramus and Thisbe" is too profane.

A COLLECTOR asks, whether any original portrait of *Nel. Gwynn* can be purchased.

S. desires us to hint to Sir John Fenn (who is too liberal to want more than a hint), that his additional plate should be given, or at least sold, to the former purchasers.

Z. observes a little mistake in p. 682. The mother of the present D. of Bolton is said to be the daughter of C. Parry; the name is Parry. In this family (*Parry*) there is a pedigree, asserting, that an ancestor married the daughter and heiress of a Lord Lacy, from whom the present family of Parry are supposed to derive the arms they now use, 3 lozenges, Blue, on a White field, divided by a bar, and 3 battle-axes for a crest. Z. says, his expressions are not scientifically heraldic; but hopes some correspondent may be able to give him information on this subject.

In Dr. Adair's "Philosophical and Medical Sketch," p. 46, it is said, "the nails are a continuation of the scarf-skin condensed; they grow after death; and in the embalmed body of a young lady, who died above 250 years ago, they are cut every year." A CONSTANT READER asks where this great curiosity is to be seen.

TRAJAN AVELLY expresses surprise that Sir John Hawkins should suppose the Bear's Head in Cheapside existed in the time of Henry IV. merely because Shakspeare mentions it in a play. Our correspondent rather believes it to be an anachronism.

W. J. wishes to be referred to two Odes, which there is good reason to think were written by Dr. Johnson; one "On George the Second;" the other, "On Colley Cibber."

EUGENIO wishes to know the exact date of COWLEY's admission as a King's scholar at Westminster; and also of his entry at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was an unsuccessful candidate for election to that college from Westminster in 1636; and of course was sent thither by his friends. A Latin poem of his, dated from "Trim. Coll. 1637," is printed in Nichols's "Collection," vol. VII. p. 70. All his Biographers call him M. A. in 1643; but his degrees do not appear in the "Catalogue of Cambridge Graduates."

R. W. says, our correspondent Philanthropus, p. 878, misapplies a passage of Scripture

signify *corruption*, but excess of riot, sensuality, and luxury; to which the Prophet adds, an abundance of idleness, or love of ease. The rev. W. Lowth, B. D. (father of the late worthy Bishop of London), thus comments on the words: "Sodom abused that plenty which God gave them, to pride and idleness, which gave rise to those enormities which they were afterwards guilty of. The Scripture takes notice of the fruitfulness of the soil where Sodom stood." Gen. xiii. 10.

X. X. Q. in answer to M. C. p. 880, says, "Simon de Apulia, a native of Apulia, now called Puglia, in Italy, was sent here, and appointed Bp. of Exeter, by Pope Innocent III. in whose interests he was very active. He was consecrated Dec. 12, 1206, and died Nov. 16, 1224, having governed 18 years. He is said to have been buried on the North side of the choir of his own church. His armorial bearings were, Az. three mitres Or."

A Lady about two years ago had the misfortune to prick a nerve with a hat-pin in the side of her hand. The pain, very great at first, lasted only a few days; but has lately returned with redoubled violence, and her neck has also been affected, which has given apprehensions of a locked jaw. Any use of the arm in the least degree violent, or, what is more remarkable, the smallest *uneasiness* of mind, makes it much worse. Our medical correspondents are requested to say, whether there is any foundation for the apprehension, or whether any danger is to be feared.

X. Y. Z. asks for a short account of the rise and progress of Reviews and Literary Journals in general in England, and in particular of those to which the Monthly Review may be considered as a sequel. When the authors of the "Journal des Savans" chose to alter the mode of concealing their names, they prefixed to the number, in which they announced themselves to the public, their reasons for so doing, and a short history of the rise and several revolutions in the conduct of their Literary Journal.—In answer to the queries to ourselves, our GENERAL INDEX is now actually printing; and there is only one volume of the "Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c."

E. B. asks the meaning of

"Statuta de *Wiganysage* de Keut, 1216."

The several letters received on the subject of CANDIDUS, p. 873, are under consideration.

A. L. will regularly find what he recommends at the beginning of our OBITUARY. His communications shall all have place soon; as shall the "City Proceedings on the Shop Tax;" the "Friendly Hints to the Humane Society;" with the favours of Mr. THICKNESS; Mr. POLWHELL's "Verses, &c." ACADEMICUS LEICESTRENSIS, HAMP-SHIRE NOTES, Y. on "Green Wood," PHILLETHERS, MORTGAGUM VINDE, B. S. on "Boxes," CANDIDUS, W. S. on "Rockets," JUVENIS on "Chafferton," VINDICA L.

*Verſes written after reading Miſs Seward's
Ode to Lord Heathfield, and bearing that
he had paid her a viſit in con-
ſequence of it.*

YES, on his war-worn rock the Chief
remain'd [strain'd;
Deaf, though fond Fame her golden clarion
Her palms, Britannia panting to beſtow,
Lean'd from her ſhore to greet his riſing prow
In vain; no luſt of triumph warp'd his
thought;

Calm in his victory as while he fought.
At length he ſeeks, and only ſeeks reſoſe
In her lov'd ſhades; around him copious flows
The ſount of honour; while he taſtes the
wave

But from his reverence of the hand that gave.

Conqueror of Bourbon's pride, and of thy
own, [thrown,
Whiſt the world's praifes at thy feet are
Firm as thou art, ah, think not to reſuſe
All Fame can give! lives not the heavenly
Muſe?

She lives, and, wakeful to the public weal,
Tells in immortal ſtrains what Britons feel.
Pathetic with their ſorrow flows her ſong;
Or, fir'd by joy, exults and bounds along.

Not ſweeter warblings her ſoft ſkill ſup-
plied, [died,
To ſooth th' afflicted world when Sydney
Than when of late her voice divine was heard,
And Cook's Morai in laſting verſe ſhe rear'd:
Cook, whom reſpectful war* forbore in vain,
In the falſe † moment of his mercy ſlain.

Another Lycidas ſhe ſees expire, [lyre.
And grief and frienſhip ſtring again the
Fair in a funeral robe, with tints inwove
Of youth's attractive form, and weeping Love,
O'er Andre's corſe ſepulchral ſweets ſhe
ſtrows,

And mocks the barbarous malice of his foes.
Snatch'd from th' abhorred night they ſtrove
to give,

She liſts his name, and bids his virtues live.
More than a brave man's loſs we learn to rue,
And human Pity ſheds its ſoſteſt dew.

And now, even now, her bolder notes
aſcend!

Elliott, on thee their magic power they bend;
Reſiſtleſs as thy thunder ſweeps their force,
And thy own fire ſeems glowing in their
courſe.

Now hurling vengeful death we ſee thee ſtand;
In mercy now ſtretch'd forth thy ſaving hand;
O'er each proud ſcene the verſe as proudly
leads,

Dwells on thy name, and riots on thy deeds.
O let thy boſom ſoſten to ſuch praife! —
The vanquiſh'd victor liſtens, and obeys. —

From crowds, from courts he haſtes,—his
ſpeed in vain [tain—
Fam'd Iſis' ſons * with honours would de-
Haſtes, in her bright-eyed form the Muſe to
greet,
And grateful takes his laurels at her feet.

Thus the great Maſter of the Grecian chord
Charm'd warlike Macedon's victorious Lord;
Could ſooth to pity, or with rage inſpire,
And taught the ſweet dominion of the lyre.

Markaton, Sept. 18. F. N. C. MUNDY.
†† The Sonnet to Col. Orchard, next Month.

Epitaph on Maſter HENRY MAYOR,
who died Sept. 20, 1787, aged Six Months.

ONE tie to earth, with thee, ſweet babe!
is gone. [ſrown.
With thee, ſweet babe, one tie to heaven is
O, as a father liſts his ſtreaming eyes,
And views thy home the empyreal ſkies,
May fond reflection on his Henry's bliſs
Allure to brighter worlds, and wean from
this:

To reach thy ſtate, O be it all his care,
And all his pride,—the ills of life to bear.

MR. URBAN,

AN incorrect copy of the following lines
having been printed in the news-
papers, you are deſired to inſert this genuine
transcript.

Verſes written by Mr. Horace Walpole.

The Three VERNONS †.

HENRIETTA's † ſerious charms
Awe the breaſt her beauty warms:
See ſhe bluſhes! Love preſumes;
See ſhe frowns! he drops his plumes.
Dancing lighter o'er the ocean
Was not *Cytherea's* motion;
Speaking, Art repines to ſee
The triumph of Simplicity.

Lips that ſmile a thouſand meanings,
Humid with Hyblean gleanings;
Eyes that glitter into wit,
Wanton mirth with fancy ſmit;
Arch *naiveté* that wanders
In each dimpling cheek's meanders;
Shedding roſes, ſhifing graces,
In a face that's twenty faces,
Sweet aſſemblage, all combine
In pretty playful CAROLINE.

Sober as the matron's air,
Humble as the cloiſter'd fair,
Patient till new Springs diſcloſe
The bud of promis'd beauty's roſe,
Waving flattery's perfum'd breath,
Ensures it young ELIZABETH.

* The public papers aſſerted, that Lord
Heathfield declined accepting an honorary
degree, as he paſſed through Oxford, in his
way to Lichfield, pleading want of time.

† Daughters of Richard Vernon, Eſq.

‡ Now Counteſs of Warwick.

Lovely

* Upon war breaking out in Europe, fo-
ign powers gave it in commiſſion to their
val commanders not to moleſt Capt Cook.

† See Capt. King's account of Capt.
Cook's death.

Lovely three; whose future reign,
Shall sing some younger, sweeter swain;
For me, suffice in *Aseptill* groves,
Cradle of Graces and of Loves,
I first announc'd, in artless page,
The glories of a rising age;
And promis'd, where my *Anna* shone,
Three *O'jays* as bright as one. H. W.

INVITATION: A RURAL EPISTLE.

TO MR. T. C. WRITTEN IN 1787.

FROM humble scenes I write, and green
retreats,

Where rural prospects rise, and rural sweets;
Where the rich landscape glows with varied
hues,

And Nature her ten thousand beauties shews:
The hillock green, crown'd with a tufted grove,
In which gay pheasants unmolested rove;
Or higher hill or stately mountain rise,
And pierce, or seem to pierce, the distant skies;
The lengthen'd vale, where mingled objects
lie,

Till the dim distance mocks the aching eye;
The church, the farm-house, and the stately
dome,

The clay-built cot, the rural maiden's home;
The winding riv'let, glittering as it flows,
The dusky wood, or corn in brilliant rows;
Lov'd intermixture!—hereth' enraptur'd sight
May rove from sweet to sweet, with new de-
light;

May skim the wide, confus'd expanse, or pore
On the near rustic and his woodbine door.
Now those prefer, now eager turn to these,
As nearer prospects or remoter please.

See Spring re-animates the wintry gloom,
Bids the proud hills and humbler vallies bloom;
Pours a fresh verdure o'er the pastur'd field,
And makes the cowslip all its fragrance yield;
Revives the bustle of the busy farms, [charms;
And paints the rural maid with brighter
With simple beauties clothes the hawthorn
grove,

And fills the wood with tuneful tales of love.

From scenes like these, to thee, my friend,
I write;

Fain would I have thee share our pure delight.
Share!—Friendship pardon me, 'twould doubly
To add your lov'd society to these. [please

Ah, could such humble joys tempt C— down,
To leave a while the dull, the smoky town,
Its whirl of gay pursuits, its ceaseless noise,
Unnatural sweets, and artificial joys;
To change a sulphurous for a purer sky,
The stupifying din for harmony;
To breathe a healthful, a reviving air,
And prove how sweet it is to Falcon Square.

To see thee here our panting hearts aspire,
Thee and thy partner, round our social fire.
(When the dull evening wakes the chilly breeze,
Or vernal showers soft patter thro' the trees,
Then the stout billet on the fire we place,
To warm and cheer us with a brilliant blaze.)
Then mutual converse mutual pleasure gives,
And each bestows delight, and each receives.

While sober mirth and gay instruction join,
And cheerful wit, from thy brisk dame or
mine. [friends,

We'll hear from thee concerning London
Or tell such anecdotes as Lavenham lends.
Laugh at the anxious, idly-busy crowd,
Or pour our heartfelt pity on the proud;
And bless the Giver of our social bliss,
Who gilds our life with sweet domestic peace.

Thee and thy partner, in our garden too,
Where the gay flowers invite th' enchanted
view;

Where blossoms gaudy, buds, or ripening fruit,
By turns the fancy or the palate suit;
T' observe the tulip, or the lily pale,
Or catch the sweet-briar's odoriferous gale;
Mark how the clustering polyanthus grows,
Or watch the first unfoldings of the rose;
To tread the mazy walks, while either side
Courts our regard, in vegetable pride;
The mazy walks, with gravel firmly laid,
Neat edg'd with box, in ever-green array'd.
Or where the grass-plat smooth its verdure
shews,

(These best in Summer, and in Winter those.)
'Twixt beds of flowers their entrance we begin,
Then find a humbler, but more useful scene;
Where culinary vegetation grows,
Cabbage and carrot, peas in blooming rows,
Or brocoli expands its purple head,
Or 'sparagus, quick springing from its bed.
Here the green cucumber its rough leaf shoots,
There sweet potatoes fill their fruitful roots,
And numerous names besides, in mercy given,
T' enrich our table, by indulgent Heaven.

Or, by its aromatic fragrance led, [red ?
View we the luscious strawberry's tempting
Or clustering currant, or rough gooseberry
note,

Or crimson rasps, or mulberry's purple coat.
Do bleeding-hearts more tempt the ladies now
Or yon sweet duke, that trembles on the bough?

If apricot or nectarine please, or peach,
On yon high wall there is a store of each.
See thro' its stony length the germens shoot,
Where the sun's heat reflected paints the fruit.
Here his best care the skilful gardener gives,
To prune, to guide, or pluck the fickle leaves.

Surrounded thus with what may please the
Or fill the wanton palate with delight, [sight,
In the green arbour oft we sit and gaze:
Or when the sun at eve shoots upward rays,
There, with increas'd delight, our tea we take,
Enjoy the gales which through the woodbines
shake;

Cast o'er the varied plot our raptur'd eyes,
And, by dividing, double all our joys.

Thee and thy partner do we long to lead
Where winds the pathway through the verdant
mead. [grow,

Now by the hedge it creeps, where violets
Or primroses, or yellow cowslips blow.
Ah, gently tread, lest here some rural sweet,
Or humble beauty, mourn your heedless feet.
Ah, gently tread, lest from the prickly bush,
From her neat nest, you start the fearful
thrush. Now

Now from the hedge the path departs a while,
Crosses the mead, to yonder rough-hewn stile.
Careful we mount, and carefully descend,
Nor to the ladies bend assistance lend,
But decent distance keep, nor eye advance
The taper leg expos'd, with wicked glance.

By the clear brook, where playful fishes glide,

We wander next, and view the meadow's
Reflected, quivering, in the watery gleam:
Or watch where pebbles froth the clamorous
stream;

Or pass the rugged bridge, narrow and slight,
Where trees athwart the stream their boughs
unite.

Welcome this shady grove, when the fierce
Majestic blaze from the heights of noon.

The heat intense makes the green landscape
fade,

And fainting Nature pant for evening's shade.
We find the shades of evening in the grove,
Refreshing cool is Nature's green alcove.

The sunous path, half lost, winds wanton
round,

And seeks the deep recess, or opener ground.
Here sings the linnet, here the warbling thrush,
The goldfinch carols gay from bush to bush,
Or, flitting high, the tuneful skylark soars,
And near Heaven's gate his wild notes thank-
ful pours.

Or when at eve in silence Nature lies,
And stars unnumber'd deck the azure skies,
With sweet loud strains the plaintive nightingale
Delights the ear, and cheers the echoing vale.

Here oft my partner and myself retire,
To hear the warbling of the rural choir.

We leave the town and all the world behind,
While in each other dearer worlds we find:

While the sweet pledges of our mutual love
Frisk o'er the green, or thro' the bushes rove;
Pluck the blue violet from its grassy bed,
Or hunt the butterfly with heedless tread;
Seize the wild straw-berry as a luscious prize,
Or blackberry, tempting fruit to children's eyes;
Or find where chaffinches or tit-wrens lay,
But never ruthlessly tear the nest away.

See you green bench, beneath that aged
To Friendship sacred—sacred then to thee.

Here may we sit, secluded, silent, gay,
While in sweet converse glide the hours away.
The venerable oak, whose boughs outspread,
Shade the sun's searching influence from thy
head,

Has witness'd many a friendly gossip here,
But none more sweet than ours, or more
sincere.

Burking from this retreat to open day,
Down the steep hill we find our devious way.

There, in the bottom, stands the rural cot,
Where industry maintains its peaceful lot.

Clay are the walls, the roof is humble thatch;
The rustic wicket opens with a latch;

And as the traveller near the cottage strays,
The infant tribes run out to bow and gaze,

The skilful maidens stop the whirling wheel,
To drop a curtsey on a slipshod heel.

While the good dame is thro' the casement sees,
With apron blue, stuff gown, and kerchief clean,
To trim the fire that blazes on the floor,
And spread the produce of her little store;
And cast her anxious, longing looks to see
If 'tis her partner comes, but 'tis not he.
His weary steps at evening home he turns,
While with a husband's name his bosom burns,
While with a father's feelings he perceives
His little prattlers thro' the clust'ring leaves;
Or hears them joyful laugh, or shout, or sing,
As they to meet him run, and round him cling.
All hail! great Nature, sweet thy flowery
chains,

Which gently bind where mutual concord
Sweeter the husband's joys, the father's cares,

Than all the glory that a monarch wears.
Sweeter a homely, scanty meal to share,
Than lonely, childless, feed on sumptuous fare.

For thee to Heaven I raise my grateful song,
May Heavenia mercy grant those blessings long!

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANIMATED EXISTENCE.

TO Him whose hand benign bestows
The good and fair that Nature shows,

Let every voice in praise ascend,
And every knee in homage bend:

Nor let the Bard, with grateful fire,
Forget the tribute of his lyre

To celebrate that mighty plan
Which from creative Love began,

When life, in various gifts bestow'd,
Through every frame and bosom flow'd,

Till all with vital bliss was stor'd,
In perfect measure and accord,

And Everlasting Wisdom's ear
Around his throne was pleas'd to hear

Those full-consenting numbers meet
Which Being's symphony complete.

Before the rays of morn were seen
To gild the orient wave serene;

Ere the green earth and murmur'ing seas
Were travel'd by the flitting breeze;

When yet no voice, at ev'n or morn,
From echoing hill or dale was borne;

Then God, enthron'd in bliss supreme,
From Wisdom's uncreated beam

Beheld and lov'd, with gracious eye,
Fair Nature's dawn and twilight sky,

Where voice of mortal things was heard,
And glad some warblings of the Bird.

Anon, in Wisdom's happiest hour,
By his supreme creative power

He manifested from above
The genial day-spring of his love,

Whence vital beams invest the skies,
And circling days and hours arise,

And sun and cloudy moon adorn
The breezy sphere of ev'n and morn;

Earth, green with woods, uplifts her head,
And Ocean welters on his bed.

The portion hence of vital flame
Descends to each organic frame:

Hence men, that bear celestial mind,
With all the mute obsequious kind;

The many-colour'd wings of air
That to the leafy woods repair;
And those that under Ocean's wave
Their gilded coats disporting lave;
The insect fluttering in its round,
And reptile clinging to the ground.
For God, his goodness to reveal,
And nought of wisdom to conceal,
Where-ever life could find a home
Hath kindly fram'd some vital dome.
He, gracious power, unfolds an eye
To every beam that cheers the sky,
And gives the fly of morn to hang
Its little hour in Being's pang.
That Love which opens the beetle's wings,
And cheers the grasshopper that sings;
Which fills 'mid rocks and wilds with food
The ostrich' young, and raven's brood
(If aught the heart of mortal man
Of Love's eternal ways may scan);
Is more delighted to unfold
A living frame of earthly mould,
And to inform the conscious heart
With comfort's glow and feeling's smart,
Than to behold the dawning light
Of worlds emerging from the night.
Look round the universe, and trace
Creation's wide organic race;
Mark the full energies of things
Life's working womb incessant brings;
The eagle's ample airy spread,
And shell-fish clinging to its bed;
The pining sloth that crops the weed,
The ardour of the generous steed;
Behold the dumb and panting worm,
And winged insect's vocal form;
Then say, why thus the hand of God
Replenish'd Nature's wide abode
With whatso'er could live or move,
But that the fulness of his love
No heart of being's gift would rob
That could with health and comfort throb.
Thus every shape of breathing clay
That can inhale the cheerful day
He rescues from oblivion's night,
To triumph in the hour of light.
And numerous are the eager hearts
To whom its portion life impart,
And manifold the frames below
To whom the sweets of being flow.
What tongue can count the insect-wings
The hour of ev'n and morning brings?
Who can unfold the busy feet
That on the leaf of Summer meet?
Meanwhile, through Nature's ample range,
'Mid every elemental change,
We see each animated breast
In its appointed portion blest.
Whether it haunts the azure scene,
Or dwell in earth's pavilions green;
Through lucid groves of coral stray,
Or under icy mountains play,
Each in its sphere delighted moves,
And holds the mansion of its loves.
See how the Sire protects each race
By means adapted to its place!

CLINT. MAG. November, 1787.

Some he endows with cunning arts,
To others the fleet course imparts;
And frames of huge stupendous size
The tribes that few and scatter'd rise,
While infinite increase sustains
The insect of the summer plains.
The tribes that mutual succour need
In gentleness together feed;
And those that seek their savage prey,
Apart and solitary stray.
While clam'ring rooks and cooing doves
Together celebrate their loves,
Alone the vulture seeks his way,
And raven croaks on lonely spray.
Mark too, where God unfolds the birth
Of life in water, air, or earth,
How he in goodness deigns to lend
The means to shelter and defend!
O'er some the downy fur he casts,
To shield them from the piercing blast;
And some within the wreathed shell
He lodg'd, among the rocks to dwell,
Where Winter pours relentless snows,
As where the flower perennial blows,
His providence benign hath spread
For life a hospitable shade.

Thus, far as Ocean's utmost stream
Reflects the dawn and setting beam,
Resounds the busy anxious strife
Arising from organic life,
While all with gladness celebrate
The beauteous functions of their state;
And with the fleet and soaring plume,
Or coat which tinctur'd hues illumine,
With creeping frame, or warbling voice,
Or bounding footstep, all rejoice,
In sea or air, in wood or hill,
Their various spheres of life to fill,
Exulting in the portion given,
Exulting in the ways of Heaven.

Rejoice, oh! Man, thou child of thought!
That for a season thou art brought,
With gladsome heart and vocal powers,
Within warm Nature's cheerful hours!
Rejoice that thou hast found a shade
For sympathetic gladness made!
Where Love and Peace on downy feet
'Mid the fond scene of evening meet.
Rejoice while Nature's kindred forms,
Her aspects mild and flying forms,
Endear thy home, and fill thy sight
With airy phantoms of delight!
For thee creation's scenes extend,
And fountains flow, and hills ascend;
The seasons thine, the rainbow's ray,
The moonlight bland, and beam of day.
And thou, whose dreams a d d devious ways
Are sooth'd with Fancy's whispering lays,
Thy bosom's choicest race, see pour,
And hail that blest primeval hour
Which chas'd Oblivion's damps away
From dawning Nature's glimmering ray,
When the bland vapour of the hills
First spread around the morning hills,
And life, exulting in its birth,
With many wailings fill'd the earth.

S. N.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

AMONG the several tributes which will most probably be paid to the memory of our late worthy Diocesan, the inclosed attempt to celebrate in Hebrew a man to whom Hebrew literature was so deeply indebted, is much at your service.

Nov. 21.

Yours, &c.

יהי בחדש עשתי עשר בארבעה
לחדש ימת האיש הנכבד רוברט
כהן גדול ונגיד על קהלים
הקדושים אשר במדינת לונדון:
אז ישא משלו יוחנן הכהן ויקנו
את הקינה הזאת לאמר:

התאבלי עיר הקדושה
וחגרי שק על כתנך
הרבי להוריד דמעה
ושאי קולך בבכי
כי נפל גדול בקרבך
ויכרת נכבד מקהל יהוה:
פקיד הוא היה בבית אלהים
יכין אותה בתבונות כפיו:
יש את לבו לחכמה
ובכתב אמת ישיח כל היום:
יהי בדברי נביאים הפצו
ובחידותם יהנה יומם ולילה:
מאז שכב מי יורנו משליהם
ויבינו זמירות ישראל:
איך נפל גדול בקרבנו
ויכרת חכם מקהל יהוה:
איך נאסף הוא בשיבה טובה
שבע ימים ושבע כבוד:
לא יסוף זכרו מדור אחרון
ובנים יולדו ויברכו שמו:
גם לא ישכחו מעשיו לנצח
יהיו נגד יהוה תמיד
ויתן לו חלק עם הקדושים
וכבד יכבדהו בעולם הבא:
ואנחנו נספדה לו
ועל קברו נקנו קינה
איך נפל גדול בקרבנו
ויכרת נכבד מקהל יהוה:

It came to pass in the eleventh month,
on the fourth day of the month, that
* the Right Rev. Robert, Lord Bishop
of London, died. Then Johanan the
priest took up his parable, and made
this lamentation, saying:

Mourn, O holy city,
And gird sackcloth on thy loins;
Shed many a tear,
And lift up thy voice with weeping:
For a great man is fallen in the midst of thee;
And an honourable man is cut off from the
congregation of the Lord.
He was a ruler in the House of God,
And ordered it prudently with all his power:
And he inclined his heart unto wisdom,
And studied continually the Scripture of
Truth:
And his delight was in the words of the Pro-
phets,
And in their dark sayings did he meditate
day and night.
Now he is gone, who shall teach us their
parables,
And make us to understand the songs of
Israel?
How is a great man fallen in the midst of us,
And a wife man cut off from the congrega-
tion of the Lord!
But he was taken away in a good old age,
Full of years, and full of glory.
His memory shall not depart from the next
generation,
And the children that shall be born shall
bless his name.
His deeds also shall never be forgotten,
But shall be before the Lord continually;
And he shall give him a portion with the
saints,
And honour him greatly in the world to come
But we will mourn for him,
And make lamentation over his sepulchre:
How is a great man fallen in the midst of us;
And an honourable man cut off from the
congregation of the Lord!

* Literally, The Honourable Man Robert, high-priest, and ruler over the holy congregations that are in the province of London.

THE DECLARATION and COUNTER DECLARATION. (See p. 931.)

DECLARATION.

The events which have taken place in the Republic of the United Provinces appearing no longer to leave any subject of discussion, and still less of contest, between the two Courts; the Undersigned are authorized to ask, whether it is the intention of his Most Christian Majesty to carry into effect the notification made on the 16th of September last, by his Most Christian Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, which, by announcing that succours would be given in Holland, has occasioned the naval armaments on the part of his Majesty; which armaments have become reciprocal.

If the Court of Versailles is disposed to explain itself upon this subject, and upon the conduct to be adopted towards the Republic, in a manner conformable to the desire which has been expressed on both sides, to preserve the good understanding between the two Courts; and it being also understood, at the same time, that there is no view of hostility towards any quarter, in consequence of what has passed; his Majesty, always anxious to concur in the friendly sentiments of his Most Christian Majesty, would agree with him, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, should be discontinued on each side, and that the navies of the two nations should be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

DORSET.
WM. EDEN.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

The intention of his Majesty not being, and never having been, to interfere by force in the affairs of the Republic of the United Provinces; the communication made to the Court of London on the 16th of last month, by Mons. Barthelemy, having had no other object than to announce to that Court an intention, the motives of which no longer exist, especially since the King of Prussia has imparted his Resolution; his Majesty makes no difficulty to declare, that he will not give any effect to the declaration above-mentioned; and that he retains no hostile view towards any quarter relative to what has passed in Holland. His Majesty, therefore, being desirous to concur with the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty for the preservation of the good harmony between the two Courts, agrees with pleasure with his Britannic Majesty, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace estab-

lishment, as it stood on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October 1787.

LE CTE. DE MONTMORIN.

In consequence of the Declaration and Counter Declaration exchanged this day, the Under-signed, in the name of their respective Sovereigns, agree, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

DORSET. LE CTE. DE MONTMORIN.
WM. EDEN.

[An instrument of a similar tenor was also signed and exchanged between the Comte de Montmorin and the Prussian Envoy, so that we now expect a full return of tranquillity, especially as we learn that a mediation is commenced, to restore peace between the Ottoman Porte and the Russians also.]

CONVENTION

Between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the Most CHRISTIAN KING.

Signed at Versailles, Aug. 31, 1787.

DIFFICULTIES having arisen in the East-Indies, relative to the meaning and extent of the thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace, signed at Versailles Sept. 3, 1763; his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, with a view to remove every cause of dispute between their respective subjects in that part of the world, have thought proper to make a particular Convention, which may serve as an explanation of the thirteenth Article above-mentioned. In this view, their said Majesties have named for their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, William Eden, Esq; Privy Counsellor in Great Britain and Ireland, Member of the British Parliament, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and, on the part of his Most Christian Majesty, the Sieur Armand Mark, Count de Montmorin de St. Herem, Marshal of his camps and forces, Counsellor in all his Councils, Knight of his Order and of the Golden Fleece, Minister and Secretary of State, and of his Commands and Finances, having the department of Foreign Affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

I. His Britannic Majesty again engages, "to take such measures as shall be in his power, for securing to the subjects of France a safe, free, and independent trade, such as was carried on by the French East-India Company," and as it explained in the following articles, "whether they exercise it individually, or as a Company;" as well in the Nabobship of Arcot, and the countries

countries of Madura and Tanjore, as in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, in the Northern Circars, and in general in all the British possessions on the coasts of Orissa, Coromandel, and Malabar.

II. In order to prevent all abuses and disputes relative to the importation of salt, it is agreed that the French shall not import annually into Bengal more than two hundred thousand maunds of salt: the said salt shall be delivered at a place of deposit appointed for that purpose by the Government of Bengal, and to officers of the said Government, at the fixed price of one hundred and twenty rupees for every hundred maunds.

III. There shall be delivered annually for the French Commerce, upon the demand of the French Agent in Bengal, eighteen thousand maunds of saltpetre, and three hundred chests of opium, at the price established before the late war.

IV. The six ancient factories, namely, Chandernagore, Collimbazar, Decca, Jugdea, Balasore, and Panna, with the territories belonging to the said factories, shall be under the protection of the French flag, and subject to the French jurisdiction.

V. France shall also have possession of the ancient houses of Soopore, Keerpooy, Cannicole, Mohunpore, Serampore, and Chittagong; as well as the dependencies on Soopore, viz. Ganjurat, Alfende, Chintzabad, Patorchs, Monopore and Dolobody; and shall further have the faculty of establishing new houses of commerce; but none of the said houses shall have any jurisdiction, or any exemption from the ordinary justice of the country exercised over British subjects.

VI. His Britannic Majesty engages to take measures to secure French subjects, without the limits of the ancient factories above-mentioned, an exact and impartial administration of justice in all matters concerning their persons or properties, or the carrying on their trade, in the same manner and as effectually as to his own subjects.

VII. All Europeans as well as natives, against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted, within the limits of the ancient factories above-mentioned, for offences committed, or debts contracted, within the said limits, and who shall take refuge out of the same, shall be delivered up to the chiefs of the said factories; and all Europeans, or others whatsoever, against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted, within the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same, shall be delivered up by the chiefs of the said factories, upon demand being made of them by the governor of the country.

VIII. All the subjects of either nations respectively, who shall take refuge within the factories of the other, shall be delivered up on each side, upon demand being made of them.

IX. The factory of Yanam, with its dependencies, having, in pursuance of the said treaty of Peace, been delivered up by Mr. William Hamilton, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, to Mr. Peter Paul Martin, on the part of his Most Christian Majesty, the restitution thereof is confirmed by the present Convention, in the terms of the instrument bearing date the seventh of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, and signed by Mess. Hamilton and Martin.

X. The present Convention shall be ratified and confirmed in the space of three months, or sooner if it can be done, after the exchange of signatures between the Plenipotentiaries.

In witness whereof we, Ministers Plenipotentiary, have signed the present Convention, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, Aug. 31, 1787.

WM. EDEN, (L. S.)

LE CTE. DE MONTMORIN, (L. S.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

The following is the new Plan of the Constitution of the United States of America, upon which the Convention of all the most distinguished men in the States have been deliberating for several months, and by which, if finally adopted, the Constitution of the Union is totally changed.

In CONVENTION, Sept. 17, 1787.
SIR.

WE have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States, in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money, and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general Government of the Union: but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of Independent Sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals, entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and, on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the

several

several States, as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that, had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; and that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country, so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect,

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your Excellency's most

Obedient and humble servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

By unanimous order of the Convention.

[To His Excellency the President of Congress.]

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECT. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECT. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen, every second year, by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, ac-

cording to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen to the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as nearly as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the 2d class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate; but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affir-

mation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgement in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgement, and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgement require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emolument whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under

the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but, if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subjects of bankruptcies, throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post-offices and post-roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall

be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties, in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or Foreign State.

SECT. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing, but gold and silver coin, a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such law shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a Foreign Power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

[These Articles shall be continued in our next.]

Sentence of the Court Martial upon the Trial of Major Browne, for the Charge of "Cruelty or Oppression," preferred against him by Capt. HEDGES.

With respect to the article of charge preferred by Capt. Hedges against Major Browne, namely, of "Cruelty or Oppression," as Commanding Officer of the 67th Regiment, towards Thomas Edwards, a private soldier of the same regiment, during "a period commencing on or about the month of March, 1783, and ending about the beginning of February, 1786:"—The Court having duly weighed the evidence, as well on the part of the prosecutor, as of the prisoner, doth *Acquit* Major Browne of the charge of *Cruelty*; but is of opinion, that he is *Guilt* of *Oppression*, as Commanding Officer of the 67th Regiment, towards the said Thomas Edwards of the same Regiment, by subjecting him, without trial, to a punishment of disgrace, and ignominy, during

a period commencing the 10th day of April, 1785, and ending the 22d day of February, 1786, being 309 days.—and *doth adjudge*, that the said Major Browne be suspended from pay and duty, during a like period of 309 days.

And the Court does in all humility recommend, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct, that out of the monies which shall be stopped in the hands of the Agent of the regiment, by reason of the said suspension, a sum of *Fifty Pounds* be paid to the said Thomas Edwards, as a satisfaction for the grievance he has sustained.

The Court, however, cannot forbear to remark, that Captain Hedges preferred his accusation against Major Browne (of cruelty as commanding officer of the 67th regiment) immediately after his own trial in Antigua, and without any previous application made to him by Tho. Edwards, who, as appears, did not lay any complaint before him, till the precise point of time, when Capt. Hedges was expressly required specifically to state the instance on which he grounded his general charge; and that, in the intermediate time, Capt. Hedges thought

himself at liberty, without the consent of Thomas Edwards, who still remained undressed, to withdraw his charge.—Circumstances, which afford reason to suspect, that Captain Hedges, when he instituted his prosecution, had some object in view less worthy than that of obtaining redress for an aggrieved soldier.

The above sentence and remarks were delivered in open Court by the Judge Advocate; a mode of publication rather unusual, but called for by the importance of the matter. To these was added, an express injunction of his Majesty's, against any officer's taking private satisfaction.

The Judge Advocate, by order of his Majesty, has written a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Forster (as President of the Antigua Court Martial, held for the trial of Captain Robert Hedges, of the 67th, in Antigua), and by him to be communicated to the other members thereof, expressing "His Majesty's most serious concern, that a Court Martial, purporting convened for investigating their complaints, should upon examination have found the conduct of the complainants to be unjustifiable."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Declaration of war, published by the Ottoman Porte, and the imprisonment of the Russian Minister at Constantinople (see p. 917,) having reached the Court of Petersburg, her Imperial Majesty caused a short manifesto to be drawn up, and delivered to the Foreign Ministers, in which she declares, that ever since the peace of Kaniardgi to the present moment, the Porte has shewn, in all her conduct, the most manifest want of faith, and a disposition to render the essential stipulations then made of no effect. After all differences had been adjusted, and every thing seemed to promise a durable peace, the next Turkish minister, who succeeded to that under which all those friendly negotiations had passed, discovered dispositions diametrically opposite to their spirit; and ill-founded pretensions soon arose respecting the exportation of salt, which had been granted by treaty to the inhabitants of Oczakow. Russian consuls were denied entrance to the stipulated ports; protection and encouragement were publicly given to the Leksis and Tartars of the Cuban, to make their incursions on the States in amity with her Imperial Majesty; and, as if that was not sufficient to excite the rupture in view, they excited the Tartars to penetrate into the Frontiers of her Imperial Majesty's dominions, where they robbed, pillaged, and carried off whatever was not defended by regular troops.

After reciting these, and other enormities of the like kind, the manifesto concludes in the following manner:

"Provoked by a conduct so offensive, the Empress is obliged, much against her will, to have recourse to arms, as the only means which remain to maintain her rights, which she has acquired at the price of so much blood, and to avenge her wounded dignity by the violence done to her Minister. Entirely innocent of all those evils which the war is going to kindle, and will be accompanied with, she has a right to reckon, not only on the Divine protection and the succours of her friends, but also on the wishes of all the Christian world, for the triumph of a cause so just as that in which she is forced to defend herself."

Since the Declaration of War on both sides, the intelligence from the respective fleets and armies of the two Empires has been various and uncertain. What may be credited is, that the ships in the Black Sea have suffered severely by a storm; a Russian ship of 64 guns, nearly dismantled, had fallen into the hands of the Turks, being driven by the tempest to the necessity of taking shelter in the port of Constantinople, where, some advices say, the crew (to the number of 750) were put in irons. Of her whole complement more than 250 had perished before she reached the port.

The Ottomans commit numerous outrages against the Christians in Moldavia, who fly in numbers for safety to the Emperor's dominions. And, by letters from Bohopol on the borders of the Black sea, the Turks have made an incursion into Orlik, where they committed great cruelty, pillaged the coun-

try, and carried off many thousand horses belonging to the Cossacks.

Three Ambassadors from Tippe Saib, the ally of France, are arrived at Constantinople from the Indies, accompanied by a numerous retinue, and have brought presents of immense value to the Grand Signior.

Some late advices confirm the reports of the march of the Emperor's troops against the Turks, without any formal declaration of war; and thus while the troops are fighting in the field as auxiliaries of the Empress of Russia, the subjects of his Imperial Majesty are to remain in peace at home.

The courier returned from Vienna has brought a confirmation of the decree given the 22d of the month by General Murray. The Emperor has at the same time, granted that officer leave to retire as he requested, assuring him he was perfectly satisfied with his conduct, and as a proof of it his Majesty made him a present of 12,000 German florins. He will be succeeded in the place of Governor General of the Low Countries *ad interim* by Count Trantmandorff, and in the general command of the armies by Count Alton, who, on this occasion, has been raised from the rank of a Lieutenant General to that of General of Infantry.

The affair of the Seminary of Louvain still remains unadjusted, and it is on this (see p. 918), that the States of Brabant have grounded new remonstrances to the Emperor.

Letters of a later date, announce the arrival of his Excellency Count Trantmandorff, who has conducted affairs with so much judgment and assiduity, as to gain the approbation of all ranks; and particularly the clergy, by whom the general seminaries of Louvain and Luxemburg are placed upon such a footing as to promise a permanent establishment.

All hope of an accommodation between the Republic of Venice and the Regency of Tunis is, for the present, at an end; and it is expected that hostilities will be recommenced immediately.

The Russian minister at Warsaw has published an account of a serious attempt made by the Turks on the fortress of Kiburn, in which they were defeated with considerable loss; which, however, it is apprehended, they will effect, having already harassed the garrison with three several attacks.

In our last Magazine, we gave a sketch of the proceedings of the Prussian army in Holland, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, from the 7th of September, when the troops left Wesel, in the Duchy of Cleves, to the 9th of October, when his Highness made himself master of Amsterdam. The following may be considered as a Diary of the principal facts that have happened since.

The Rhingrave of Salm, against whom the States of Holland and West Friesland
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had determined to proceed with the utmost rigour for desertion; there is reason to believe, is now in safety at Grumbach, a seat on his own estate, where Lieut. Hackenbracht, of the legion of Salm, fled in great haste from Amsterdam.

On the 11th of October, the States of Holland and West Friesland resolved, that the persons proscribed by her R. H. the Princess of Orange (see p. 923,) should never be restored, but should for ever remain disqualified from holding any place of trust under the government of their country.

On the 15th, the Burgomasters and Counsellors of Amsterdam having resolved, in the present critical circumstances of the city, to demand of their Noble and Great Mightinesses, a garrison of some troops of the States, in order to hasten the departure of those of his Prussian Majesty, their Noble and Great Mightinesses granted their request; of which the Magistracy thought proper to inform the good citizens and inhabitants, hoping every good Burgher would, by moderate and quiet conduct second the salutary and proposed. On the contrary, those who oppose it are to be regarded as disturbers of the public peace, and be punished severely, even in a corporal manner, as the case requires. In consequence of which, a battalion of Swiss guards has entered that city; likewise the regiments of horse guards from the Hague, the Orange Nassau regiment, and 100 Prussian cavalry, in all 2500 men.

Their Noble and Great Mightinesses, at the instance of his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, have published a like order for the preservation of the public peace, whereby the breaking of windows, pillaging of houses, or obstructing the collectors of taxes in their duty, are made capital offences, as is likewise the delivering any one up maliciously to the Prussian troops.—*This last seems to want Explanation.*

The 18th a Deputation from the City Council was sent to the Duke of Brunswick, and received from him the following note;

"I consider the dissolution of the Council of War, and the re-instatement of the old Colonels, Captains, and other Officers; and that of the Company of Burghers, by the individuals of that corps, who were removed under various pretences in the late disturbances, as indispensably necessary and leading to the principal objects for the satisfaction and restoration of peace.

"If any individual should thereby think himself injured, he may present his grievances at a proper place. I must add further, that I expect without delay, that these matters be put in execution between this and the 2d instant. It would grieve me much that by a farther delay I should be compelled to take such measures, which I have on my part made it appear to you that I have been careful to avoid.

C. G. F. RINGHUIS.
Gen. Head-Quarters, at Overveen, Oct. 18, 1787.
The

The following day the Deputies reported the result of their commission; and it was resolved "to authorise and request the Burgoemeester to carry into execution, as soon as possible, the resolution of their High Mightinesses, and to see that the contents of the said note be punctually complied with." On which the Burgoemeester sent to each of the Colonels orders accordingly.

On the 20th, the venerable Council forbade the Burgeses to patrol the streets in the night, and for the future the military are to be entrusted with that duty. The Burgeses, to whom the City had given arms, delivered them up on the 19th.

On the 21st, the Burgomasters and Rulers of Amsterdam received a letter from his Highness the Duke, of which the following is the import:

"Gentlemen,

"You are fully apprised of the consequences and necessity there is for disarming that part of the militia unconstitutionally armed, and cannot but be convinced of the concern I take in the instruction which in that respect you caused to be published on the 19th instant. I request, Gentlemen, that you render me an account of the fire-arms that have been delivered up to you; and whether the number of side-arms given up, answers to the number of persons that were provided with them. I make no doubt, but that you have taken the requisite steps for the fulfilling of your orders, within the time agreed between us. Signed as before."

On the 22d they had received orders from the Hague, at Haarlem, to disarm the citizens, and to deposit the arms in the Hotel de Ville.

From the 21st to the 25th, the orders of his Highness, for counting the number of ball-cartridges, &c. that were returned by the Burghers, who were compelled to lay down their arms, were carried into execution.

On the 25th the States of Holland and West Friesland, who had continued sitting since the 21st, came to a resolution to thank the Courts of Versailles, London, and Berlin, for their proffered mediation, but which has not been accepted, as the differences are settled. It was also proposed by the Deputies of Schoonhoven, to recall from America Mr. Van Berckel, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic to the United States, to which all the Members, except the towns of Dort, Haarlem, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam (who have taken the affair *ad referendum*), agreed.

A Resolution of the States of the Province of Utrecht has been remitted to the States General, which has been taken *ad referendum* by the Six other Provinces, viz. to endeavour to conclude defensive alliances more strong with the Crowns of England and Prussia, on the same footing that those engagements are usually concluded with France; and in case those powers should be equally inclined to

enter into such defensive alliances, to propose directly, among other things, on the part of their High Mightinesses, to thank the King of Prussia by letters, for the deliverance procured for the Republic; and at the same time, in consideration that their Noble Mightinesses do not perceive that the Prussian troops are going to quit the territory of the Republic, that they facilitate and propose their retreat; but in case it should be found necessary to retain the troops any longer, that in that case his Prussian Majesty may be requested to leave a few regiments, only for a fixed time, in the soldiery, and under the government of the Republic.

What farther Resolutions may be agreed to, respecting the settlement of affairs in the United Provinces, shall be noticed in progression.

By authentic intelligence received from Hanau, three successive couriers had arrived there, with orders for the regiments in garrison in that city to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first notice, and for the officers to raise recruits in every part of the country, and exercise them every day.

The country people have been ordered not to sell their horses to foreigners, that they may be able to supply the exigencies of the army.

The following is an authentic list of the Hessian regiments which are under orders to march.

Guards.—The Gens d'Armes, the Gardes du Corps, Prince Frederick's, 1st regiment of fusiliers, the Landgrave's regiment, Hereditary Prince's Regiment, Alt-Lobberg grenadiers.

Regiments.—Knyphausen, Donop's, Dittfurth, Jung-Lobberg, a regiment of chassieurs, and one of light infantry.

The two last regiments are to form a legion, and the whole to be immediately taken into the pay of Great Britain; they will form an army of 14,000 men, to be commanded by his Most Serene Highness the Landgrave in person. The accounts further add, that this army is to join another, composed of 14,000 Hanoverians, 8000 Brunswickers, and 1200 Anspachers.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The dispatches received at the India-House by an overland packet from their settlements in India, are dated Fort St. George the 23d May, from Bombay the 6th and 20th July, and from Buffors the 20th September last. There were no letters in the packet from Bengal. These dispatches bring assurance, that the Company's possessions were in profound tranquillity, and their affairs in a prosperous situation.—

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Kingsley, Jamaica, Aug. 25. This day arrived at Old-Harbour, in an open canoe, one Elias Bascome, belonging to the island

of Grenada, from off the coast of which he had been driven in a violent gale on the 6th of last month; and being unable to regain it, or to reach any of the Windward Islands, he was forced to commit his vessel to the guidance of the winds, which have happily conducted him hither. This unfortunate man, during the nineteen days that he was at sea, had no other sustenance, for himself and a Negro, but a few pounds of salt-beef and some peas, which he happened luckily to have in the boat with him, and such fish as he could catch by accident not having any tackle on board for that purpose. Rain-water was his only drink, with which he had frequent opportunities of being supplied in the course of his voyage.

William Ramsay, Esq; lately appointed Register of the High Court of Chancery in this island, having resigned the Office of Clerk of the Crown, Francis Smith, Esq; is appointed to the latter office in his room.

The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed William Lane, Esq; Captain of Fort-Charles, at Port-Royal, in the room of Thomas Mulcaster, Esq; failed for England: and Lieutenant James Miller, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Lieutenant of the said fort, vice Frederic Gottsched, who is gone to Halifax.

The island of Dominica, in the course of the month of August last, has suffered three most dreadful disasters, which have almost laid desolate the whole island. The first, which happened on the 3d, was but of short duration, and did little damage to the country; but cast on shore a Guisen ship, and several small craft, that were totally lost. The second, which began on the 23d about ten in the morning, continued with unabating fury till late in the evening, bearing down every thing before it with inevitable destruction. The sea raged at the same time, and buildings, standing corn, canoes, shipping, trees, plantations, and other produce, the stores, &c. on the beach; all suffered alike, and nothing but desolation and destruction was to be seen throughout the whole island. The third gale, which happened on the 29th, was attended, if possible, with more mischief than either of the other two. A third African ship, which had split and rode out the former tempests, (the *Cato* of Liverpool), was cast on shore in this, with a cargo valued at 10,000*l*. all the houses and works on the Pelongs, at Prince Rupert's bay, the barracks, and other buildings; on Morne Bruce, except the block-houses and magazine, are among the ruins. In short, the island is in a most deplorable situation, the provisions in the stores are rendered unfit for the sustenance of the inhabitants, and the ensuing crops without hopes of recovery. The troops, both officers and soldiers, have shared in the common calamity, the Hon. Mr. Gore, of

the 30th regiment, was dangerously wounded. Capt. Mafferton also of the same regiment is much hurt, as are two other officers, but not dangerously.

Very distressing accounts have been received from other islands; as well French as English, but none so dreadful as those from Dominica, except from Exuma, where a boat was cast away, and nine men perished, and where a schooner, on board of which were Lieut. Col. Brown and Mr. Charles Taylor, was dashed to pieces on the Gall-scotte rock, and their lives with those of the crew except one man miraculously saved.

AMERICA.

A report is prevalent over all the American State, that the Federal Convention, finding how difficult it will be to pay off the national debt to foreigners within the time stipulated, have resolved, "That it be recommended to the Congress of the United States to set up the whole State of Rhode Island for sale to the highest bidder or bidders, citizens, or States of the Confederacy, in the view of applying the nett proceeds of such sale to the liquidation of the foregoing debt." Whereupon it is confidently asserted, that a private Citizen of the State of Georgia, after having estimated the real value of his rice plantations, slaves; and other property (over and above his debts), and presuming the same to be considerably superior to the real value of the State of Rhode Island, has already transmitted to Congress his proposals for purchasing it by private contract; and that Congress have taken this generous offer of his *ad referendum*.

The Court of France has given strict orders, that no American ships shall be admitted into any of their ports in the West Indies, unless the captain is provided with a pass from the Consul resident at the place of his departure.

SCOTLAND.

"In consequence of notices being issued by the Magistrates and Council of Montrose, that the river South Esk had been surveyed by Mr. Smeaton and other engineers, who had reported the practicability of cutting the great North Road by a bridge at this town, a meeting was called, and different plans and estimates were laid before them for their consideration.

"At this meeting it was unanimously resolved, That the junction of the great line of road from South to North, by a bridge at this place, would be of great public utility, by preventing the delays and dangers of a ferry across a deep and rapid river, and would greatly promote the general accommodation of the country by an easy and safe communication.

"A voluntary subscription was immediately set on foot, and several thousand pounds subscribed."

On the 9th of October, at 7 minutes after 8 in the evening, was observed a little to the S. E. of Glasgow, a most beautiful ball of fire, which at first appeared like a shot star, but soon increased gradually to the magnitude of a balloon; its height was about 50 deg. above the horizon, and its course in a S. E. by S. direction; its velocity decreased as it increased in size, and before it wholly disappeared it shot into innumerable little sparks like glass tears, nearly of the like shape and colour of itself.

A noble Duke has lately set an example, that, were it to be followed generally by the land-owners of this country, would in less than half a century enable the farmers to vie with those of England, and at the same time render their lands of double the present value. Being informed that almost all the old leases were worn out, and that the tenants were unable to renew them by reason of the heavy expences of necessary repairs, he ordered them to be called together, and having heard their complaints, and enquired as to their circumstances, he caused the leases of those, who were able to repair their farms, to be renewed at the old rents; and those who were not able, to have their rents abated, and their farms put into repair at his Grace's own expence. This we are told is literally the fact.

IRELAND.

On Monday, the 12th instant, the late rains had so swelled the rivers as to occasion the most rapid and furious inundation in the city of Dublin, and in general throughout the kingdom, that ever was remembered. The waters rose to an alarming height in Patrick's-close, and Patrick's-street; and the Lower Castle-yard was entirely under water. The River Dodder appeared like a large sea. The Liffey exhibited a very tremendous scene of distress, the swell reaching to the crown of the arches of several bridges, and proceeding with a velocity and fury which it was much feared some of the older structures could not have withstood. In the country, the misery consequent of the general inundation, can hardly be conceived, which is greatly aggravated by the general disappointment of a favourable seed season.

Among other effects of the late dreadful floods, Thomastown, Leighlin, and Bennet's bridges have been destroyed: and it is said that Banagher bridge and a bridge of Lord Carrack's are also borne down. The Shannon rose 14 feet perpendicular height, where it was confined by banks on both sides.

On the 17th instant, the funeral procession of his Grace the late Duke of Rutland commenced. It would be difficult to convey a competent idea of the solemnity and grandeur of the procession, which exceeded every thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country. A decent sorrow was visible in every countenance that beheld it.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The late very heavy rains, we are sorry to say, have done damage in many parts of the country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield and Manchester. At Ancoats, three houses were washed away. Part of a cotton-mill was also loosened from the foundation, and fell down. Two wooden bridges were forced away, and part of the new stone toll bridge over the river Irwell was washed down. A man of the name of Booth, huntsman to the Manchester hunt, happened to be going over the bridge when it gave way, and was unfortunately drowned. Much other damage has been done to the dye-houses, and other buildings on the banks of the river. Part of the new bridge over the river Calder at Brighouse was washed down; most of the bridges in Saddleworth and Holmfirth were swept away, and scarcely a single wheel belonging to any of the mills in that neighbourhood was left standing.

A gentleman, who was out with a shooting party near Market Bosworth, shot a Woodcock, of most remarkable and beautiful plumage; the back was pink, the breast fawn-colour, its back, wings, &c. of a light and dark dun, variegated and speckled with uncommon beauty.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

At Trieste, an Imperial sea-port in Italy, in a most dreadful storm, about the beginning of October, the waves rose so high, as to threaten the whole city with a total inundation. The house of Brotenhoff and several others near the same spot were nearly covered with water; the sea so furiously agitated the ships in the Road, that a Venetian frigate of 28 guns lost half her cargo, and a worse fate was experienced by a Greek vessel, the proprietor of which, with his family, had sailed to Trieste for refuge, on account of the prevailing troubles in the Ottoman Empire. The property of this unfortunate refugee consisted chiefly in 1200 tons of oil. His ship was dashed into a thousand pieces, and his loss is estimated at 60,000 florins; three of the crew were drowned.

On the 20th of Sept. the first stone of a magnificent bridge, to be built over the Secchai, was laid at Reggio in the Duchy of Modena. It is to be erected under the direction of Lieut. Col. Belguini, already celebrated for his talents in architecture.

In the month of Oct. the rains fell in such torrents at Barcelona and its neighbourhood, that the towns of Lerida and Tortosa were nearly destroyed, and entire villages swept away. It is reckoned, that upwards of 3000 people lost their lives.

The like dreadful calamity has befallen the inhabitants of the village Peagacis in Gascony, who have been almost all swept away by a sudden inundation, caused by the rains which fell on the mountains of Scaq of 400 houses of which the village is composed.

poor, only one is remaining. Ten or twelve villages shared the same fate, and it may be truly said, that almost the whole kingdom of Navarre has suffered by this calamity.

Accounts have been received of a dreadful rebellion that had broken out at Smeyen, in which more than 7000 of the inhabitants, Turks, Greeks, Franks, Jews, and people of various nations, had been indiscriminately massacred. A farther account of this horrid carnage may be expected.

On the 25th of Oct. the burghmasters and senate of Amsterdam sent a deputation to the Duke of Brunswick, requesting the honour of his presence in that city; to which his Highness returned a very polite excuse, being obliged to attend the Stadtholder at the Hague.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Oct. 1.

Being the Anniversary of the Great Duke of Russia's birth-day, the same was observed at the Court of Petersburg in Grand Gala, and in the evening there was a ball. Major Generals Wisolfsky, Nicholas Bachinowoff, and Apraxin, were, upon this occasion, invested with the order of St. Anne. *Cont.*

Oct. 15.

Being the Anniversary of the King's Accession to the Throne, when his Majesty entered into the 28th year of his reign, there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty upon the occasion. Firing of guns and illuminations as usual.

Oct. 16.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Paul Joddrell, M. D. previous to his setting out for India.

Oct. 27.

The Sessions, which began on Wednesday, ended at the Old Bailey, when sentence of death was passed on six capital convicts, 41 were ordered to be transported, three to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction, four to be imprisoned in Newgate, three publicly whipped, and eight discharged by proclamation.

Saturday the following remarkable case came on at the Old Baily; John Hagen was indicted for unlawfully obstructing and resisting the officers of the revenue in the exercise of their duty, when they were seizing to the King's use a certain quantity of Geneva. This resistance, by act of parliament, is made a capital offence.

The indictment being read, and the prisoner, asked, "Are you guilty of this felony or not guilty?"—the prisoner pleaded "Not guilty." Mr. Garrow, the prisoner's Counsel, informed the prisoner, that he had perused the case attentively, and from the circumstances which attended it, he was clearly persuaded it would be to the prisoner's advantage to waive his plea, and instead of it

to plead "Guilty." The prisoner took his Counsel's advice, and pleaded "Guilty."

The Solicitor General then addressed the Court, and stated the circumstances of the case, and, much to his honour, admitted that the prisoner at the bar was an object to whom lenity should extend; it was the duty of his office to state the nature of the case, it was a duty also which he owed to humanity to state the alleviating circumstances which attended the prisoner's guilt upon this occasion. The fact was, that the prisoner, in company with others, entered into a very serious resistance to the King's officers, who were upon their duty in seizing goods for the King's use; that the prisoner at the bar having saved the life of the officers, he very properly became an object of as much lenity as the law allowed.

The Recorder then pronounced from the Bench the sentence of the Court, which is, that he be confined for one month in the Cells of Newgate, and then discharged.

Oct. 30.

The eleven malefactors, mentioned in our last (see p. 932.), were executed pursuant to their sentences.

The King was this day pleased to grant to the Rt. Hon. George Viscount Townshend and his heirs male, the dignity of a Marquis, by the title of Marquis Townshend of Raynham in the County of Norfolk.

Thursday Nov. 2.

At ten o'clock the Prince and Princess of Naples arrived at the Castle Inn, in Windsor, and at twelve o'clock went to St. George's Hall, where their Majesties were ready to receive them. After viewing the curiosities of the Castle, their Highnesses dined with their Majesties and the Royal Family.

Friday 3.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to order the Parliament, which was prorogued to the 15th instant, to be farther prorogued to Tuesday the 27th, then to meet for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

At the same time a Proclamation was issued for discontinuing the bounties to sea-men, &c.

Saturday 3.

This day the appeal of Mr. Papple and Mr. Baynes, two of the Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, from a sentence of admonition pronounced by the Master and eight Senior Fellows, against them and eight other of the Junior Fellows, came on to be heard at Lincoln's Inn-Hall, before the Lord Chancellor, as Visitor of the College; when his Lordship said, that the practice of the Electors of Fellows not examining the candidates previous to election, which was complained of in the Memorial, for presenting which, the sentence now appealed from was pronounced, was a practice, highly improper; and that the Electors, even if they were not positively required

the statutes of the College to examine the candidates, would be bound to do it. At the same time, he said, that he did not approve of the manner in which the Junior Fellows had endeavoured to reform this practice, by presenting a memorial like a remonstrance to the Seniors: That they ought to have exhibited a charge before the Master and Seniors, against that Senior Fellow who had elected without having examined, and should have proceeded criminally against him: That the Master and Senior Fellows had no means of reforming the abuse, but by such a criminal proceeding; for no recommendation or resolution of theirs would add to the positive injunction contained in the statutes: That respect to the Seniors ought to be preserved in the College: That it was much to be wished that the matter should be settled without his making any decision: That it was the interest of the whole College that the sentence should not stand on record in the College against the Gentlemen who had signed the Memorial, and who were rising to the highest situations in the College.

His Lordship added, that he thought the Junior Fellows ought to acknowledge, that they were sensible that the manner, in which they had expressed their intention, had gone farther than they designed; and that the Master and Senior Fellows should expunge the censure from the Conclusion Book; and he recommended it to the parties, to let the appeal stand over, in order to see whether in the mean time some accommodation of this kind could not be come to between them. This being agreed to, the farther consideration of the appeal was adjourned. [The affair has since been accordingly adjusted amicably by the parties.]

Monday 5.

At a meeting of the Medical Society, held this evening, the following communications were read; viz.

A paper, intituled, *Hints respecting the culinary use of silver plate.* By Dr. Lettison.

A Narrative of Experiments made on a Chalybeate Water, at Knapton near Thirsk, in Yorkshire. By Charles Bisset, M. D. of Knapton, C. M.

Farther Experiments on the same water, being an Appendix to the foregoing. By Mr. Jos. Hurlock, St. Paul's church-yard.

Tuesday 6.

This morning, about half past seven o'clock, the Purser of the London homeward-bound East Indiaman, Capt. Eskerbrook, came to the East India-house, with the agreeable news of the above ship being arrived in the Downs from Coast and China.

A violent fracas happened, between two Physicians, at the College in Warwick-lane, which ended in a challenge from Dr. Kenish to Dr. Reynolds, to meet this morning early with pistols. The friends of the latter gentleman applied to a Magistrate for

assistance; and yesterday the Court of King's Bench was moved for a rule, to shew cause why information should not be filed against Dr. Kenish, for a breach of the peace.

There being no Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, the Ld. Mayor lowered the price of bread a whole affize, or 2d. in a peck loaf.

Saturday 17.

The King was pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal for the election of a Bishop of the Sec of London; and to recommend the Rt. Rev. Dr. Beilby Porteus Bp. of Chester, to be chosen bishop thereof.

Admiralty-office. The King has been pleased to order, that the frock uniform clothing, at present worn by the flag and other officers of his Majesty's fleet, and also the uniform clothing worn by the warrant officers and master's mates of the Royal navy, shall be altered. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered and directed them to conform strictly thereto. Those, however, who are provided with uniforms, are permitted to wear them till they have occasion for new.

Sunday 18.

The election of Dr. Douglas as Bp. of Carlisle was confirmed at St. James's Church with the usual forms; and on Monday he was consecrated at Whitehall Chapel by the Abp. of York, assisted by the Bps. of Chester, Oxford, and Lincoln. A Sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached by Dr. Grisdale, Chaplain to his Majesty.

Monday 19.

At a meeting of the Medical Society this evening, the following communications were read; viz.

Experimental Observations on a variety of affections excited by External Absorption. By Mr. J. Sherwin, Surgeon, of Enfield, of the Medical Society.

Practical Observations and Experiments on the solvent powers of Camphor on several Resinous Substances, being an Appendix to Dr. Percival's Memoir on the same subject, by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary to the Society.

Thursday 22.

Last night the Duke of York was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, at the Lodge the Star and Garter in Pall Mall. His Highness was introduced by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland.

Tuesday 27.

His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers; and opened the Parliament with the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

At the close of the last Session, I informed you of the concern with which I observed the disputes unhappily subsisting in the Republic of the United Provinces.

Their situation soon afterwards became more critical and alarming, and the danger, which threatened their constitution and independence,

dependence seemed likely in its consequence to affect the security and interests of My Dominions.

No endeavours were wanting on My part to contribute by My good offices to the restoration of tranquillity, and the maintenance of the lawful government; and I also thought it necessary to explain My intention of counteracting all forcible interference on the part of France, in the internal affairs of the Republic. Under these circumstances, the King of Prussia having taken measures to enforce his demand of satisfaction for the insult offered to the Princess of Orange, the party which had usurped the Government of Holland applied to the Most Christian King for assistance, who notified to Me his intention of granting their request.

In conformity to the principles which I had before explained, I did not hesitate, on receiving this notification, to declare, that I could not remain a quiet spectator of the armed interference of France, and I gave immediate orders for augmenting My forces both by sea and land.

In the course of these transactions, I also thought proper to conclude a treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, by which I secured the assistance of a considerable body of troops in case My service should require it.

In the mean time, the rapid success of the Prussian troops under the conduct of the Duke of Brunswick, while it was the means of obtaining the reparation demanded by the King of Prussia, enabled the Provinces to deliver themselves from the oppressions under which they laboured, and to re-establish their lawful Government.

All subjects of contest being thus removed, an amicable explanation took place between Me and the Most Christian King, and declarations have been exchanged by Our respective ministers, by which we have agreed mutually to disarm, and to place Our Naval Establishments on the same footing as in the beginning of the present year.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction that the important events which I have communicated to you, have taken place without disturbing My Subjects in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace; and I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that I continue to receive from all foreign powers the fullest assurances of their pacific and friendly disposition towards this country. I must, at the same time, regret that the tranquillity of one part of Europe is unhappily interrupted by the war which has broken out between Russia and the Porte.

A Convention has been agreed upon between Me and the Most Christian King, explanatory of the thirteenth article of the last treaty of peace, and calculated to prevent jealousies and disputes between our respective subjects in the East India;—I have ordered copies of the several treaties to which I have referred, and of the declaration

and counter declaration exchanged at Versailles, to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, together with an account of the extraordinary expences which the situation of affairs rendered necessary.

I have the fullest reliance on your zeal and public spirit, that you will make due provision for the several branches of the public service. I am always desirous of confining those expences within the narrowest limits which a prudent regard to the public safety will permit; but I must at the same time recommend it to your particular attention to consider of the proper means for maintaining My distant possessions in an adequate posture of defence.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The flourishing state of the commerce and revenues of this country cannot fail to encourage you in the pursuit of such measures as may confirm and improve so favourable a situation.

These circumstances must also render you peculiarly anxious for the continuance of public tranquillity, which it is My constant object to preserve.

I am at the same time persuaded that you will agree with Me in thinking that nothing can more effectually tend to secure so invaluable a blessing than the zeal and unanimity which were shewn by all ranks of my subjects on the late occasion, and which manifest their readiness to exert themselves whenever the honour of My Crown, and the interests of My Dominions, may require it."

His Majesty's speech was well received; and loyal addresses agreed on by both Houses with great unanimity.

Wednesday 28.

The Rev. Mr. King, brother to the Navigator, is elected to succeed the Rev. Ld. Stebbing, as preacher to the honourable Society of Gray's Inn. The other candidates were the Rev. Mr. Montague nephew to the Master in Chancery, and the Rev. Mr. Aylsough of the British Museum, who had been for some time the Doctor's assistant.

Friday 30.

On the 20th instant, the King of France met his Parliament at Paris. His Majesty carried with him two edicts to be registered; one for a new loan; the other for the re-establishment of Protestants in all their ancient civil rights. Freedom of speech being permitted, a warm debate arose upon the subject of the loan, which lasted till his Majesty was tired. About six in the evening, after sitting nine hours without refreshment, the King rose, and ordered the edict to be registered. The Duke of Orleans protested against the proceedings of the day. The King in heat repeated his orders, left the assembly, and arrived at Versailles about 7 in the evening.

Next day the Duke of Orleans was exiled to his seat at Ville Cotterel; and, notwithstanding that freedom of speech had been proclaimed, the Abbé Saballer and another member were sent to prison. The Edict in favour of Protestants was adjourned.

On the 4th instant, the States of Holland and West Friesland assembled on a sudden, occasioned by the news of a revolt having taken place in the city and mayoralty of Bois-le-Duc, by which more than 200 houses have been damaged, not a few of which were pulled down, and all of them stripped of what gold, silver, jewels, and portable effects, they contained.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

In the neighbourhood of Stothausen, near the place through which the little river Schlichen passes, there is a chain of mountains, named Henberg, of which about 24 years ago some parts separated themselves, tilted up a valley, and covered a great reach of woods and fields. The 14th of last May the same mountain cracked all along the top, and there rolled down some enormous rocks. Ever since that time, the earth and stones continue falling, and the rubbish has already covered the best part of the forest. It has been observed, that in the space of half an hour the ground has removed itself full ten inches. The 17th of the same month, the cracks were lengthened for near 20 feet. The poor inhabitants are in the utmost anxiety for themselves, their houses, and their vines.

From the first of January last to the 18th of August, 17,048 persons died at Algiers; of whom 516 were Christians, 7809 Jews, and 24,723 Moors.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Transcripts of Roman bulls, dispensations, pardons, and other papal state-papers, throwing light on the early history of Scotland, have been sent, by order of the Pope, to the Earl of Buchan, to be deposited among the archives of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. These transcripts are verified by the prefect of the Vatican, and the work continues to proceed.

The Earl of Buchan has caused an exact transcript to be made from the authentic MS. of Barbour's Metrical History of King Robert Bruce, dated 1489, preserved in the Advocate's Library. All the printed editions of this curious and valuable old Scottish poem have been incorrect and ill-spelt; and it seems necessary to give an edition of the most ancient specimen of the Scottish dialect, precisely as it appeared about the middle of the 14th century. This will be a great literary curiosity, and may lead to accurate editions of the other ancient poems of our country.

Several noble Danes have lately been admitted members of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh.

Drawings of several sepulchral monuments in Scotland have been sent to Mr. Dalrymple, and others are expected from different parts of the country, to complete his grand undertaking, and add to his noble and splendid work, of which one volume only has yet appeared, and a second is now printing.

Prizes pronounced by the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Belles Lettres, at Dijon, for the year 1788.

"Catarrhal fevers have now become more frequent than ever; inflammatory fevers are become very rare; bilious fevers are also less frequent than formerly: what are the causes of these revolutions in our climate?"

The Academy has already several times had the satisfaction of crowning many excellent papers on fevers; the Academy hopes that this problem will awaken the attention of Physicians, who must be convinced of the necessity of determining with precision the most general character of the prevailing diseases, especially as appearances are frequently deceptive, and may mislead the physician, so as to produce a treatment of the catarrhal fever adapted only to the inflammatory, to the great danger of the patient.

The Society had proposed, as a prize question for the year 1787: 'To determine by their respective properties, the essential difference between phlogiston and the matter of heat.'

The Society, not having adjudged the prize to any of the papers on this question, announces the subject still open with a double prize for 1789.

The Literati of all nations, the resident academicians only excepted, will be admitted as competitors.

They are not to discover themselves either directly or indirectly; they are only to write their names in a sealed letter; and they are to direct their dissertations, post paid, to M. Daillet, Professor of Poetry, perpetual Secretary, who will receive them to the first of April inclusively.

The Academy also announces, that henceforward no packet will be opened unless it be franked, from whatsoever country it may come.

The Military Academy of Marine also have announced a golden medal, value 25 ducats, to the author of a memoir containing the most satisfactory answers to the following queries, namely, "Which are the prevailing winds and currents of water in the Cattegat, the Baltic, and the Gulph off Finland, and what affinity have they with the seasons?—Are there any certain signs from which a knowledge may be acquired of their degrees of violence and variation; and what proofs have yet been collected of those signs in different places?" The answers to them are to be delivered before next July.

P. 755, col. 2, l. 11, read "dropping some of it in water."

P. 905. It is the *Urbs Rurupia*, or the city of the Rthupian Ports, which Mr. D. places at Canterbury.

P. 937. Sir Richard Hoare's eldest son and successor in title is Sir *Richard* Colt Hoare. The second son, *Henry-Hugh* (the eldest by the second lady), was partner with his father and cousin; the third, *Charles*, is now a partner in the shop; the fourth, *Henry*, is in the shop; and the youngest, *Peter*, at Westminster-school.

P. 938. The late Duke of Rutland, a day or two after his return to his residence in the Phoenix Park, from his late tour through Ireland, complained of being feverish; and, upon his physicians being consulted, their opinion was, that, owing to the violent living his Grace was obliged to submit to during an excursion of three months, together with hard riding, his blood was extremely heated. His Grace had frequently travelled 70 miles a day on horseback, during his absence.—On the 16th of October, eight days after the period of the tour abovementioned, his Excellency's malady increased, so as to confine him to his chamber. The best skill was instantly called in; amongst whom were Dr. Quin, Mr. Neale the surgeon, and others of the faculty. His disorder growing more violent, the Doctors Warren and Knox were sent to, and the latter gentleman was actually on his way to Holyhead. Skill, however, could have been of no avail. His Excellency died on Wednesday the 24th, at a little after nine o'clock in the evening. His body was opened early the next morning, when his liver appeared so much decayed and wasted as to render his recovery impossible. He met his death with the most philosophic composure. He was sensible of his approaching end for many hours preceding his dissolution, and expressed a wish to see the Dukes; but added, to Dr. Quin, "in point of time it will be impossible; I must therefore be content to die with her image before my mind's eye." A short time before he expired, he had an interview with some of his children, which was truly affecting. Her Grace set out on Sunday morning (the 21st) at twelve o'clock, from the Dukes of Beaufort's, on her way to Holyhead, and proposed travelling night and day: and although three couriers were on the road with the unpleasant intelligence, they all missed her Grace, owing to her taking the Huntingdon road. A messenger was immediately dispatched, by the Dukes of Beaufort, to bring her back.—His Grace was lineally descended from an English and an Irish Prince, the former of whom was a viceroy universally beloved by the Irish nation, viz. Diarmuid M'Murchar, King of Leinster, having married his daughter Eva to Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, Isabella, the heiress of that marriage, conveyed the earl-

dom of Pembroke to her husband, William Marshall, whose sons dying without issue, Isabella, co-heiress to her brothers, married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Clare, Gloucester, and Hereford. Elizabeth de Clare, great daughter of that marriage, was married to John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, whose granddaughter, an heiress, Elizabeth de Burgh, was the wife of Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of second son to Edward the Third; the male issue of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, by Philippa Plantagenet, heiress of that Prince, failing in his great grandson, Richard Duke of York, son of her daughter Anne, who was the wife of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, son of Edmund Duke of York, fifth son of Edward the Third, became her heir. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, was twice lord lieutenant of Ireland; and in his course of the government thereof, an act was passed by him in the Parliament of this kingdom, declaring, that Ireland could not be bound by any act passed in the Parliament of England; and that he esteemed an independence of that nature no ways derogatory to his native country or its throne, must appear from the right he had to the crowns of both nations; a right which (though he fell in attempting to attain it) was one that his son, King Edward the IVth, did attain and transmit, by his posterity, to his present Majesty. From a Prince who proved himself so attentive to the welfare and interests of the Irish nation, was his Grace the Duke of Rutland lineally descended, by Anne Dukes of Exeter, his eldest daughter.—He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was eminently distinguished for every polite accomplishment; a good scholar; and a complete man of the world. His convivial spirit, munificent hospitality, and various social qualities, are the justly constant themes of his panegyricists. But his memory has a claim to praise of a superior kind. His filial affection, and his love of honour and justice, so exquisitely illustrated by the voluntary payment of the vast sum of 150,000*l.* of his illustrious father's debts, are the finest features in his character, and stamp it with a brilliancy from which the pride of birth, and pomp of official situation, however elevated, derive a lustre that stars, coronets, or sceptres, alone, cannot confer.—He was the twenty-seventh viceroy of Ireland since the union.—By his will he has appointed the Dukes his executrix, in conjunction with the Duke of Beaufort and the Earl of Mansfield.

164. The late Bishop of Hereford is said to have been made a prebendary in 1323, but in what cathedral it is not specified. The Editor of "The London Magazine" (vol. VI. p. 398) seems to have adopted a curious mistake in mentioning his Lordship's having been made a *minor* canon of Windsor in 1377 which was a few months before he became

major canon of that collegiate chapel.—In his last will he left legacies to all his servants, from 100*l.* down to 5*l.* each. To his steward, Mr. Jones, he has left a legacy of 500*l.* and afterwards the whole of his personal property, books, plate, household furniture, &c. jointly to Mr. Jones and his son (whom the B*ishop* had long before adopted as his own), as residuary legatees. The will is dated in 1785. It did not continue in London above 24 hours to be proved.—The property is said to amount to upwards of 10,000*l.*

Ibid. The sermon at the pompous funeral of Mrs. Frederick, in Exeter cathedral, is said to have been preached by the *Archdeacon*;—which of the four Archdeacons belonging to this diocese may be the person meant? Hardly the B*ishop*, to whose fee the archdeaconry of Exeter is annexed. Qu. then, Mr. Hole, archdeacon of Barnstaple? or Mr. Barne, an archdeacon of Totnes, to which parish the deceased bequeathed 100*l.*? or Mr. Slesch, archdeacon of Cornwall, who is one of the residentiaries of that cathedral? W. & D.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 21. Lady of Sir Jas. Grant, bart. a son.

Nov. 11. Lady Geo. Henry Cavendish, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, John Bartho. Bicknell, esq; of Doctors Commons, to Miss Ch. Foxcroft, dau. of Edw. F. esq; late of Halfheads, Yorksh.

At Eastbourne, co. Sussex, Jas. Barton, esq; to Newton, of Southover, in the same county.

Mr. Rob. Killer, surgeon at Stockport, to Miss Jane Watson, of that town.

Capt. Wm. Walker, of Lancaster, to Miss Bland, of the same place.

Mr. John Davis, brother, of Chandos-st. to Miss Jones, of Pen-y-Gelli, co. Northeth.

Oct. 8. At the Manse of Cardross, near Edinburgh, Tho. Babington, esq; of Rothly Temple, co. Leicester, to Miss Jean Macaulay, daughter of the Rev. Mr. John M.

9. At Deptford, Mr. Auth. Baxter, of St. Mary Hill, to Miss Broad, of St. Dunstan's Hill.

By special licence, in Cavendish-square, Sir Joseph Naro, bart. late of Pennsylvania, to the Hon. Eliz. Thomas, widow of the late Sir Owen T. bart. of Birmingham.

At Burnley, Rich. Crofts, esq; of Shaw-hill, to Miss Parker, only daughter of the late Rob. P. esq; of Clerton, co. Lancaster.

Mr. John Charlwood, of Kinfland, to Miss Martha Durdant, of the same place.

At Norwich, Mr. John Harwood, manufacturer, to Miss Beloe, of Norwich.

10. Mr. Jn. Swanson, of the Minorities, to Miss Spencey, of Mile-End.

Capt. R. Jones, to Miss B. Stock, of Lord-st.

11. At Allington, Daniel Gendry, esq; of Bridport, to Miss Davis, of Full Brook.

12. At Greenwich, John Fither, esq; of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Campbell, eldest dau. of Rob. C. esq; of Creed-place, co. Glouc.

Wm. Maber, esq; of Crayke, to Miss

Rawson, dangh. of Mr. Hen. R. of Newark.

Mr. Vanderkiste, of Stockwell, co. Surrey, to Miss Beet, of Blackfriars.

13. Mr. James Boydel to Miss Rutland. Fran. Faquier, esq; to Miss Chamberlayne, dan. of the late Staines C. esq; of the Rise in Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.

Mr. Philip Gregson, of the Custom-house, to Miss Eliz. Geary, of Kensington.

14. Mr. Daniel Burslem, of Clerkenwell, attorney, to Miss Benn, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of London-wall.

15. Jas. Vincent Mathias, esq; captain in the 62d reg. of foot, to Miss Carter, of Thorpe.

16. Mr. Jas. Boyce, attorney of Norwich, to Miss Anne Lewis, of Bouillybroke.

Capt. Meyrick, of the 66th reg. to the Hon. Miss Keppel, dau. of the late Lord Vis. K.

At Chorley, Tho. Townley Parker, esq; of Cuerden, co. Lancaster, to Miss Brooke, only daughter and sole heiress of the late Rd. B. esq; of Astley, in the same county.

17. Rob. Udney, esq; of Berner's-street, to Miss Jordan, of Chislehurst, Kent.

At Lymington, Mr. Cooper, attorney, of Salisbury, to Miss Munden, of Lymington.

18. Tho. Harkin, esq; of Bedfordshire, to Miss Reade, of Racquet-court, Fleet-street.

Lancelot Oliphant, esq; of Queen Anne-street West, to Miss Carter, of Holborn.

Mr. Salter, brewer at Hammer-smith, to Miss Davis, of Chenies, co. Bucks.

At Netherhaven, Francis Seymour Bailey, esq; nephew to the Earl of Sandwich, and second cousin to the Duke of Somerset, to Miss Haines, of Netherhaven.

Capt. Tho. Hodgson, of the Earl Cornwallis E. India-man, to Miss Sarah Warren, dau. of Pittman W. esq; of Warrminster, Wilts.

19. Mr. Cadling, hot-presser, Stewart-st. Spital-fields, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of James A. esq; of Stratford, Essex.

20. Mr. Rob. Ward, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Moortorn, of Whiby.

21. At Southampton, Maurice Bissett, esq; to Miss Morlaux, only daughter of the Countess-dowager of Peterborough.

Mr. Chapman, of Lincoln, surgeon, to Miss Mary Werner, daughter of Mr. W. surgeon at Greenwich.

22. Nicholas Mello, esq; to Miss Saunders, of Highgate.

23. Hen. Mountfort, esq; of Gough-square, Fleet-st. to Mrs. Andrews, of Kensington.

Wm. Swinn, of Ennisicorthy, co. Wexford, Ireland, esq; to Mrs. Palares, relict of the late Jn. P. esq; of Naburn, in that county.

Tho. Layton, esq; of Trin. Coll. Cambr. to Miss Burleigh, of Colchester.

Mr. Geo. Davis, of Wandorf, to Miss Gladwell, dau. of Mr. G. wine-march. Piccadilly.

At Northwich, Holland Ackers, esq; of Manchester, to Miss Filkin, daughter of the late Dr. F. of Northwich.

25. At Bromyard, Mr. W. Rowyer, of Strjeant's inn, to Miss Dorota Tomkyns, dau. Tho. T. esq; of Birchamhill, co. Hereford.

Wm. Denby, esq; captain in the E. India Company's service, to Miss Bent, of Barnsley.

Mr. Rob. Blowing, of the Victualling-office, to Miss Finch, of Clement's-lane.

Mr. Char. Hollinsworth, butcher and grazier at Ware, co. Herts, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Dan. J. esq; of Stratford-green.

Mr. Pease, master of Sir Jn. Cals's School, to Miss Withy, of Grove-str. Hackney.

26. Mr. Tho. Abell, wholesale linen-draper in the Borough, to Miss Tull, daughter of Jn. T. esq; of Charles-str. Westm.

28. At Chatham, Mr. Gregory Gifford, gunner of the Union man of war, and the oldest gunner in the Navy, to Mrs. Bunnett, relict of the late Mr. B. of Goudhurst, Kent.

29. At Ashby-church, Sir Joseph Senhouse, of Carlisle, to Miss Ashley, dau. of Joseph A. esq; of St. Legers Ashby, co. Northampton.

30. At Kentish Town, Mr. Yockley, of Bedford-str. Covent-garden, to Miss Foyster, dau. of Caleb F. esq; late of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Hereford, Wm. Symonds, M.D. 3d son of Tho. S. Powell, esq; of Pengenty, in that county, to Miss Woodhouse, daughter of the late James W. esq; of Hereford.

31. George Shifner, esq; of Pontrilas, co. Hereford, to Miss Bridger, dau. of Sir Jn. B. of Combe place, co. Suffex.

Mr. John Forster, of Royston, co. Herts. to Miss Cooper, of the same place

Mr. Scargill, of George-street, Pall Mall, to Miss Snelson, of the same place.

By special licence, at Stoke, near Teignmouth, co. Devon, Edward Cotsford, esq; of Ciyft St. Mary; in the same county, M.P. for Midhurst, and late chief of Masulipatam, in the East Indies, to Miss Lydia Manning, dau. of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Stoke.

Nov. 1. Rev. Geo. Chamberlaine, rector of Craies, Essex, to Miss Long, youngest dau. of the late Beeston L. esq.

Mr. Ro. Green, partner with Mr. Hatchet, of Long Acre, to Miss Holmer, only daughter of Mr. Wm. H. iron-merch. in Thames-str.

Mr. Creed, of Plymouth-dock, co. Devon, to Miss Coles, of Stamford-hill.

James Tillard, esq; to Miss Pattison.

At Frolesworth, co. Leicesters, Rev. Wm. Babington, rector of Cossington, to Miss Noble, dau. of the Rev. Mr. N. of Frolesworth.

At Norwich, Benj. Windett, esq; of Stoke Holy Cross, near Norwich, to Miss Allen, eldest dau. of Sir Rob. A. of ditto.

3. Capt. Alder, in the Jamaica trade, to Mrs. Scrivenor, of Newington.

Mr. Wm. Garthwaite, surgeon, of Old Compton-str. to Miss Brait, of Covent-gard.

At Worcester, Rev. Dr. Kilvert, prebendary of Worcester, to Miss Green, of the College Precincts.

5. At Chelsea, Walley Chamberlain Oulton, esq; of Dublin, to Miss Churchill, of Exeter.

Mr. Hen. Moreton, chief mate of the Albion E. India-man, to Miss Jane Richardson, of Stepney Causeway.

Mr. Stafford, of the Borough, to Miss Sally Wintle, of the Poultry.

6. At Grantham, by special licence, James Garner, esq; to Miss Champneys, dau. of the Rev. Weldon C. M. A. of Trin. Coll. Camb. rector of Market Deeping, co. Linc. minor canon of the choir of St. Paul, Westminster, and Windsor, and lecturer of St. Bride's Lond.

7. At Leicester, Mr. Price, ironmonger, to Miss Gregory, dau. of Mr. G. printer there.

Benj. Goldmid, esq; of Leman-street, to Miss Jesse Salomon, daughter of Israel Levin S. esq; of Clapton.

8. At Portsmouth, Mr. Reeks, of the Victualling-office there, to Miss Damerum.

At Norwich, Wm. Mason, Jun. of Neston, esq; to Miss Colombine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. of that city.

Col. Yorke, of the 33d reg. to Miss Dold, daughter of the late John D. esq; many years M.P. for Reading, co. Berks.

9. Wm. Horncastle, esq; of Pontefract, to Miss Emma Walker, youngest dau. of Mr. Wm. W. attorney, late of Farburn.

Mr. John Cranby, of Castle-street, Southwark, to Miss Anne Meggit, of Hull.

11. Mr. Wm. Jennings, of Henrietta-str. to Miss Jennings, of the same place.

Mr. Underwood, nephew to Mr. Charleswood, of Russel-co. to Miss Gagnon, of ditto.

At St. Martin's, Ludgate, Mr. Vint, of Crayford, to Mrs. Say, of Ave-Maria-lane.

Mr. Jas. Kiernan, of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Park, of Carey-street.

13. John Gibson, esq; of Ramsgate, to Miss Pars.

Mr. Wm. Andrews, of Auberies, co. Essex, to Miss Anne Bullock, niece to the Rev. Dr. B. of Streatham, Surrey.

At Leominster, James Thomas, esq; captain of the Ponborne E. India-man, to Miss Woodhouse, dau. of Mr. Edw. W. hop-merch.

Rev. Mr. Holme, rector of Bungay, Norf., to Miss Charlotte Lyon, of ditto.

14. At Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Wm. Digges Latouche, of Dublin, esq; to Miss Puget, eld. dau. of Mrs. P. of Red-lion-squ.

15. Jas. Duberly, esq; of Suho-sq. to Miss Howard, you. da. of the late Ger. H. esq.

Mr. Wm. Jover, of Charlotte-street, Portland place, to Miss Higginson, of Norton-str.

At Appleby, Mr. Jn. Mullan, of Fleet-str. to Miss Bambrigg, dau. of Wm. B. esq.

17. Mr. Fred. Gardner, stationer, of Birch-in-lane, to Miss Hurrell, dau. of Char. H. esq; of Branden-hall, Essex.

By special licence, Geo. Sumner, esq; M.P. for Ilchester, to Miss Pemble, dau. of the late Cha. P. esq; commander in chief of the East India Company's forces in Bombay.

Mr. Tho. Clementson, of Ware, co. Herts, to Mrs. Jones, widow, of Braton-street.

At Bow, Mr. Smith, proprietor of the silk mills at Hackney-Wick, to Miss eighteen, eldest dau. of John D. esq; of Old

18. Mr. Jas. Ridgeway, bookseller, of York-str. St. James's, to Miss Carolina Carrington At Rochester, John Danvers, esq; to Miss Fennel, dau. of Jn. F. esq; of that city.

DEATHS.

IATELY, at Liege, in Germany, Wm. Neville, esq; younger brother of Cosmos N. esq; of Holt, co. Leicester; a family who have resided in that place ever since the first year of Queen Elizabeth; and an ancestor of whom (Wm. Neville) was sheriff of the county 11 Edward II.

At Norfolk in Virginia, Mr. Rob. Ellison, eldest son of Henry E. esq; of Egremont, co. Cumberland.

On his way to the South of France, for the recovery of his health, George Ramsey, sixth Earl of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle in Scotland. He entered advocate 1757; succeeded his brother Charles 1764; married his present Countess in 1767; was chosen in 1774, and every election since, one of the sixteen to represent the Peers of Scotland in Parliament; was made a Lord of Police in 1775, which he enjoyed till that board was suppressed, in 1782; represented his Majesty in 1777, and in the five following General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland. He is now succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Lord Ramsey, a minor, to whom the patrimonial estate goes of course; but a property worth 7000*l.* a year, which came from a distant relation, goes to the second son. The savings on that estate, which have been accumulating ever since the legacy came to the late Lord, are divided among the other sons and daughters, who are 11 in number.

At Dresden, Mr. Kenneth Ferguson, secretary to Merton Eden, esq; the British ambassador at that court, a young gentleman of great genius and learning, and translator of a beautiful epic poem of Joseph. He was a native of Lanarkshire, and brother to the Rev. Mr. F. minister of Pettynain, in that county.

In France, the daughter of Christopher Atkinson, esq.

In Dublin, Gerard Fortescue, Ulster king at arms, and chief herald of Ireland.

At Patrickbourn, Edmund Barham, esq; many years a jurat of Dover, and formerly agent for his Majesty's packet-boats there.

At Clonsagh, in Ireland, Rev. John Jackson, A.M. archdeacon of Clougher, and vicar of Old Cannel, in the diocese of Kildare.

Whilst on a visit to his sister in Fifeshire, Archibald Stewart, esq; father of Dr. S. of Southampton.

At Glasgow, Lieut.-Col. Powlett, late of the 45th regiment of foot.

At Aberdeen, Capt. Patrick Innes, of the late South Fencible reg.

Near Stornoway, in the Lewis, one of the Western Islands, aged 116, Lewis McLeod. He was born in the year 1673; fought at Killcrankie, Sheriffmuir, and Culloden, under the banners of the Stuarts. He sent, in the year 1745, six sons to fight for King George in the regiment then raised by Col. Montgomery (now Earl of Eglintoun), only one of whom is now alive, a Chelsea pen-

sioner. He was the oldest spectator of Prince William-Henry at Stornoway, and retained his faculties to the last moment.

Suddenly, at his house in Wales, Rev. Rob. Carter Thelwall, vicar of Redbourn, co. Lincoln. His life was eminently distinguished by the constant exercise of those virtues which denote a true Christian, and of those amiable qualities which form the gentleman.

At Cardiff, Dan. Claus, esq; formerly a captain in the 60th regim. and for many years agent for the affairs of the Canada Indians.

At Winchester, Mr. Rawlinson, attorney at Southampton.

At Tingrith, near Wooburn, co. Bedford, Rev. Mr. Willaume, rector thereof.

Near the Hotwells, Bristol, Mr. Sam. Rodbeard, of Leeds, co. York.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Albin, wife of Mr. A. bookseller there. She had been the mother of 23 children, 21 of whom were single births, and the last twins.

At Bath, John Dauncy, esq; of Wotton-Underedge, co. Gloucester.

At Rochester, Mr. Jarvis, sen.

At Barnes, Surrey, Mrs. Geering, wife of Fabrot G. esq; late of London, merchant.

Capt. Sloper, son of Gen. S. and one of the aids-de-camp to the late Duke of Rutland.

Jn. Goddard, esq; of Elm, near Wisbech.

Lieut. Col. Horatio Anne Powlett. He served in the 44th regiment of foot, and was captain of Carisbrook Castle.

On Walcot-parade, Jn. Fashion, esq.

April. At Fort William, in the E. Indies, Mr. John Hay, proprietor and printer of the Calcutta Gazette, and proprietor and manager of the Theatre there.

May 15. At Bala, on the Windward Coast, Capt. Chapman, of the Clemison.

Sept. 8. At Urbin, aged 74, Dominick Monti, a native of Sinigaglia, and archbishop of that city, having governed his diocese upwards of 21 years.

11. At Rudelsfalt, aged 82, the Princess Louisa Frederica, sister to the reigning prince.

Oct. . The Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, father to the Queen of Prussia.

7. At Laybach, after a long and severe illness, aged 69, the Prince Bishop of that city, of the family of the Counts of Herbestein.

13. Aged 43, Tho. Jennings, esq.

22. Mrs. Scott, of Milbourn Port; whose life was exemplary; and her loss severely felt by the poor, and lamented by her friends.

At Easington, co. Warwick, aged 82, the Hon. Geo. Shirley, only surviving son of Robert first Earl of Ferrers.

23. Jacob Preston, esq; of Beeston St. Lawrence, F.R. and A.SS. a justice of the peace for Norfolk, and one of the chairmen of the quarter-sessions. He dropped dead from his horse as he was speaking to a carpenter on his return from a ride.

24. Mr. Clare, formerly a haberdasher in Fleet-street, but who had retired some years. At Hackney, Mrs. Gibley.

At Walsoken, near Wisbech, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. C. farrier, of that place. It is supposed her death was occasioned by some person putting arsenick into the butter she ate for breakfast. Her husband and servant-girl are exceeding ill, but not without hopes of recovery.

At Chesterfield, in her 79th year, Mrs. Halifax, mother to the present Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

At Bath, Rich. Wm. Stack, M.D.

25. At Benhall-lodge, co. Suffolk, the feast of W. B. Ruth, esq; Mr. Alex. Lopdell.

At Newington, Miss Callison.

At Kensington, Mrs. Markwells.

In Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, in his 80th year, Jn. Barker, esq; governor of the London Assurance Corporation, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, and an early and active promoter of the Magdalen charity.

At Fulham, Mr. Carbelton.

26. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Jas. Standerwick, merchant.

At Cobham, Surrey, Mrs. Busbel, wife of Mr. B. of that place.

Mr. Keeling, oil-merchant in Thames-str.

At Bath, in her 17th year, Miss Jane Cuthbert, daughter of Lewis C. esq; of Russel-str.

At Islington, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Wilkinson, formerly an eminent haberdasher in Wood-street.

At her seat, Cranham-hall, co. Essex, aged 77, Mrs. Eliz. Oglethorpe, widow of the late Gen. O. She was daughter of Sir Nathan Wright, bart. (nephew to the Lord Keeper), by Abigail, his fourth wife, who survived and married Mr. Tryst. Sir Nathan, by his first wife (Meyrick), had two sons: Nathan, who succeeded him in title, and who married a daughter of Sir Francis Lawley, and died in April 1737; and John, who died without issue. By his second wife (Brage), he had a son, Benjamin, who died before him. By his third wife (Bowater) he had no child. By the fourth he had a son, Samuel, and Mrs. O.—Sir Nathan the son had one son and two daughters; and the son dying without issue, his half-brother, Samuel, succeeded to the title and part of the estate. He dying a bachelor, Mrs. O. became his heir, and has died without leaving any child. Sept. 12, 1744, she married the late Gen. O. who died July 1, 1785; and to her magnanimity and prudence, on an occasion of much difficulty, it was owing that the evening of their lives was tranquil and pleasant, after a stormy noon. Very many and continual were her acts of benevolence and charity; but, as she would herself have been hurt by any display of them in her life-time, we will say no more. Not to have mentioned them at all would have been unjust to her memory, and not less so to the world, in which such an example may operate as an incitement to others to *go and do likewise*. S.—By her will, which is very long, and dated May

30, 1786, and has four codicils, the last dated Sept. 11, 1787, she leaves her estate at Westbrook, in Godalming, co. Surrey, bequeathed to her by the General, to his great nephew, Eugene, Marquis of Bellegarde in France, then in the Dutch service, but born in England, and his heirs, with all her plate, jewels, &c.; to her nephews, John and Charles Apreece, and their sister, Dorothy, wife of — Cole, an annuity of 1000. amongst them, and the survivor for life; and if either John or Charles succeed to the Baronet's title, the annuity to go over to the other; but if their sister survive, she to have only 2000. per annum: also four annuities, of 500. each, to four of her female friends or neighbours. All these annuities are charged on the Cranham estate, which she gives in trust to Sir George Allanson Wyndham, bart. and Mr. Granville Sharpe, for the use of her nephew Sir Tho. Apreece, of Wasingley, co. Huntingdon, for life, remainder in tail to his issue male or female, remainder to his brothers John and Charles, and sister, Dorothy, successively, remainder to her own right heirs. The manor of Canewdon-hall, Essex, to be sold to pay legacies, viz. 1000. to Sir G. A. Wyndham; 10000. to the Princess of Rohan, related to her late husband; 5000. to the Princess de Ligne, her late husband's niece; 10000. to Sam. Crawley, esq; of Theobalds, co. Herts; 5000. among the Miss Dawes's, of Coventry; 5000. to James Fitter, esq; of Westminster; 5000. to the Marquis of Bellegarde.—The manor of Fairstead-hall, co. Essex, to Granv. Sharpe, for life, paying 500. per annum to his friend Mr. Marriott, relict of Gen. M. of Godalming, and to settle the said estate to charitable uses after his death, at his discretion. To Edw. Lloyd and Sarah his wife, her servants, 5000.; and 100. each to other servants. By a codicil: to Maria-Anne Stephenson 10000. stock out of any of her property in the funds; to Miss Lewis, who lives with Mrs. Fowle, in Red-lion-square, and to Miss Billingham, of Godalming, 500. each; to the poor of Cranham, Fairstead, Canewdon, and Godalming, 200. each; her turn of patronage to the united livings of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mounthaw, in London, to the Rev. Mr. Herringham, of South Weald. By another codicil, 10000. more to the Marquis of Bellegarde; 10000. to Count Bethany; 2000. to Granville Sharpe. By another, revokes the legacies to the Princess de Ligne and Count Bethany, and gives them to the two younger daughters of the Marquis of Bellegarde, at the age of 21, or marriage. As the Marquis resides in France, and it may be inconvenient to him to keep the estate, she gives the manors of Westbrook and Brimscombe, and Westbrook-place in Godalming, in trust to G. Sharpe and Wm. Gill, esqrs. and their heirs, to be sold, and the money paid to the Marquis. Her executors are, Mr. Granville Sharpe, and Mrs. Sarah Dickinson, of Tottenham; the latter residuary legatee.

27. In Soho-square, Dr. White.

At Lancaster, Thomas Hutton Rawlinson, esq; only son of John R. esq.

At Richmond, Mr. Jacquet, lately from the West Indies.

At Chelsea, Mr. Twining, late an eminent soap-boiler in London.

28. In New Norfolk-st. Major Archibald Stewart, late of the royal reg. of horse-guards.

In Newman-street, Mrs. Jane Morin, relict of F. M. Morin, esq, formerly under secretary of state, under the Marq. of Landown.

At Swansea, co. Glamorgan, Jn. Coghlan, esq; late of Portman-square, and formerly a merchant of London.

30. At Portsmouth, after an illness of a few days (supported with fortitude and characteristic tranquillity), in his 63d year, the Rev. Thomas Wren, D.D. minister of a Dissenting congregation at that place. He preached both parts of the day on the preceding Sunday, and in the afternoon with great pain to himself, from an inflammation in his bowels, which was the cause of his decease. He was born, about Michaelmas 1725, at Grange, near Keswick, co. Cumberland. His grammatical learning he received at St. Bee's; and at a proper age was removed to a Dissenting Academy in London, under the care of the Rev. Dr. David Jennings and the Rev. Sam. Morton Savage, now Dr. S. After he had finished his studies, he preached for a short time at Colchester, and at Diss in Norfolk. From that place he returned to London, where he resided till the year 1757, when he was invited to be assistant to the Rev. Mr. Norman, an ancient and venerable minister at Portsmouth, whom he soon succeeded as pastor. Of his conduct in that capacity it may, with the greatest truth, be said, that it was eminently faithful and exemplary. His knowledge and learning were extensive; and his compositions for the pulpit abounded in sentiment, and were full of practical instruction. He had not a pleasing mode of delivery; but, by those who regularly attended upon him, this defect was forgotten in the essential value of his labours, and the high regard they felt for his personal worth. Few can be mentioned who have been more distinguished by piety and virtue, by purity of mind, and amiableness of behaviour. In his theological opinions he was liberal and candid; and he maintained an intimate friendship with several respectable clergymen of the established Church. Circumstances similar to these might however, it is hoped, justly be related concerning many ministers of the gospel, of every denomination. But the particular situation of Dr. W. joined with the ardent benevolence of his disposition, brought him forward into public notice and public usefulness. When American prisoners were continually carried into Portsmouth, during the late war, and many of them were in the most wretched condition, he was struck with compassion, and flew to their relief. The zeal with which

he exerted himself in their behalf was prodigious. He contributed most liberally to their necessities out of his own small fortune, and sought the assistance of his friends. One of his first objects was to procure, from his acquaintance in the metropolis and other places, a large supply of cloaths, these being particularly wanted. After this, he set on foot that subscription for the relief of the prisoners which extended so liberally through the kingdom. As he was the cause, so he was the distributor of the bounties that were raised; and this work employed his constant attention for several years. The management of the affair not only required his daily visits to the captives, but engaged him in a very large correspondence, both at home and abroad. During his intercourse with the prisoners, a variety of circumstances happened, and incidents occurred, which will probably see the light, it being intended to give a more full account of this worthy man. It most particularly be observed, that, in the whole business, Dr. W. was actuated by the purest principles of humanity. His conduct was as prudent as it was beneficent. It was not only by the permission, but with the approbation, of Government, that he had access to the prisoners, and dispensed the contributions to their necessities. After the peace was concluded, he received, in 1783, the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, for his humane and benevolent attention to the citizens of those states, who were imprisoned at Portsmouth during the war. These thanks were conveyed to him in a very polite letter, written by Mr. Boudinot, at that time president of Congress; and were accompanied with a diploma from the University of Princeton, conferring upon him the degree of a Doctor in Divinity.—He was a man of wit and humour; and having long lived in a naval town, he could excel, when he pleased, in that species of wit which is derived from allusions to the ideas and language of seamen. Much might be added in his praise; but it will be sufficient to sum up this sketch of his character by saying, that it comprised in it piety of mind, benevolence of heart, simplicity of manners, and cheerfulness of temper.—

A correspondent adds, "Dr. Wren's principles in religion and politics were neither the dictates of fashion nor interest, but of candid and impartial examination; and what he once embraced he prosecuted with a zeal approaching to enthusiasm. As a British freeholder, he was a warm advocate for the freedom of election, and took an active part in the great contest between Sir James Lowther and the Duke of Portland. But his greatest exertions in politics were called forth by the memorable dispute between England and the Colonies, on the subject of taxation: and, while the matter was only in speculation, he defended the cause of America, if not with the energy and eloquence of a Price, with a degree of ardour and spirit which

which did honour to his feelings, and which nothing but the love of liberty could inspire. When the appeal was made to the sword, he had, by his situation, an opportunity of giving the strongest proof of his attachment to a people whom he thought unjustly invaded, by an indefatigable and disinterested attention to their prisoners. He promoted a subscription for their relief; he visited them in their confinement; consoled them in their sufferings, and, regardless of health, trouble, or expence, continued to discharge all the offices of humanity till the principles upon which he acted became the sentiments of the whole kingdom, and put an end to that unnatural war. For these services he was honoured with the friendship of Dr. Franklin, the acknowledgements of Congress, and the gratitude of hundreds, in whose breasts the memory of his benevolence will never be extinguished. If any thing could add to these gratifications it was to receive a diploma from one of the Universities of a country whose interests he had so zealously promoted—an honour which, from any other quarter, his modesty would have declined; but, coming from thence, and being an unsolicited testimony to his merit, he cheerfully accepted, and esteemed superior to every other recompence.—Notwithstanding his long residence in the South of England, it was one of his greatest amusements to make an occasional excursion into Borrowdale, which he never mentioned but with rapture, and never visited but with affection: nor is it to be wondered at when we consider the striking features by which it is distinguished. It contains every thing that can gratify the naturalist, the traveller, and the antiquary. Precipices, cataracts, fragments of mis-shapen rocks, and mountains piled upon mountains in magnificent disorder, wear the appearance of an unfinished or ruined world; while here and there a beautiful valley relieves the eye, and softens the deformity of the scene. In some places Nature seems to have struck out, with a masterly hand, some of her greatest works; while in others she is profuse of ornament, and finishes her productions with the most exquisite skill and elegance. At one time you would think yourself in the regions of Chaos or Old Night, and at another in Tempé or Elysium. Derwentwater is situated in the bosom of fells of every various form and figure, which look like so many impregnable castles, reared by Omnipotence, to protect this sacred retreat. At the head of this lake the Doctor drew his first breath, and spent his earliest days. Here he imbibed those sublime ideas which taught him to despise every selfish and narrow sentiment, and to devote his life to usefulness and beneficence as a citizen of the world, and a member of the universe. He had so frequently traversed this romantic country, that there was scarce a natural curiosity in it to which he was a stranger: so that he was called by his

friends "The Genius of the Lakes," and his company and information were eagerly sought after by those who admire the wonders of the North.—A friendship, interrupted only by death, dictates this tribute of respect to the memory of one whose principles and motives must be applauded by those who practise more caution and reserve in their conduct. Where he thought he had an opportunity of doing good, he consulted only the feelings of his heart, without waiting for the slow sanction of Judgement, or the wavering councils of Prudence. In a word, he never deviated from the line of Integrity, and never erred but on the side of Friendship.—In England no country, in America no state, will withhold its tears for the loss of one who, in his life, never willingly caused a tear or a sigh; so extensive were his friendships, so mild and gentle were his manners, so cheerful and unoffending was his temper. Let those who knew him not, enquire; let those who had the happiness to know him cherish his remembrance; and let all imitate his good life."

At Weybridge, Surrey, Mrs. Tinker, relict of the late Commodore T.

At Chatham, of a fever, Mr. Tho. Bacch, a master baker there.

31. Mr. Thomas Chandler, many years an eminent coffin-maker and undertaker at the side of Fleet-market.

At Sharnbrook, Mr. Jn. Lowe, hardwood merchant in Whitecross-street.

Of a fever, at Stroud, near Rochester, aged 19, Miss Hudson, daughter of Lieut. H. of the royal navy.

After an illness of several years, Mrs. Mansfield, wife of Mr. M. banker at Leicester.

Mr. Jn. Mingay, ship-owner, of Hull.
At her son-in-law's, Mr. Palmer, at Nasing, after a short illness, advanced in years, Mrs. Horsley, mother of the learned Archdeacon.

Nov. 1. At Mirfield-hall, near Tuxford, co. Nottingham, in her 81st year, Mrs. Cartwright, relict of the late Wm. C. of Marisham, in the same county, esq; and high sheriff of the county in 1742; for whose marriage see our vol. I. p. 405. She was third dau. of Geo. C. of Ollington, in same co. esq.

2. At Margate, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Tho. A. brewer in Burr-street, Wapping.

In Queen-street, Westm. Mrs. Wilbraham, relict of Dr. W. and sister of John Plumtre, esq; of Nottingham.

Aged 84, Sir Jas. Douglas, knt. and bart. admiral of the White. He had been 72 years in the service of his country; and was knighted for bringing home the news of the surrender of Quebec in 1759; created, June 10, 1786, Baron of Springwood-park, co. Roxburgh, where he died, the fourth of the eleven persons created on that day already dead. He is succeeded by his son George, M.P. for Roxburghshire, who married, in Oct. 1786, Lady Eliz. Boyle, sister to the L. of Gloucest.

3. At the episcopal palace at Fulham, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, after a very long illness, the Right Reverend Father in God Robert Lowth, D.D. lord bishop of London, dean of his Majesty's chapels royal, a lord of trade and plantation, a governor of the Charter-house, a trustee of the British Museum, one of the lords of the privy council, and F.R.S. 1765. In the course of his illness (of which violent fits of the stone made a part) he suffered a vast deal of pain, having been, for more than the last fortnight, afflicted with a palsy, which seized upon his throat, and closed up the orifices of nutrition; in which miserable condition he lingered till carried off by a periodical succession of the most violent spasms. On the day after his death, as the diocesan of London, the great bell of St. Paul's cathedral was tolled from half past seven till eight o'clock; and again on the morning of his interment.—His family were originally from the county of Lincoln. His great grandfather was Mr. Simon L. rector of Tylehurst, co. Berks; his grandfather William L. an apothecary in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, and burnt out, with great loss, at the fire of London in 1666. His father was William L. of St. John's College, Oxford, and chaplain to Dr. Mew, Bishop of Winchester, in which church he had a prebend, and the living of Boniton, co. Hants, well known by his Commentaries on the prophetic writings, and other learned works. He died in 1732, leaving two sons, the late Bishop of London and Charles L. an eminent hosier in Paternoster-row, F.A.S. 1746, and his collection of prints was sold after his death, 1770.—His Lordship was born in 1711. Winchester was the school which has the boast of breeding this very learned and virtuous man. From thence he was removed, on the same foundation, to New College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1737, and was created D.D. by diploma in 1754. His fame for classical accomplishments and Oriental literature was there soon and greatly established, and was never unaccompanied with credit, yet more enviable, of private worth, and manners at once delicate and brave. There were such recommendations as were sure to force their way with those who were themselves most commendable. The hereditary virtue of the Cavendishes is not more certain than their lineal readiness to distinguish the virtue of others. Mr. Lowth was chosen as the tutor of the Duke of Devonshire. He went abroad with him, and brought home such a return as was to be expected from kindred honour and well reciprocated use. When the Duke became lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Dr. Lowth went with him, and, as first chaplain, had the first preferment which Government there got in their disposal. That was no less than the bishoprick of Kilmore. But Lowth's mind at that time being set on objects even higher than riches, many family and friendly

charms, and some pursuits in literature, which particularly endeared the preference of his native country, an exchange was sought for, and, what very rarely happens, was no sooner sought for than found. There was at that time a Mr. Leslie, with the same eagerness to get into Ireland as Lowth had to get out of it. He agreed to accept Kilmore, Lowth succeeding to what he relinquished, a prebend of Durham and the rectory of Sedgely. Butler was then Bishop of Durham; and when he collated Lowth to these preferments, he expressed a well-natured exultation on this double gratification of mutual wishes; and perhaps allowably, with a secret preference to super-ior talents. To this resistless plea who can help being partial? And how is the jurisdiction of a bishop to get more favourably distinguished than by all his offensive favours being possessed by distinguished men? Such was the good effect of the first kindness from the Duke of Devonshire; but it was not the last. Merit, when to be rewarded by the meritorious, is sure of no penurious reward. In the administration formed by the late Duke of Cumberland, Lowth's friends participating largely, he was the first bishop that they made. On the bench of bishops, as every where else, the first step is the hardest. From thence each other advance follows with comparative ease, though his first bishoprick was St. David's, to which he was appointed in May, 1776, on the death of Bp. Squire. He went to Oxford in the September following, on the translation of Bp. Hume from thence to the see of Salisbury; and in April 1777, when London lost Bp. Terrick, he was succeeded by Dr. Lowth. He entered on this high office with expectations singularly splendid. He brought with him a literary character of the first order, to decorate the diocese; and he promised to serve it as Terrick had done, with temper and discretion, both most exemplary; with the same amiable manners, with the same useful zeal. These expectations he did not disappoint. He was as good as his word. He could not be better. Not one of his predecessors ever had claim to more desert, and was more spontaneously devoted to the claims of deserving men. His patronage need have no more said about it, than that it provided for two such men as Dr. Horsley and Mr. Eaton. His literary character is better known from its own efforts than by any thing now to be said about it. Few men attempted so much, and with more success. A victory, and on the right side, over such an adversary as Warburton, is no small distinction*. His triumphs in Hebrew learning were yet more gratifying. Witness his learn-

* His Letter to Warburton was printed in 1765; Remarks on it, with a second epistolary correspondence between them, in 1766; and a Letter to Dr. Lowth, by the author of "Essays on the Characteristics," in 1766.

ed Profections on its poetry, while he held the poetry professorship from 1738 to 1743, at Oxford. They were published in 1763, and translated into English by Mr. Gregory in 1787. But perhaps the most enviable, as the most useful achievements, are what refer to his own language; which owes to him what nothing said in it can ever pay, the First Institutes of Grammar, printed in 17...; and, in his Translation of Isaiah, the sublimest poetry in the world.—His obligations to the colleges where he received his education are admirably expressed in his judicious, complete, and learned Life of their Founder, 1758; reprinted, with additions, 1759. The attacks upon him and it, on occasion of the election of a warden at Winchester, may be seen in "British Topography," vol. I. p. 395; and in our vol. XXIX. p. 33. His gratitude to the University at large was not more finely worded in that eloquent vindication of her in his Letter to Bishop Warburton, p. 64.—His personal manners and opinions had in them nothing particular. That his morality was religious, and that his religion was Christian, need not be doubted. He conversed with lettered elegance, with very courtly suavity and ease.—His taste in the arts was highly refined; and of the objects in which the imagination loves to revel, landscape scenery appeared to interest him most.—His temper was quickly sympathetic, but more susceptible to sorrow than joy. On provocations that led to anger, his emotions were rather hasty; and it was to the praise of his discipline, rather than his nature, that they never held him too fast, nor hurried him too far. Through various struggles of duty and trial, no evidence of manhood could be finer, whether disaster was to be suffered or subdued. His lamentations on his daughter's tomb will be cherished every where, till pathetic elegance shall be no more. When his other daughter dropped in sudden death at his tea-table, and his eldest son, with all that scholarship and honour could do for him, was given prematurely to the grave, he exemplified the resources which God has given to man, when reason is invigorated by faith, and the spirit of man is "to sorrow not without hope." To glory in infirmity is, if not vain, boastful pre-eminence. Yet, if ever infirmity had such mitigation in their cause, they were those of the excellent person we now lament. His mental visitations arose, chiefly, from the extreme tenderness of his heart. His bodily ailments, Tiffot can prove, were those which follow from being studious over-much. Such seems to be, on a summary view, the leading points of this very conspicuous object. Where an object brightens with such unusual lustre, it is not useless to admire. To imitate, would be very useful indeed.—Learning and benevolence equally characterised his Lordship; nor was he less distinguished for a fruitful and happy genius. The ardour of his mind

never abated in his literary pursuits. He wrote in the purest Hebrew. Dr. Sharpe and his Lordship were both of opinion, that this was the language spoken in Paradise. We find, by this excellent and learned Prelate, that the true ancient Hebrew character is that which is found on the medals of Simon, commonly called the Samaritan medals, struck by the Jews, and not the Samaritans. His Lordship's "Observations on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Points" are deduced from grammar, testimony, and history.—Amongst his many elegant productions there is one not yet mentioned, which affords an early specimen of his taste for poetry and divinity. It is a poem "On the Genealogy of Christ," as it is represented on the East window of Winchester College Chapel, and was written when he was a boy at Winchester School. A short extract from it our readers will find below.—Eight of his Sermons, preached on public occasions, have been published, and it is hoped will now be collected into a volume. In the last, preached before the King, on Ash-wednesday, 1779; his Lordship fully detected the pretensions of the friends of liberty and independence, and we are sorry to find, provoked the pen of one of our most elastic poets and his friend to remonstrate with him on his vindication of our excellent constitution both in church and state (See before, p. 994).—Having been much afflicted with the stone, his body was opened, and eight stones were taken away, one of very considerable magnitude.—On Monday the 18th instant, at noon, his Lordship's remains were, privately but solemnly interred in a vault at St. James church,

* Speaking of the death of Christ, *paraphrase* expresses it:

"But now, alas! far other views disclose—
The blackest comprehensive scene of woe.
See where man's voluntary Sacrifice
Bows his meek head, and God Eternal dies!
Fix'd to the cross his healing arms are bound,
While copious Mercy streams from every wound.

Mark the blood-drops that life embawing roll,
And the strong pang that rends the stubborn soul!

As all Death's tortures, with severe delay,
Exult and riot in the noblest prey.

"And canst thou, Rapid man, these scenes
rows see,

Nor share the anguish which he bears for thee?
Thy sin, for which his sacred flesh is torn,
Points every nail, and sharpens every thorn.
Canst thou?—While Nature smart's in every wound,

And each pang cleaves the sympathetic ground!
Lo! the black Sun, his chariot backward driven,
Blots out the day, and perishes from Heaven;
Earth, trembling from her entrails, bears a part,
And the rent rock upbraids man's stubborn heart."

near those of his predecessor. The great bell of St. Paul's was again tolled from 11 to 12, accompanied by those of every other parish in the metropolis; and, in the course of the afternoon service, the fine funeral anthem of Dr. Boyce, from 1 Thess. iv. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, beginning, "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again," &c. was performed by Dr. Ayrton, Mr. Bellamy, and the gentlemen of the choir. Another anthem, composed for the occasion by Mr. Dupuis, master of the King's band, was performed at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday the 11th.—He has left a son and daughter to inherit his fortune, which is estimated at 40,000*l*.

The Bishop of London has precedence before all Bishops of the realm, next to the two Archbishops, and is Dean to the Archbishop of Canterbury, an office of great dignity and trust. The see of London has given to the Church of Rome five Saints, and to the English nation nine Chancellors, seven Lord Treasurers, one Chancellor of the Exchequer, and two Chancellors to the University of Oxford. The diocese has five Archdeacons, viz. London, Middlesex, Suffex, Colchester, and St. Alban's; and is valued in the King's Books at 119*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. but is computed to be worth yearly 6200*l*. The clergy's tithes amount to 821*l*. 1*s*. 1*d*. The diocese contains the counties of Middlesex and Essex, and a part of Hertfordshire, wherein are reckoned 622 parishes, of which 144 are impropriations.—To the Cathedral of St. Paul belong a Bishop, a Dean (who is always the Bishop of another diocese), five Archdeacons, a Treasurer, a Chancellor, three Canons, Residential, thirty Prebendaries, twelve Minor Canons, and a Precentor.

3. At his house in Edward-street, after a few hours illness, being taken ill only the evening before, and dying in the morning, aged 55, the Rev. John Glen King, D.D. rector of Wormley, preacher at Spring-garden Chapel, F.R. and A.S.S. He was a native of Norfolk; admitted of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1752, A.M. 1763; went chaplain to the English factory at St. Petersburg. In 1772 he published "The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia, containing an Account of its Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline;" &c. In 1778, "A Letter to the [late] Bishop of Durham, containing some Observations on the Climate of Russia, and the Northern Countries, with a View of the Flying Mountains at Zarko Sello, near St. Petersburg," &c. And in the VIIIth volume of "Archæologia," p. 307, "Observations on the Barberini Vase." He was engaged in a metallic work, having been appointed medalist to the Empress of Russia. He was presented to the rectory of Wormley by Sir Abraham Hume, bart. in July 1783; and, on the death of the Rev. Wheatly Heald, in the summer of 1786, he was placed the chapel of Spring-garden. His Doctor was twice married. By

his first lady he had one daughter, now living, but no child by his second, who survives him, and was the sister of — Hyde, esq; of Charterhouse-square. He was buried in the church-yard at Wormley on the 7th inst.

Mr. De Camp, the justly celebrated flute-player, and father of Miss De C. of Drury-lane Theatre:

Miss Sarah Cook, of Dunmow.

4. Mr. John Williams, of Milbank-street.

At Knightbridge, Hen. Nicols, esq; of the Old South-sea House.

At Llanvarechva, co. Monmouth, Gabriel Winstone Wayne, esq; a lieutenant in the 51st regiment of foot at the time that regiment so eminently distinguished itself at the battle of Minden.

At Berwick, in his way to London, Mr. John Brander, partner with Mr. Alex. B. of Thames-street.

In St. George's Toombland, Norwich, in his 65th year, Rev. John Ellis, rector of Southrepps and of Rurton by the Sea, both in the county of Norfolk. Southrepps is in the gift of the King, in right of his duchy of Lancaster, and Rurton in the presentation of Adm Windham, esq.

At Frome, co. Somerset, Miss Edgell, sister to H. E. esq; of Standerwick-court, and first cousin to Lord Chief Baron Eyre.

At the boarding-school of Mrs. Stevenson, in Queen-square, aged 13, Miss Paradise, daughter of John P. esq; late of Charles-st. Cavendish-square, well known as the friend of Sir Wm. Jones; and, from his many accomplishments and amiable qualities, well worth wishing as a friend by every body. In this daughter's constitution and habits there was no noticeable particularity. She had hereditary good health, and, living as children do, in the order and proper simplicity of a school, that health, originally good, was not likely, by any subsequent errors, to become worse. She was visited by a valuable family friend; and, after receiving from him some little endearments, which gratified her much, she took her leave of him, overjoyed; and running up stairs, before she reached her room, dropped down dead. Sir Paul Jodrell was called in, and saw her in a few minutes; but saw no hope of returning life. Had it been a case of animation suspended only, the speed as well as skill of his administrations must have done all that skill, the best administered, could do. It not being possible to counteract death, all that remained was to see what had caused it. This operation, much oftener useful than imagined, and in such extreme cases, morally almost indispensable, was performed by Mr. Farquhar. A rupture of some superior artery being the apprehension, they were all examined, and were all found entire. There was no extravasation any where; nor any appearance in the brain morbid at all, or preternatural. The nervous texture of the heart alone had been affected. That had suffered with such

violence

violence that the cause of death became at once decided, and was pronounced, "a strain of the heart." The physicians who assisted were, Dr. Warren and Sir P. Jodrell. — Mr. and Mrs. P. are now in America, on the necessary care of their property, which is chiefly there. The packet now sailing from Falmouth is charged with this melancholy news.

5. At Kentish-town, Mr. Wm. Robins, grocer, of Holborn-bridge.

Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Cha. M. esq; of Dulwich, Surrey.

At Southgate, Middlesex, Mr. Thomas, lottery-office-keeper in Fleet-street.

Mrs. James, relict of the Rev. Mr. J. formerly of Gloucester.

6. At Rook's Nest, in Surrey, Mrs. Clark, wife of Gen. C. esq.

Cha. Hoyle, esq; of Little Chelsea: In Dartmouth-street, Westminster, aged 78, Benj. Ibbot, esq.

Mrs. Gardner, wife of Mr. G. linen-draper in Cloth-fair, West Smithfield.

Rob. Arnytage, esq; of Kensington.

7. At Long Stanton, co. Cambridge, aged 67, being born in 1728, Sir Thomas Hatton, bart. of the ancient family which produced the celebrated Chancellor in Qu. Elizabeth's reign. He married a daughter of Dinely Alcham, esq; of Conington, co. Cambr. by whom he has two sons and several daughters.

In Drury-lane, in her 104th year, Mrs. Alchorne, who, some years since, was thrown about as the strong woman.

In Great Portland-str. Mr. Daniel Foulstone, limner.

Suddenly, at Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mr. Charles, schoolmaster there.

At Woodford-bridge, Essex, Mrs. Church, widow of Rich. C. esq; late of the council at Bombay, and daughter of Geo. Jackson, esq; M.P. for Weymouth.

At Fulham, Mrs. Eliz. Waller.

8. At Holyhead, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Wm. H. esq; late of Garden-row, Chelsea.

At Gloucester, Mr. Tho. Branch, one of prebends in the Ecclesiastical Court.

9. At his house in Old Bond-street, Henry Parker, esq; of Jamaica.

At Bethnal-green, Capt. Archwit.

At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Meerfield.

In New London-street, of a dropsy in his chest, Geo. Cuming, esq; one of the Directors of the E. India Company, and formerly commander of a ship in their service. He married a niece of the late Sir Abraham Hume, bart. by whom he had two sons and a daughter. His eldest son, William, married, in 1776, Miss Jennings, and died chief of a factory in the East Indies.

10. Raving mad, Mr. Tho. Wood, master of the Assembly-house at Kentish-town. —

This unforunate man was the object of persecution by Sir Tho. Davenport, for a highway robbery, on the positive evidence of his coachman, and several strong collateral circumstances. By Sir Thomas's not attending

the whole trial, and by strong alibi's, (the scandal of our courts of justice, whereby so many offenders are brought off,) he was acquitted, without even a reference to the jury. (See vol. LV. p.) It came out afterwards, to the saddest conviction, that Wood was perfectly innocent of the fact, and that two men, since executed, (one before Newgate and the other in Surrey) had committed the robbery. Sir Thomas, however, persisted in it, that Wood was the highway-man who had robbed him. The poor man, in consequence of his long confinement in Newgate, and the severe effect of his feelings, had epileptic fits from the day of his discharge, and became more and more indisposed till the time of his fatal catastrophe.

— Of a mortification in the bowels, after three days illness, Miss Pargeter, 2d daughter of Mrs. P. of Buckingham.

At Amalie, co. Perth, Tho. Sweet, esq; late of London.

11. In Lower-street, Islington, Mr. Char. Brown, a weaver of worsted-lace in the Strand, afterwards of gold and silver lace. He was one of the court of assistants of the Weavers Company; and, from the Queen's coming to England till his death, laceman to her Majesty.

At Clapton, Miss Hooley.

At the seat of the Right Hon. Lady Fane, at Little Compton, co. Gloucester, of a mortification in her bowels, Miss Charlotte Styfo, daughter of the late Sir Thomas S. bart. of Wateringbury, Kent.

At his seat at Heath hall, co. York, in his 73th year, Henry Howard, esq; of Glossop; co. Derby, next heir-male to the Duke of Norfolk. He was son and heir of Bernard Howard, by Anne his wife, daughter of Christopher fourth Lord Teynham; which Bernard was son of Bernard Howard, eighth son of Henry Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and brother of Henry sixth Duke of Norfolk. He married Juliana, youngest sister of Sir Fra. Molineux, knight and gentleman usher of the black rod; by whom he has left issue three sons, Bernard-Edward Howard, now of Glossop, esq; Henry-Thomas Howard, of Tynorborough-castle, co. Gloucester, esq; and Edward-Charles; and two daughters, Mary-Bridget, wife of the Hon. Robert-Edward Petre, eldest son of Lord P. and Juliana-Barbara, who is unmarried.

1. At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, aged 103, Mr. Walter Henry Franklin.

In child-bed, in her 39th year, Mrs. Dinsey Frycke, wife of Lewis Dinsey P. esq; of Danbury-place, co. Essex. She was daughter of Wm. F. esq; formerly governor of Bengal, and niece and heiress of the late Tho. F. esq; of Danbury-place.

12. At Oxford, suddenly, of the gout in his stomach, the Rev. George Jubb, D.D. canon of Christ Church, and King's professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, and principal reguler of the Prerogative-court of

Canterbury. He was admitted a King's scholar into Westminster College in 1731; and in 1735 elected from thence to Christ Church, Ox. He proceeded M.A. 1742, B.D. 1748, and had a Doctor's degree conferred on him 1755, by Archbp. Herring. If he was not chaplain to Dr. Herring, when Archbishop of York, he attended his Grace in that capacity soon after his translation to Canterbury; and owed all the preferments during his Grace's life, a relation of whose was the wife of Robert Jubb, esq. of York, and died October 22, 1771. The Archbishop cultivated him to the rectory of Cliffe, near Rochester, which he soon exchanged for the rectory of Cheneys, co. Bucks. that being within the distance of Toldington, co. Bedford, to which Lord Stafford had presented him.—In 1754, the Rev. Thos. Herring, Geo. Jubb, and John Lawry, were appointed joint-registers of the Prerogative-court of Canterbury. He was the surviving patentee several years, Mr. Lawry dying in August 1773, and Mr. Herring in April 1774. It was to Dr. Jubb only a nominal place. The income of the Prerogative-office is about 600*l.* per annum. This income is the property of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who leases it out for three-lives, according to the usual custom of episcopal property. Archbp. Wake put in his three daughters. Archbp. Herring got a turn, probably the next, and put in three persons, of whom Dr. Jubb was the last survivor, who some time since agreed with the present Archbishop, with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter, to surrender his interest to him; since which time the whole has been in the Archbishop.—Archbp. Herring bequeathed to Dr. Jubb the option of the archdeaconry of Dorset, but it became void on the removal of Bp. Hume from Bristol to Oxford, in 1758. In 1779 Dr. Jubb was collated to the archdeaconry of Middlesex, on the promotion of Dr. Hotham to a bishopric in Ireland. Thus he resigned in September 1781, and accepted, in lieu of it, the prebend of Susex, in St. Paul's cathedral, *viz.* Dr. Fettingall. In January 1780 he became chancellor of the church of York; and in March, on the death of Dr. Brown, professor of Hebrew at Oxford, to which is annexed a canonry of Christ Church.—He married, Nov. 20, 1755, Mrs. Mason, widow of Geo. M. esq. an eminent malt distiller at Deptford, of Porters, co. Herts. She died Feb. 4, 1781; and the Doctor, March 6, 1784, took to his second wife an intimate friend and companion of his first, Mrs. Middleton, of Windsor, who, by his will, has 350*l.* per annum.—He was the author of an elegant Latin Ode, addressed to his friend Mr. Tho. Herring, when he quitted Lambeth-house, on his marrying Miss Torrione. It begins, "I decus noturnum;" and ends with "Lactores sint tibi socios." (*Qu. if any where priam i*) His inaugural Oration in the schools, recommending the study of literature, and inscribed to the Archbishop of York, was printed in 1781.

(See our vol. II. p. 280.) He was a native of York, and has a brother in orders there.

At his house in Gray's Inn, in his 90th year, the Rev. Hon. Scabbing, D.D. preacher to that honourable Society, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, rector of Gillingham and Trunch, co. Norfolk, and F.R. and A.B. The late good and learned Dr. Scabbing, his father (whose pious labours enrich the libraries of the Divine and Christian), dedicated his two volumes of Sermons, printed 1759, to the Benchers of Gray's Inn, and in the dedication is this passage: "In particular, you will permit me to return you any thanks for the last and greatest instance of your friendship, your acceptance of my fun as my successor in the place, when the infirmities of age began to make the burthen of it too heavy for me. It is my great comfort that he meets with your approbation; and I doubt not that he will continue to deserve it." He was fellow of Catharine-hall, Camb.; was moderator in the public school of that University in 1742, and, according to custom, taxed in the year ensuing. Endowed with his father's abilities, his father's acquirements, he was equally industrious in the use of them, and wrote a valuable collection of learned, pious, and practical discourses, in the delivery of which he was as eminently great as in the compositions of them, being blessed with a most dignified and persuasive eloquence. In the hours of relaxation from the fatigues of study, his lively conceits and easy wit gave a spirit to conversation, which rendered his company the delight of all his acquaintance, and which occasionally hurried forth to the relief of his dearest friends, when (checking the tear of affection) they saw his faculties decline, and his respected frame bending to the grave. Though a zealous advocate for the established religion of his country, and a warm friend to the King, whom he loved and served, his merit and his talents were neglected; but he was not disappointed; for he never solicited favours at an earthly Court, or expected a reward any where but in Heaven.—The Preacher who had supplied the Dr's place at Gray's Inn for some time, concluded his discourse, on the Sunday after his death, in the following manner: "It will, I suppose, be perceived that I have been led into the foregoing reflections [on the death of the good man] by a recent loss, which we must all greatly lament, and which this Society in particular will feel, in that of a preacher who hath, for a number of years, filled this pulpit with the greatest reputation to himself, and also to the edification of his hearers. His discourses were manly and eloquent, and, at the same time, carried an internal evidence of their truth to the hearts of his auditors. He addressed the understanding, not the passions (a practice which Christianity disdains); in a

* Two volumes of his Sermons are nearly printed. *ADD.*

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Nov. 12, to Nov. 17, 1837.

| | Wheat | | | | Barley | | | | Oats | | | | Beans | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|
| | s. | d. | p. | d. | s. | d. | p. | d. | s. | d. | p. | d. | s. | d. | p. | d. |
| London | 5 | 13 | | | 4 | 12 | | | 3 | 13 | | | 4 | | | |
| COUNTIES INLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesex | 5 | 4 | 0 | | 0 | 12 | | | 6 | 3 | | | 3 | | | |
| Surrey | 4 | 10 | | | 3 | 13 | | | 0 | 4 | | | 5 | | | |
| Hertford | 4 | 10 | | | 5 | 12 | | | 1 | 10 | | | 1 | | | |
| Bedford | 4 | 7 | | | 3 | 12 | | | 7 | 0 | | | 5 | | | |
| Cambridge | 4 | 8 | | | 4 | 12 | | | 5 | 10 | | | 2 | | | |
| Huntingdon | 4 | 6 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Northampton | 5 | 12 | | | 8 | 7 | | | 1 | 10 | | | 0 | | | |
| Rutland | 4 | 10 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 0 | 1 | | | 4 | | | |
| Leicester | 5 | 13 | | | 7 | 12 | | | 9 | 14 | | | 1 | | | |
| Nottingham | 5 | 2 | | | 3 | 12 | | | 10 | 13 | | | 1 | | | |
| Derby | 5 | 9 | | | 0 | 13 | | | 1 | 12 | | | 3 | | | |
| Stafford | 5 | 7 | | | 0 | 13 | | | 0 | 14 | | | 4 | | | |
| Salop | 5 | 7 | | | 9 | 12 | | | 0 | 5 | | | 3 | | | |
| Hereford | 4 | 9 | | | 0 | 13 | | | 1 | 10 | | | 0 | | | |
| Worcester | 5 | 6 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 1 | 13 | | | 4 | | | |
| Warwick | 5 | 10 | | | 0 | 13 | | | 0 | 13 | | | 9 | | | |
| Gloucester | 5 | 6 | | | 0 | 13 | | | 8 | 14 | | | 1 | | | |
| Wilts | 5 | 3 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 6 | 14 | | | 3 | | | |
| Berks | 5 | 4 | | | 2 | 12 | | | 2 | 13 | | | 1 | | | |
| Oxford | 4 | 10 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 7 | 13 | | | 6 | | | |
| Reck | 5 | 0 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 1 | 13 | | | 2 | | | |

5s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 5s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$, which made the average of the county 1d. less than it ought to have been.

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----|---|--|----|----|--|--|---|----|--|--|----|--|--|--|
| Essex | 4 | 8 | 0 | | 2 | 12 | | | 1 | 3 | | | 4 | | | |
| Suffolk | 4 | 8 | | | 1 | 12 | | | 5 | 13 | | | 0 | | | |
| Northfolk | 4 | 6 | | | 3 | 12 | | | 5 | 0 | | | 0 | | | |
| Lincoln | 5 | 12 | | | 10 | 12 | | | 6 | 11 | | | 5 | | | |
| York | 5 | 6 | | | 12 | 10 | | | 2 | 0 | | | 6 | | | |
| Durham | 5 | 6 | | | 12 | 9 | | | 1 | 14 | | | 0 | | | |
| Northumberland | 4 | 10 | | | 6 | 12 | | | 7 | 14 | | | 4 | | | |
| Cumberland | 4 | 10 | | | 9 | 12 | | | 1 | 15 | | | 2 | | | |
| Westmorland | 5 | 10 | | | 4 | 12 | | | 1 | 10 | | | 0 | | | |
| Lancashire | 5 | 0 | | | 3 | 12 | | | 8 | 15 | | | 4 | | | |
| Chester | 5 | 2 | | | 12 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | |
| Monmouth | 5 | 9 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 1 | 10 | | | 9 | | | |
| Somerset | 5 | 6 | | | 12 | 11 | | | 1 | 13 | | | 2 | | | |
| Devon | 5 | 4 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 1 | 6 | | | 0 | | | |
| Cornwall | 5 | 8 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 1 | 6 | | | 0 | | | |
| Dorset | 5 | 8 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 6 | 14 | | | 1 | | | |
| Hampshire | 5 | 2 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 6 | 13 | | | 6 | | | |
| Sussex | 4 | 9 | | | 0 | 12 | | | 9 | 13 | | | 9 | | | |
| Kent | 4 | 11 | | | 0 | 10 | | | 3 | 12 | | | 11 | | | |

WALES, Nov. 5, to Nov. 10, 1837.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|----|--|--|----|----|--|--|---|----|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| North Wales | 5 | 14 | | | 12 | 11 | | | 7 | | | | | | | |
| South Wales | 5 | 13 | | | 9 | 12 | | | 5 | 14 | | | 9 | | | |

* In the week ended the 3d inst. the Clerk of Liverpool Market returned the prices of wheat of the county 1d. less than it ought to have been.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Nov. DRURY LANE.**
1. School for Scandal — The Sultan.
 2. The Pilgrim — Comus.
 3. Macbeth — The Sultan.
 4. Cymbeline — Harlequin's Invasion.
 5. As You Like It — Bon Ton.
 6. The Heiress — The Sultan.
 7. Country Girl — Richard Cœur de Lion.
 8. George Barnwell — Harlequin's Invasion.
 9. The New Peerage — High Life below Stairs.
 10. Ditto — The Sultan.
 11. Ditto — Comus.
 12. Love for Love — Harlequin's Invasion.
 13. The New Peerage — The First Floor.
 14. Jane Shore — Irish Widow.
 15. New Peerage — Richard Cœur de Lion.
 16. Ditto — The Sultan.
 17. The Carmelite — Virgin Unmasked.
 18. New Peerage — Hurly Burly.
 19. The Pilgrim — Richard Cœur de Lion.
 20. New Peerage — Hurly Burly.
 21. Merchant of Venice — Ditto.
 22. New Peerage — Bon Ton.
 23. The Diff'rent Baronet.
 24. Richard Cœur de Lion.
 25. Dealer — Ditto.
 26. The Diff'rent Baronet.
 27. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 28. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 29. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 30. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 31. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 32. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 33. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 34. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 35. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 36. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 37. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 38. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 39. Nightingale — The Sultan.
 40. Nightingale — The Sultan.

14. The West Indian — The Farmer.
 15. Such Things Are — Ditto.
 16. Macbeth — The Lion.
 17. Robin Hood — Midnight Hour.
 18. Henry the Eighth — Enchanted Castle.
 19. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife — Farmer.
 20. Robin Hood — Midnight Hour.
 21. Belle's Stratagem — The Farmer.
 22. Such Things Are — Barnaby Ruff.
 23. Robin Hood — Midnight Hour.
 24. Merry Wives of Windsor — The Farmer.
 25. Robin Hood — Midnight Hour.
 26. Which is the Man? — Midnight Hour.
 27. He would be a Soldier — The Farmer.
 28. The Provok'd Wife.
- Nov. ROYALTY THEATRE.**
1. Sailor's Resolve — Gray's Elegy — Catch Club — Don Juan. {for's Choice.
 2. Thomas and Susan — Ditto — Ditto — Hob.
 3. The Birth-day — Cat. Cl. — Left Heads — Ditto.
 4. Thomas and Susan — Almira — Ditto — Ditto.
 5. Sailor's Resolve — Ditto — Ditto — Ditto.
 6. Ditto — Ditto — Ditto — Ditto. {Ditto.
 7. Ditto — Gray's El. — Pastoral Entertainment.
 8. Ditto — Ditto — Left on Heads — Ditto.
 9. Ditto — Ditto. {12. Ditto — Ditto.
 10. Rec. Serj. — Ditto — Ditto — Harleq. Mangle.
 11. Almira — Tho. and Susan — Ditto — Ditto.
 12. Address for Mar. Soc. — Ditto — Ditto — Ditto.
 13. Patriotic Baker — Ditto — Ditto — Ditto.
 14. Ditto — Ditto. {19. Ditto — Ditto.
 15. Ditto — Gray's Elegy — Ditto — Ditto.
 16. Ditto — Ditto. {22. Ditto — Ditto.
 17. Hero & Leand. — Almira — Ditto — Ditto.
 18. Ditto — Ditto — Ditto — Ditto.
 19. Ditto — Mules in Motion — Ditto — Ditto.
 20. Ditto — Mar. Soc. Add. — Left Heads — Ditto.
 21. Ditto — Ditto — Ditto — Ditto.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

ROB. PIKE, gent. appointed keeper of his Majesty's council-chamber.
 Aca. Edw. Bunbury, esq; appointed a page of honour to the Queen, *vice* Geo. Hotham, esq.
 Scroop Bernard, esq; appointed usher of the Black Rod in Ireland.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

HON. and Rev. Dr. John Harley, dean of the chapel-royal, Windsor, consecrated Bishop of Hereford, *vice* Lord James Beauchamp, dec.

Right Rev. Dr. Beilby Porteus, bishop of Chester, translated to the diocese of London, *vice* Dr. Robert Lowth, dec.

Rev. Dr. Cleaver, consecrated bishop of Chester, *vice* Dr. Porteus.

Rev. Dr. Smith, head-master of Westminster-school, installed into the 4th prebend of Peterborough cath. *vice* Dr. Geary, dec.

Peter Rob. Barnard, M. A. Lighthorne R. co. Warwick, *vice* Dr. Wm. Green, dec.

Rev. Hen. Stephens, M. A. appointed chaplain to the Scipio man of war.

Rev. John Barker, D. D. Wadingham St. Mary and St. Peter RR. with Spaxterby chapel, co. Lincoln, *vice* Dr. Thelwall, dec.

Rev. Gen. Patrick, LL.B. vicar of Aveley, co. Essex, elected to Morden College chaplainship, *vice* Rev. Moses Browne, dec.

Rev. Dan. Mackinnon, Bloxham and Digby R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Dr. Peckwell, dec.

Rev. John Dunn, consecrated titular bishop of Ossory in Ireland, *vice* Dr. Troy, promoted to the titular archiepiscopal see of Dublin.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, formerly fellow of Queen's College, Camb. appointed preacher at the Charter-house, *vice* Dr. Saintsbury, dec.

Rev. Dan. Longmire, B. D. inducted master of Peter-house, *vice* Dr. Law, dec.

Rev. John Rennie, M. A. appointed minister of Bethel chapel, co. Middlesex.

Rev. Rob. Churchman Kellett, Illington R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Jas. Davenport, B. D. Stratford upon Avon V. co. Warwick.

Rev. Mr. Bracken, jun. Snaithe R. co. York, on the resignation of his father.

Rev. Simon Paget, Ling V. in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Rev. Jn. Lane, A. M. Sawbridgeworth V. co. Herts.

Rev. Jas. Relton, Shirburn V. co. Oxon.

Rev. Tho. Mill, presented to the church and parish of Lady Kirk, co. Berwick.

Rev. Tho. Mason, to the church and parish of Dunichen, co. Forfar.

Rev. Geo. Evans, Humber R. co. Heref.

Rev. Mr. M'Nair, to the church and parish of Slomanas, or St. Laurence, co. Stirling.

Rev. John Pretyman, prebendary of Norwich, collated to the valuable prebend of Aylebury in Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. Jos. Symonds, D. mock V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Geo. L. Jenyns, B. B. Swaffham St. Mary and Swaffham St. Cyril VV. co. Camb.

Rev. Jacob Mountain, M. A. Caistor preb. Lincoln cath. *vice* Dr. Thelwall, dec.

Rev. Mr. Fielding, Hackington St. Stephen V. with the donative of Stodmarsh, both co. Kent, *vice* Rev. Mr. Bunce, dec.

Rev. Eli Morgan Price, Griston V. North.

Rev. David Hakeswell Potts, Homersfield with Sandcroft R. co. Suff.

Rev. Wm. Lance, Horham St. Faith C. and Horham V. both co. Norf.

Rev. Rob. Barnes, Stanford V. co. Norf.

Rev. James Hodgkin, Southcrops R. co. Norf. *vice* Rev. Dr. Ellis, dec.

Rev. Dr. Lockman, appointed master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester.

Rev. Mr. Bailey, Hendon R. co. Middlesex. *vice* Rev. Carrington Garwick, dec.

Rev. Sam. Hey, M. A. Steople Ashton V. near Bath.

Rev. David Conyers Burton, Broughton R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Dr. Thelwall, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Dan. Wilcox, High Halden R. co. Kent, with Betheriden V. in same co.

Rev. Tho. Eveling, Millbrook R. co. Bedford, with Henlow V. in same co.

Rev. Osborne Wright, M. A. rector of Pontesbury, co. Salop, to hold Westbury R. same co.

Rev. Tho. Read, D. D. rector of Upton, co. Berks, to hold Putney R. co. Wilts.

Rev. Reginald Heber, M. A. to hold the first portion of Malpas R. co. Chester, together with Hodnott R. co. Salop.

BENEFICES.

John Scoble, jun. Brisham Quay, Devon.

Shipwright M. Meredith, Kingston, Herefordsh. woolst.

D. Crawley, Woolaston, Glouc. baker.

Stephen Warner, Overton, Southampton, inn-h.

Mervick Meredith, Kingston, Heref. woolst.

John Scoble, jun. Brisham Quay, Devon.

Shipwright Daniel Crawley, Woolaston, Glouc. baker.

Tho. Oatood, Liverpool, Lan. st. pot-seller.

James Kay, Bury, Lancaster, upholsterer.

Geo. Harrod, Twickenham, Midd. coach-m.

W. Hinton, Sweeting's-alley, Lond. print-f.

John Francis, Christwell-st. Middlesex, bookseller.

John Wilkinson, Easingwoud, York, lin.-d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Nov. 6, to Nov. 17, 1787.

| Christened. | | Buried. | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------|------|
| Males 612 | 1211 | Males 742 | 1478 |
| Females 599 | | Females 730 | |
| Total have died under two years old | | | 480 |

Petk Loaf 2s. 2 1/2.

| Between | 2 and 5 | 162 | 50 and 62 | 124 |
|---------|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| | 5 and 10 | 54 | 60 and 70 | 91 |
| | 10 and 20 | 64 | 70 and 80 | 68 |
| | 20 and 30 | 108 | 80 and 90 | 39 |
| | 30 and 40 | 150 | 90 and 100 | 28 |
| | 40 and 50 | 151 | | |
| | | | | |

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Nov. 12, to Nov. 17, 1835.

| | Wheat & Barley Oats Beans | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| London | 5 13 | 4 12 | 8 12 | 3 12 | 4 | |
| COUNTIES INLAND. | | | | | | |
| Middlesex | 5 4 | 0 12 | 11 12 | 6 12 | 3 | |
| Surrey | 4 10 3 | 1 12 | 0 12 | 4 12 | 5 | |
| Hertford | 4 10 3 | 1 12 | 10 12 | 1 12 | 10 | |
| Bedford | 4 7 3 | 3 12 | 7 12 | 0 12 | 5 | |
| Cambridge | 4 8 3 | 4 12 | 5 12 | 10 12 | 2 | |
| Huntingdon | 4 6 0 | 0 12 | 5 12 | 9 12 | 11 | |
| Northampton | 5 1 3 | 8 12 | 7 12 | 10 12 | 0 | |
| Rutland | 4 10 0 | 0 12 | 9 12 | 0 12 | 40 | |
| Leicester | 5 1 3 | 7 12 | 9 12 | 1 12 | 1 | |
| Nottingham | 5 2 3 | 3 12 | 10 12 | 1 12 | 1 | |
| Derby | 5 9 0 | 0 12 | 1 12 | 3 12 | 3 | |
| Stafford | 5 7 0 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 3 12 | 4 | |
| Salop | 5 7 3 | 9 12 | 10 12 | 0 12 | 3 | |
| Hereford | 4 9 0 | 0 12 | 1 12 | 10 12 | 0 | |
| Worcester | 5 6 0 | 0 12 | 11 12 | 2 12 | 4 | |
| Warwick | 5 10 0 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 1 12 | 9 | |
| Gloucester | 5 6 0 | 0 12 | 8 12 | 0 12 | 4 | |
| Wilts | 5 3 0 | 0 12 | 6 12 | 3 12 | 3 | |
| Berks | 5 4 3 | 4 12 | 8 12 | 2 12 | 3 | |
| Oxford | 4 10 0 | 0 12 | 7 12 | 1 12 | 6 | |
| Oxfr | 5 0 0 | 0 12 | 9 12 | 1 12 | 2 | |

51. 1d. 1/2 instead of 51. 7d. 1/2, which made the average of the county 1d. less than it ought to have been.

| COUNTIES upon the COAST. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|----|--|--|--|--|
| Essex | 4 8 0 | 0 12 | 6 12 | 1 12 | 4 | | | | |
| Suffolk | 4 8 3 | 1 12 | 5 12 | 0 12 | 9 | | | | |
| Norfolk | 4 6 1 | 3 12 | 5 12 | 0 12 | 0 | | | | |
| Lincoln | 5 12 10 1/2 | 6 12 | 1 12 | 5 | | | | | |
| York | 5 6 3 | 5 12 | 10 12 | 0 12 | 6 | | | | |
| Durham | 5 0 3 | 6 12 | 9 12 | 1 12 | 0 | | | | |
| Northumberland | 4 10 3 | 6 12 | 7 12 | 1 12 | 4 | | | | |
| Cumberland | 4 13 | 9 12 | 4 12 | 5 12 | 2 | | | | |
| Westmorland | 5 10 4 | 9 12 | 3 12 | 9 12 | 0 | | | | |
| Lancashire | 6 0 3 | 9 12 | 8 12 | 3 12 | 4 | | | | |
| Cheshire | 5 7 3 | 8 12 | 10 12 | 0 12 | 0 | | | | |
| Monmouth | 5 9 0 | 0 12 | 9 12 | 10 12 | 9 | | | | |
| Somerset | 5 6 3 | 0 12 | 3 12 | 11 12 | 2 | | | | |
| Devon | 5 4 0 | 0 12 | 7 12 | 6 12 | 0 | | | | |
| Cornwall | 5 8 0 | 0 12 | 8 12 | 6 12 | 0 | | | | |
| Dorset | 5 8 0 | 0 12 | 6 12 | 0 12 | 1 | | | | |
| Hampshire | 5 2 0 | 0 12 | 6 12 | 1 12 | 6 | | | | |
| Suffex | 4 9 0 | 0 12 | 9 12 | 1 12 | 9 | | | | |
| Kent | 4 11 0 | 0 12 | 10 12 | 3 12 | 11 | | | | |

WALES, Nov. 10, 1835.

North Wales 5 5 4 1 12 11 12 7

South Wales 5 13 9 12 8 12 5 12 9

* In the week ended the 3d inst. the Clerk of Liverpool Market returned the prices of wheat of the county 1d. less than it ought to have been.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Nov. DRURY LANE.
1. School for Scandal—The Sultan.
 2. The Pilgrim—Comus.
 3. Macbeth—The Sultan.
 4. Cymbeline—Harlequin's Invasion.
 5. As You Like It—Bon Ton.
 6. The Heiress—The Sultan.
 7. Country Girl—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 8. George Barnwell—Harlequin's Invasion.
 9. The New Peerage—High Life below Stairs.
 10. Ditto—The Sultan.
 11. Ditto—Comus.
 12. Love for Love—Harlequin's Invasion.
 13. The New Peerage—The First Floor.
 14. Jane Shore—Irish Widow.
 15. New Peerage—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 16. Ditto—The Sultan.
 17. The Cenci—Virgin Unmask'd.
 18. New Peerage—Hurly Burly.
 19. The Pilgrim—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 20. New Peerage—Hurly Burly.
 21. Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
 22. New Peerage—Bon Ton.
 23. Percy—The Distress'd Baronet.
 24. The Pilgrim—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 25. The Double Dealer—Ditto.
 26. Antixerxes—The Distress'd Baronet.

- Nov. COVENT GARDEN.
1. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 2. All in the Wrong—The Farmer.
 3. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 4. Henry IV. Part I.—Enchanted Castle.
 5. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 6. Much Ado about Nothing—The Farmer.
 7. The Follies of a Day—Ditto.
 8. Jane Shore—Enchanted Castle.
 9. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 10. Romeo and Juliet—Enchanted Castle.

14. The West Indian—The Farmer.
15. Such Things Are—Ditto.
16. Macbeth—The Lion.
17. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
18. Henry the Eighth—Enchanted Castle.
19. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Farmer.
20. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
21. Belle's Strategem—The Farmer.
22. Such Things Are—Barnaby Rudge.
23. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
24. Merry Wives of Windsor—The Farmer.
25. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
26. Which is the Man?—Midnight Hour.
27. He would be a Soldier—The Farmer.
28. The Provok'd Wife.

- Nov. ROYALTY THEATRE.
1. Sailor's Resolve—Gray's Elegy—Catch Club—Don Juan.
 2. Thomas and Susan—Ditto—Ditto—Hob.
 3. The Birth-day—Cat. Cl.—Left Heads—Ditto.
 4. Thomas and Susan—Almira—Ditto—Ditto.
 5. Sailor's Resolve—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 6. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 7. Ditto—Gray's El.—Pastoral Entertainment.
 8. Ditto—Ditto—Left. on Heads—Ditto.
 9. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 10. Rec. Serj.—Ditto—Ditto—Harleg. Mangle.
 11. Almira—Tho. and Susan—Ditto—Ditto.
 12. Address for Mar. Soc.—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 13. Patriotic Baker—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 14. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 15. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 16. Ditto—Gray's Elegy—Ditto—Ditto.
 17. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 18. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 19. Hero & Leand.—Almira—Ditto—Ditto.
 20. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 21. Ditto—Mules in Motion—Ditto—Ditto.
 22. Ditto—Mar. Soc. Add.—Left Heads—Ditto.
 23. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.

•

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For DECEMBER, 1787. CONTAINING

- | | | | |
|--|------|--|-----------|
| Meteor. Diaries for December and Jan. 1787 | 1038 | Supposed Blemishes in late K. of Prussia? | 1067 |
| Genuine Anecdote of M. PRIOR, by Arbuthnot | 1039 | Sir W. Blacket, built the Newcastle Library | 1069 |
| Original Letters of R. SAVAGE, from Bristol | ib. | A singular Phenomenon in Natural History | ib. |
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| New Hint to the Society of Arts and Sciences | 1042 | Query to Dr. HORSLEY, or to his Friends | ib. |
| True Statement of the D. of Rutland's Illness | 1043 | Petrified Body at Rome—Sir R. Fanshawe | 1071 |
| New <i>Pharmacopœia Londinensis</i> called for | ib. | Conjectures on a Seal—Steps near Canterbury | 1072 |
| Utility of real Names of our Correspondents | 1044 | General Utility of Periodical Publications | 1073 |
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| Tom Hearne's Encomium on the Alex. MS. | 1047 | Friendly Suggestions to the Humane Society | 1077 |
| Critique on Hawkins—Price of Provisions | 1048 | Plagiarists in Conversation not easily detected | 1080 |
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| Knäptoft Encampment—Philaethes to J. E. | 1060 | Clergy's Address to Bp. of London, & Answer | 1121 |
| Conclusion of a very pleasant Tour in Surrey | 1061 | Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. | 1123—1130 |
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embellished with Views of CLONTARFE CASTLE, and the ROYAL CHARTER SCHOOL,
both near DUBLIN; a ROMAN ALTAR; ANCIENT and MODERN INSCRIPTIONS;
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By SYLVANUS URBAN

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1787.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

| | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Dec. 1787. | D. of Month. | 3 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Dec. 1787. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | 0 | | | Dec. | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 | 49 | 29.67 | fair | 12 | 49 | 52 | 49 | 29.57 | rain |
| 7 | 32 | 30.3 | fair | 13 | 44 | 46 | 41 | 29.78 | fair |
| 3 | 31 | 30.45 | fair | 14 | 49 | 52 | 46 | 29.5 | showery |
| 7 | 31 | 30.4 | fair | 15 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 29.36 | cloudy |
| 3 | 38 | 30.2 | fair | 16 | 45 | 46 | 40 | 29.5 | rain |
| 4 | 42 | 29.76 | rain | 17 | 40 | 48 | 47 | 29.5 | rain |
| 7 | 41 | 29.63 | fair | 18 | 47 | 50 | 46 | 29.35 | showery |
| 5 | 42 | 29.63 | rain | 19 | 44 | 47 | 55 | 29.47 | fair |
| 0 | 40 | 29.45 | showery | 20 | 46 | 47 | 42 | 29.4 | fair |
| 4 | 40 | 29.54 | cloudy | 21 | 39 | 42 | 34 | 29.75 | fair |
| 2 | 45 | 29.93 | showery | 22 | 34 | 38 | 34 | 29.7 | fair |
| 7 | 45 | 29.93 | rain | 23 | 29 | 35 | 31 | 29.53 | fair |
| 6 | 52 | 29.76 | fair | 24 | 29 | 32 | 31 | 29.3 | great fall of snow |
| 2 | 46 | 29.9 | fair | 25 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 29.24 | snow |
| 5 | 50 | 29.8 | fair | 26 | 31 | 35 | 35 | 29.6 | cloudy |

, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

| meter. 12ths | Thermom. | Wind. | Rain 12ths sp. | Weather in January, 1787. |
|--------------|----------|-------|----------------|---|
| 5 | 42 | NW | | fair and pleasant, fog. ¹ |
| 3 | 37 | E | | overcast and still, small rain. |
| 3 | 40 | W | .. 9 | overcast and still, small rain. |
| 5 | 43 | NW | | overcast and still. |
| 3 | 45 | NW | | overcast and still, sun, soft air. ² |
| 3 | 46 | N | .. 9 | dark and gloomy, small rain. |
| 7 | 32 | E | | thickish ice, bright. |
| 7 | 32 | W | | very white frost, bright, fog. |
| 6 | 37 | E | | gloomy. |
| 2 | 34 | E | | gloomy. |
| 19 | 39 | E | | fair and still. |
| 12 | 39 | E | | bright, cold wind, halo round moon. |
| 11 | 45 | SE | | fair. |
| 15 | 44 | S | | bright, still and pleasant. |
| 11 | 34 | E | | thick fog, raw. |
| 13 | 35 | E | | rhime; fog, gleams of sun, sun. |
| 19 | 40 | E | | fog, sun. |
| 19 | 36 | W | | fair and still. ³ |
| | 37 | W | | fair. ⁴ |
| 19 | 43 | NW | | overcast and mild. ⁵ |
| 18 | 48 | NW | | fair, gleams of sun. |
| 19 | 45 | W | | overcast. |
| 17 | 43 | W | | small rain, gloomy. |
| 18 | 41 | E | . 12 | small rain, fair. ⁶ |
| | 38 | E | | sun, harsh wind. |
| 14 | 32 | E | | overcast, harsh wind. |
| 13 | 32 | E | | snow, fair and still. ⁷ |
| 10 | 33 | SE | | snow, fair. |
| | 46 | S | . 30 | rain, rapid thaw, snow gone. |
| 1 | 46 | SW | | mild, fair, brisk wind, fair. ⁸ |
| | 48 | | | sun, warm, and spring like. ⁹ |

OBSERVATIONS.

conite (*helleborus hiemalis*) in bloom.—² Thrush (*turdus musicus*) sings.—
buds of elms much enlarged.—³ Mice eat the crocus roots.—⁴ Condensation
of windows. This appearance happens not many times in a year; only when
air, by a sudden change, becomes warmer than the internal.—⁵ Filbert in
Snow-drop (*galanthus nivalis*) in bloom. Therm. 19 at 11 P. M.—⁶ Halo
on.—⁷ *Daphne Mezereum* in bloom.

Thermometer is taken about one o'clock P. M. abroad. For other particulars
see p. 186 of vol. LIII.

Gentleman's Magazine:

For DECEMBER, 1787.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART II.

Extracts of Original Letters from Dr. ARBUTHNOT to Mr. WATKINS.

London, Sept. 30, 1721.

XXXXXXXX PRIOR has had a narrow escape by dying; for, if he had lived, he had married a brimstone bitch, one Bessy Cox, that keeps an alehouse in Long-acre. Her husband died about a month ago; and Prior has left his estate between his servant Jonathan Drift and Bessy Cox. Lewis got drunk with punch with Bessy night before last. Don't say where you had this news of Prior. I hope all my Mistress's Ministers will not behave themselves so.

London, Oct. 10, 1721.

THERE is great care taken, now it is too late, to keep Prior's will secret, for it is thought not to be too reputable for Lord Harley to execute this will. Be so kind as to say nothing whence you had your intelligence. We are to have a bowl of punch at Bessy Cox's. She would fain have put it upon Lewis that she was his Emma; she owned, Flanders Jane was his Chloe. I know no security from these dotages in batchelors, but to repent of their mis-spent time, and marry with all speed. Pray tell your fellow-traveller so.

Original Letters from RICHARD SAGE a few Weeks before his Death.*

Mr. STRONG, Bristol, June 19, 1743.

I AM heartily glad all things are safe with you as to your place.

I received yours, dated June 6, ten days after date. I wish I knew whether this was owing to the fault of Mr. Pyne. You delayed writing so long, that I began to imagine I should never

hear of you, or at least from you, again. Mr. Dagge† was near a fortnight in London. He tells me you sent to him at his inn (by which I knew you had received my letter), to know when he could be at leisure to see you. He sent you a kind invitation by your messenger; but never saw or heard from you, to his great surprize, afterwards. He would have been very glad to have seen you. Mrs. Harris is at London, in Newgate. There has happened so great a quarrel between her and Mr. Dagge, that she called him Murderer, before the judges of the King's Bench, in open court. I am sure he used her very kindly here to the very last. The news-papers never mention her, and we have heard nothing of her since her commitment there. Let me know if you hear any thing concerning her. She was always obliging to me; and I heartily wish her life safe. You may venture to call on her on a Sunday, and remember me to her kindly.

As for Mr. Wever's affair, what he desired you to do, was done for him by Mr. Dagge when in London. Mr. Nash‡ (though I wrote to him since) has never once wrote or sent to me.

I received a letter from my sister§, and one from my niece§, the very post after my writing to you. My sister's I answered in a long letter of three sides of paper. I am amazed at not hearing from you that she has received my answer: surely Mr. Pyne would not dare to intercept it. I take it very kind that you called on her. I directed mine to her exactly according to her own direction; and would not, on any consideration, it should miscarry.

Mr. Crozier is dead, and his widow will not renew her action against me.

* They were addressed "to Mr. Strong, at the General Post-Office;" the friend of whose name Dr. Johnson has given only the initial, in the letter to Mr. Cave which he has preserved in the "Life of Savage." N.

† "The tender gaoler," to whose "humanity" Dr. Johnson bore "public attestation." N.

‡ Beau Nash gave him five guineas when first taken into custody, and promised to procure a subscription for him at Bath with all his interest. N.

As for Madam Wolf Bitch*, the African monster, Mr. Dagge, unknown to me, offered her, before he went to London, three guineas to release me. She asked time to consider of it; and, at his return to Bristol, sent him word, that she was determined to keep me in confinement a twelvemonth: however, she will soon be perhaps sick of her resolution. Through Mr. Ward's means I was last court-day but one sent for up by *babeas corpus* to the Guildhall, where a rule, on my appearance there, was entered, to force her to proceed to execution; which if she does not by the next court-day, her action will be superseded; and if she does, then Madam Wolf Bitch must allow the two shillings and four pence per week †. However, as I was standing at our door in the street (which I am allowed to do alone whenever I please), who should be passing by one evening but Mr. Becket? He was reduced so thin by a fever, which lasted him ten weeks, that I scarce knew him. In he came, and we drank in Mr. Dagge's parlour one negus and two pints of wine. He told me, the city were highly exasperated at my Satire ‡, and that some of the merchants would, by way of revenge, subscribe the two and four pence to confine me still. But this I looked on as bravado, and treated it with contempt. One day last week Mr. Dagge, finding me at the door, asked me to take a walk with him, which I did a mile beyond Baptist Mill in Gloucestershire; where, at a public-house, he treated me with ale and toddy. Baptist Mill is the pleasantest walk near this city. I found the smell of the new-mown hay very sweet, and every breeze was reviving to my spirits. I had forgot, when I mentioned Crozier, to tell you, that, when he was alive, Mr. Dagge offered him to take the note he charged me with in lieu of a debt which Crozier owed him, in order that the said Crozier might have been no bar to my release, had Madam Wolf Bitch been pleased to consent to it as far as it related to her Ladyship. This Mr. Dagge offered of his own accord, which made it still a more generous action. When I appeared at the Guildhall, the Court paid me great deference and respect. Is the devil always to possess that worthless fellow Saunders? can he

never open his mouth in conversation, but out of it must issue a lie? can he never set to writing a letter, but immediately a lie must drop from his pen upon the paper? I have a copy of what I wrote to him, taken by Mr. Wever § and I shewed the original to the two reverend gentlemen, Mr. Price and Mr. Davies, before I sent it, who can all three attest that I have not mentioned you as my author for one of those facts for which the dog says I have mentioned you. As for the impudent manner in which he says I wrote to him, those words shall cost him dear, unless he retracts them, and asks me pardon under his own hand-writing. He sent me an answer to mine, stuffed with prevarication, poor weak reasoning, and false facts; beginning in the haughty style of an emperor, and ending in the low, fawning, fearful air of a spaniel. I intend very shortly to expose him in print, as he deserves, and paste him up at the Tolzey, as he has done Mr. Hooke before; and I shall let him know by a message he may depend upon this, unless he pays you the note he owes you, with legal interest, and asks of me forgiveness.

Mr. Davies is frequently here. Mr. Price visits me in a friendly manner, and not long ago sent me a present of four pint-bottles of excellent rum, and two of as fine shrub, for punch. I am sincerely your well-wisher and servant,

R. SAVAGE.

P. S. For God's sake, call on my dear sister, and let her know the state of my affairs.

R. SAVAGE.

To Mr. STRONG, at the Post-Office.

JUNE 21, 1743.

I Sent your letter to Mrs. Dowding by Mr. Barret, who says he delivered it safe. Saunders § has published another Dialogue in Mr. Cave's Magazine for last month, and it is a most wretched performance. When he attempts poetry without assistance, he exposes himself more than any enemy can expose him. Pray mention not *Newgate* on the direction of any letter to me; there is no occasion for it, and it may hurt me. Pray tell my sister the same, and desire her only to put Bristol in her direction; and, to avoid miscarriages, let her (which she never does) add my

* He was arrested for eight pounds at the suit of a Mrs. Read, who kept a coffee-house. N.

† This confirms what we are told by Dr. Johnson, that "he took care to enter his name according to the forms of the court, that the creditor might be obliged to make him some allowance, if he was continued a prisoner." N. ‡ "London and Bristol delineated."

§ Dialogues from Lucian. See Gent. Mag. vol. XII. p. 540; XIII. p. 265. N.

Christian name to my surname. I wrote to my niece this post,

I was yesterday, in the afternoon, out upon a field-walk again with Mr. Dagge, and we also regaled ourselves at a public-house in the city.

Pray lose not a post in letting me know whether the judges have decided Mrs. Harris's case; and if so, how it is determined. It will oblige Mr. Dagge, who, with Mrs. Dagge and Mortimer, desire to be remembered to you.

I broke this letter open since it was first sealed in order to write this Postscript. Pray call on my sister.

I cannot but smile at Saunders—he calls you “poor creature!” He stole that very expression out of my letter to him, where, with great propriety, it was applied to himself. R. SAVAGE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF ZACHARY WILLIAMS.

*Some of them corrected, and others written, by Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
(Continued from p. 754.)*

X. To the Lords of the ADMIRALTY.

My Lords, Dec. 10, 1751.

AS my proposal for settling the variation has had the honour to attract the notice of your Lordships, and to be referred to the Professor of Astronomy, I presume to intreat one more act of indulgence; which I flatter myself that your Lordships' known skill in philosophy and navigation, and that curiosity which science always produces, will incline you to grant.

I have, by the industry of many years, prepared an instrument, which may be called an epitome or miniature of the terraqueous globe. It shews the variation of the variations for two hundred years, and consequently resolves by inspection, without any calculus or table, all questions relating to the sailor's needle. If the year for which the variation is required, with the longitude and latitude of the place, be given me, I can immediately shew the variation; if the year, latitude, and variation, be given, I can shew the longitude. As I am conscious to myself of no fraud, I would not decline the severest trial before men who know to how much uncertainty the utmost accuracy which experiment and observation have yet attained is exposed, and who can make the just allowances for the slowness and hesitation of a man now sunk with disappointments, and overborn with more than eighty years.

I, therefore, humbly petition for the privilege of exhibiting before your Lordships the effects of my instrument, and intreat that such questions may be prepared as shall seem to your Lordships sufficient for a trial.

I shall gladly attend at any time and at any place; but hope that your Lordships will pardon me, if, in my eighty-third year, I am desirous that nothing which I am to perform may be long delayed. I am, my Lords, with great submission and respect, your Lordships most humble and most obedient,

ZACH. WILLIAMS.

XI. To the Lords of the ADMIRALTY.

My Lords, Jan. 2, 1751-2.

I Have again taken the liberty to attend your Lordships, to return you thanks for the notice with which you have been pleased to honour my proposal, and to intreat the continuance of your favour.

I beg leave to remind your Lordships, that the only test of my tables, and of the system on which they are formed, is experience. Mathematicians, mere mathematicians, are apt to be misled by the prejudices of theory, and perhaps sometimes by those of rivalry. They have no immediate interest in the discovery unless it be made by themselves, and therefore are not very forward to find it in the hands of another. For these reasons, I intreat your Lordships to take it into your own examination, or to refer it to some able and candid navigators, that I may have the honour of the highest approbation, or at least the satisfaction of being condemned by unexceptionable judges. I am, my Lords, &c.

XII. To the Lords of the ADMIRALTY.

My Lords,

I Have been long hindered by sickness from attending on your Board; but presume to hope that your Lordships are not now less willing than before to examine and consider my scheme of the variation, and therefore once more implore the favour of a candid trial. If I might be allowed to propose my own judges, I should desire to be tried only by navigators, as the only persons interested in the success of such undertakings, or rather almost the only persons capable of judging, who have not an interest in opposing every scheme but their own. I am, my Lords, your Lordships most obedient and humble servant, ZACHARY WILLIAMS.

XIII. To Lord ANSON.

My Lord,

I Presume once more to intreat your Lordship's attention to my scheme of the variation of the compass.

As all the means hitherto offered for the discovery of the Longitude are evidently defective, and all the hypotheses of the magnetic variation, yet proposed, confessedly erroneous; I cannot but hope that your Lordship will be pleased to favour a scheme, by which it is conceived that the variation will be complete, and the Longitude, by easy deduction, ascertained; since you know, not only by theory, but by long hazardous experience, how much would be added by this improvement to the safety of navigation.

My scheme is easily examined. By an instrument which I have constructed, I shew the variation of any given latitude and longitude; and, as I proceed systematically, a short trial will be sufficient to decide the merit of the performance; for, if the instrument is found to agree with such observations as your Lordship shall think worthy of credit, at a few places remote from each other, it may be credited for the interjacent places; it being scarcely to be imagined that an instrument can be constructed upon principles so as to be right in some places without being right likewise in others; as a clock, which we find right at seven and nine, can hardly be conceived wrong at six, eight, or ten.

I humbly intreat that your Lordship will be pleased to allow me to attend you with my tables and instrument, which many gentlemen of eminence, both in the theory and practice of navigation, have thought worthy of their notice, for the curiosity of its construction; but which, I believe, your Lordship will find to answer more important purposes. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,
ZACHARY WILLIAMS.

P. S. My Lord, I have taken the liberty to trouble your Lordship with a copy of my last letter directed to the Hon. Board of Admiralty, which has not yet been honoured with any notice.

XIV. Dr. BRADLEY's Report.

Doctor Bradley says, that he had compared Mr. Williams's tables * with

* In a former Letter (see p. 757) Mr. Williams says, he had "proposed his useful secret to the Board for above twenty years past." It will appear by a Letter in our Sup-

the best observations; that, in some cases, they agreed pretty exactly, but, in others, the difference amounted to ten, fifteen, or twenty degrees; that Mr. Williams shewed him a magnetic instrument; by which, as he supposed, the tables were constructed; that Mr. Williams concealed the principles upon which it was made, nor would allow him to see the internal construction of it; that, upon the whole, as his tables can only be proved by comparing them with observations, and in several cases the difference was so very great, he did not think that the instrument, in its present state, could be relied upon at sea.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

IN perusing your entertaining miscellany for November, I observed some critical remarks upon the Poets using metaphors improperly; which may be true in some respects; though I do not think it fair to find fault with what cannot be imitated. But what concerns Virgil, in his *Æneid*, lib. iv. 250, comparing Atlas to an old man, and making rivers issue from his chin, I do not see in what he has been so much mistaken; for nothing is more natural than to suppose the long and thick beard of one; on whose head a shower of rain is fallen, to drip into a great number of small streams, *flumina*, but not rivers, issuing as it were from his chin; and, happening to freeze, to exhibit afterwards such an appearance as expressed in the subsequent verse:

— *et glacies riget borrida barba.*

Yours, &c. HELVETIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

AS the Gentleman's Magazine has long been considered a source of much general information, more peculiarly on subjects of a literary nature; I am led to presume that the following hints towards the improvement of an institution whose exertions are a national benefit, and consequently a public concern, cannot be considered either as frivolous or useless. There is no doubt but that "the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences" has tended, in a very great degree, to promote and advance the study and improvement of mechanics and experimental philosophy in all its branches. Yet surely an attention to the more elegant parts of the *belles-lettres*, a donation of honorary rewards to literary

plemen that it had been referred to Sir Isaac Newton by the Commissioners in 1729.

compositions, as well as to those sciences which are already distinguished with these incitements to emulation, surely, Mr. Urban, this could not but give an additional lustre to the design of that respectable Society, and extend its patronage to arts which are equally liberal and ingenuous, equally entitled to protection and regard. Were not the utility of this proposal almost self-evident, yet the practice of foreign institutions in all parts of Europe, the nature of which are similar in every other respect, warrants the propriety of encouraging those arts, and rather surprises us that an English Society should alone have neglected this point. I shall only add, that this has already been mentioned to several gentlemen of judgement and sense; and that their approbation induced the writer of this letter to trouble Mr. Urban upon this subject; at the same time declaring, that no one would more readily assist, as well as approve, its execution, than

A. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

THE long-established reputation of your excellent Magazine induces me to believe, that no information could find admission into it but such as, to the Editor at least, appeared well substantiated. I am, therefore, the more concerned to find some very essential errors in your account of the illness and death of the late Duke of Rutland. In the Obituary of the month of October it is said that his Grace died of a *decay in his liver*; and in your Magazine of the following month it is again stated, that, when his body was opened, "his liver appeared so much decayed and wasted, as to render his recovery impossible." Now, Sir, the writer of this letter does, from his own knowledge, affirm, and can, if necessary, prove, that the above account not only differs from the fact, but is directly contrary to it. This, though it may not have proceeded from any wilful misrepresentation, is still, merely as an act of inadvertence, sufficiently open to censure. The circumstance implies a something so injurious to the memory of the deceased illustrious Nobleman, that it ought not to pass uncontradicted. As this, however, is not the only inaccuracy that appears in your account, I shall, for the satisfaction of your readers, subjoin a short statement of this melancholy event as it really happened. His Grace's illness was originally a

bilious fever, which (as all bile has a putrid tendency) turned at last to a fever of the putrid kind. During the beginning of his illness, and for some time after, no danger whatever was apprehended, inasmuch that the physician, who was called in on the occasion, after four days attendance took his leave, declaring that his Grace was in so fair a way of recovery that he hoped he would be able to go out within a few days; nor was it till within two days of his death that the fatal symptoms occurred: then indeed all human assistance was of little avail. The morning after his decease, when the body was opened, it appeared that his liver was *perfectly sound*, but somewhat *enlarged*; the intestines in a state of inflammation, necessarily resulting from the nature and progress of his disorder. Such, in few words, was the case of the late Duke of Rutland; one whose memory ought long to be held dear by the people of this country, as it will be by those of the sister-kingdom; one, of half whose worth and ability the world was not apprized. As a public man, such was his firmness and intrepidity in the worst of times, such his unimpeached integrity and well-known honour, such his candour and affability, as to conciliate even those who were most hostile to the measures of his government. In private life, his many social virtues endeared him in the highest degree to all who were honoured with his acquaintance: the leading features of his mind were benevolence and good-will to all men; and of him in truth it may be said, that

Ev'n his frailties lean'd to Virtue's side.

Had the above mistakes appeared in any publication less respectable than the Gentleman's Magazine, they might have passed unnoticed. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 29.

PERMIT me to address a few lines to you respecting the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*. Of this book, ever since the beginning of the last year³, the faculty have been in expectation of receiving an improved edition. And it appeared from your vol. LVI. p. 990, that "a new-revised and corrected edition of the Dispensatory was presented to his Majesty in council, and that the committee who presented it were fa-

voured with the King's mandate directing it for general use." This account, I presume, is not quite correct, for no such edition has yet been published. I should rather suppose that the book presented to the King was only a *prospectus* of the publication, printed for the use and more mature deliberation of the members of the College and other learned physicians, to whom copies of the same, I am told, have been presented; and that the College wait for the collected sense of the faculty before they publish their book, being desirous to have it as perfect and useful as the nature of such a work will permit. Now, Mr. Urban, I have not been fortunate enough to see any copy of the *prospectus*, and shall therefore be much obliged to your MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT, or any other gentleman*, who will be so kind as to give some account of it in your Magazine, which is read by many medical people, to whom, as well as myself, I doubt not, it would be highly acceptable. I should, in particular, wish to know what articles the College propose to reject, or to alter, and what new ones to receive. The publication of these particulars in your miscellany, which is happily calculated for the admission and discussion of subjects of every kind, may be a matter of useful consequence, as well as gratifying to the curiosity of medical gentlemen, of whom there are in the proportion of 99 in 100 who are, in this respect, in the same unfortunate situation as

CHIRURGUS, Jun.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 12.

THOUGH a parental solicitude for the honour and well-being of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE may properly belong to you, yet is the publick not a little interested in its concerns. It is the only repository to which men of any pretensions to literature can wish to consign their occasional speculations; and the promptitude with which you admit them, must ever secure a decided preference. The reflection, besides, that a favourite thought or incidental discovery can, by this means, make its way to the closets of the learned, and be saved from oblivion, leaves on the mind a pleasing impression. All men are not disposed to be authors, nor is every character adapted to the office:

but among those, who think, there are few who do not, at certain moments, generate ideas which should not be lost. It is then your charge to hand down to posterity, perhaps, the seeds of great discoveries: at least you will teach them what, in retirement, the learned of this century did and thought. To us, in the mean time, you can give amusement and instruction.

It is my wish that your miscellany were rendered as complete as might be. Ideas for its improvement have been often suggested, to which a due attention has been given. More, I think, remains to be done. Essays or communications are sometimes admitted of too trifling and uninteresting a character; and some that are even acrimonious and illiberal. Every correspondent, doubtless, is partial to himself: he thinks well of his own pursuits, and of the little offspring of his pen; and while he can secure himself under a signature which will not betray the secret, he can boldly meet the public eye. Let me then propose; that your correspondents be required to *sign their real names*. The arrangement will have this effect; it will give more caution, and perhaps more timidity, to those who hitherto have come forward with too easy and unconcerned a countenance; while men of real science, whose favours can command attention, will receive pleasure from the circumstance. They can have no wish to disguise their names. Now they do it because it is generally done; and lest some anonymous correspondent, availing himself of the mask he wears, should petulantly criticise their free thoughts, or insult their characters. This, Sir, we have seen practised. The amendment I propose will also call attention to subjects, which now often expire with the month. A great or a good name mechanically excites our notice; and when any singular fact is related, or a new discovery advanced, then is the authority of a name absolutely necessary. But, at present, I only mean to submit my proposal to your consideration, and to that of your correspondents. I shall then deem myself pledged to enforce its expediency by other arguments, and to answer to objections.

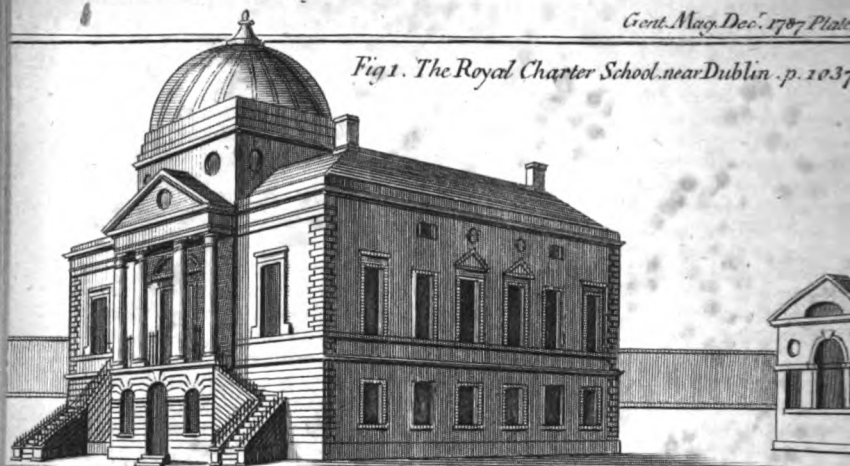
I thank you for the insertion of my reply to the *Lower of Truth*. Surely, Sir, the wanton assumption of such a signature gives validity to my proposal.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH BERING, CON.

Mr.

* Sir GEORGE BAKER will perhaps condescend to give the necessary information.

Fig 1. The Royal Charter School near Dublin .p. 1037



Clontarfe Castle Dublin.
Fig 2 .p.1037.

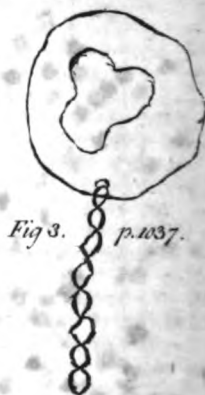
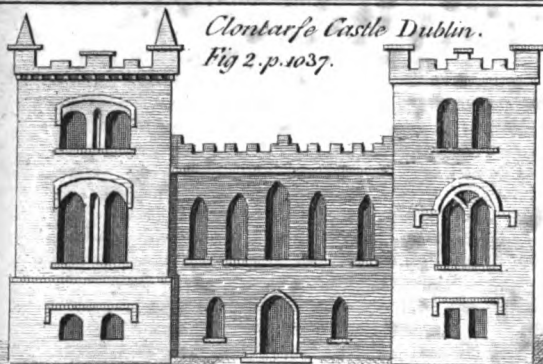


Fig 3. p.1037.

Fig. 5. p.1038.



Fig 4. p.1038.

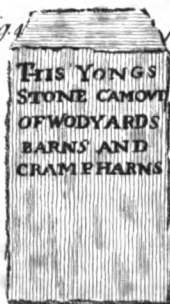


Fig. 6. p.1038



MR. URBAN, Nov. 28.
THE first of the drawings herewith sent you (*Plate I. fig. 1*) represents the Royal Charter School near Dublin; the other (*fig. 2*) is a view, taken with a telescope at three miles distance, of the castle of Clontarf, near Dublin, now the seat of Mr. Vernon, and near which was fought a most bloody engagement between Bryan Borume, King of Ireland, and Sitricus, the Danish King of Dublin, on the 23d of April, 1014, and wherein Bryan and his eldest son were slain.
 Yours, &c.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 1.
THAT curious piece of antiquity, called the Lee-penny, is a stone of a dark red colour and triangular shape, and its size about half an inch each side. It is set in a piece of silver coin (*fig. 3*), which, though much defaced, by some letters still remaining is supposed to be a shilling of Edward I, the cross being very plain, as it is on his shillings.—It has been, by tradition, in the Lee family since the year 1320 odds; that is, a little after the death of King Robert Bruce, who having ordered his heart to be carried to the Holy Land, there to be buried, one of the noble family of Douglass was sent with it, and, it is said, got the crowned heart in his arms from that circumstance; but the person who carried the heart was Simon Locard of Lee, who just about this time borrowed a large sum of money from Sir William de Lendfay, prior of Air, for which he granted a bond of annuity of ten pounds of silver, during the life of the said Sir William de Lendfay, out of his lands of Lee and Cartland. The original bond, dated 1323, and witnessed by the principal nobility of the country, is still remaining among the family papers.

As this was a great sum in those days, it is thought it was borrowed for that expedition; and, from his being the person who carried the royal heart, he changed his name to *Lockheart*, as it is sometimes spelled, or *Lockhart*, and got a heart within a lock for part of his arms, with the motto, *corda serata pando*.—This Simon Lockhart having taken a Saracen prince, or chief, prisoner, his wife came to ransom him, and, on counting out the money or jewels, this stone fell out of her purse, which he hastily snatched up, which Simon Lockhart observing, insisted to have it, else he would not give up his prisoner.—

GENT. MAG. December, 1767.

Upon this the lady gave it him, and told him its many virtues, viz. that it cured all diseases in cattle, and the bite of a mad dog both in man and beasts. It is used by dipping the stone in water, which is given to the diseased cattle to drink; and the person who has been bit, and the wound, or part infected, is washed with the water. There are no words used in the dipping of the stone, nor any money taken by the servants without incurring the owner's displeasure. Many are the cures said to be performed by it, and people come from all parts of Scotland, and even as far up in England as Yorkshire, to get the water in which the stone is dipped, to give their cattle, when ill of the *mirrain* especially, and black-leg.—A great many years ago, a complaint was made to the ecclesiastical courts against the Laird of Lee, then Sir James Lockhart, for using witchcraft: a copy of their act is hereto annexed. There is no date; but, both by the orthography, and the complainers being called *Goodman* of *Raplock* (a title then given to the smaller Lairds), and also by *Sir James* being the name of the Laird of Lee, it must at least be above an hundred years ago.—It is said, when the plague was last at Newcastle, the inhabitants sent for the Lee-penny, and gave a bond for a large sum in trust for the loan; and that they thought it did so much good, that they offered to pay the money, and keep the Lee-penny, but the gentleman would not part with it. A copy of this bond is very well attested to have been among the family papers, but supposed to have been spoiled, along with many more valuable ones, about 50 years ago, by rain getting into the charter-room, during a long minority, and no family residing at Lee.

The most remarkable cure performed upon any person, was that of a Lady Baird, of Saughtonhall, near Edinburgh, who, having been bit by a mad dog, was come the length of a hydropobia; upon which, having sent to beg the Lee-penny might be sent to her house, she used it for some weeks, drinking and bathing in the water—it was dipped in, and was quite recovered. This happened above 80 years ago, but it is very well attested, having been told by the Lady of the then Laird of Lee, and who died within these 30 years. She also told, that her husband, Mr. Lockhart, and she, were entertained at Saughton-

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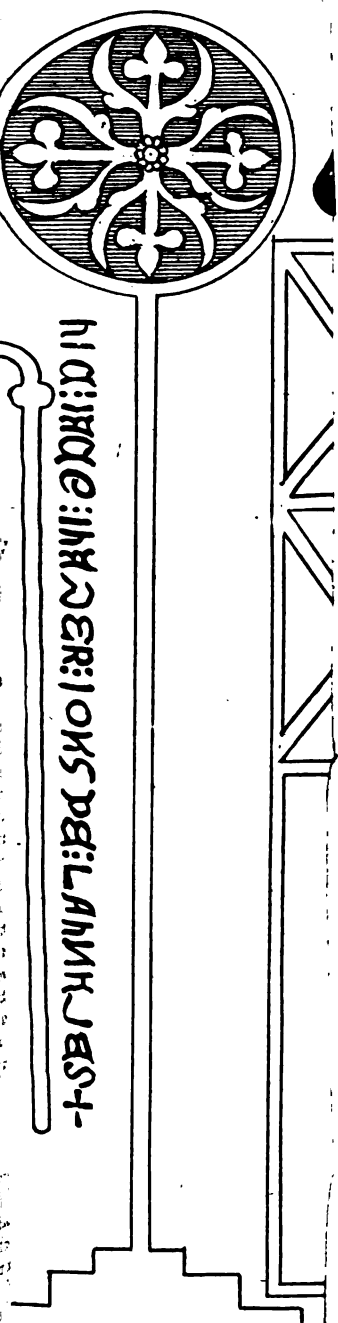
Mr. URBAN,
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* Fig. 4, the end
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Fig. 1.
P. 1054.



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For different styles with different subjects fort.

The glaring opposition of sentiment between Johnson and Hawkins, with regard to Addison's style, is a strong memento to

Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

The *little learning* of the one is fully displayed by the passages above copied from his Life of the other; who, instead of pronouncing Addison's periods to be "cold and languid," describes them as "voluble and easy," and "his page as always luminous:" instead of "feebleness and inanity of style," he declares that "he is never feeble, and he did not wish to be energetic: he is never rapid, and he never stagnates.—His Prose is the model of the *middle style*.—Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." Such is the decision of

An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust, With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just.

Let the magisterial biographer attend to two more lines from Pope, which should silence the petulant clamours of all minor critics:

Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure freely who have written well.

Deeply disgusted at such unknighly insolence, I remain VINDEX I.

P. S. As a further instance of the *inanity* of the Knight's animadversions, give me leave to add his confused account of the name *Icolmkill* in p. 479, *note*: "Martin says, that the word *Kill*, in the Irish or Erie language, signifies a church; if then we reject the *preposition* *I*, and call it *Columkill*, we seem to have an intelligible name for it, i. e. *Columb's church island*." What is here taken for a *preposition* is well known to be a *noun substantivus* signifying an *island*; so that the word, unmutilated, denotes "the island of the cell, or church, of Columba." In p. 513, the word *truism* is reprobated, as unsupported by the example of any English writer of authority, though it occurs in Swift's "Remarks upon [p. 232, chap. vii.] the Rights of the Christian Church;" and in Berkeley's "Alciphron," ii. 208.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

YOUR correspondent Philanthropos, p. 878, writes on a subject to which too much attention cannot be—the dearth of provisions—an

evil which I fear will increase unless some effectual means be taken to prevent it. The radical cause of this evil he has, I believe, very justly pointed out in his first paragraph (for, as to the second, it contains a designed reflection, which is too illiberal and trifling to require an answer), in the rapid and excessive increase in the rents of land. This it is, Sir, which, by forcing so many industrious inhabitants to quit the country, where they were employed in raising the necessities of life, and contributing to their own support, has added so considerably to the complained-of increase of London, where they have chiefly taken refuge, and where I apprehend the greater part of them live miserably indeed. There is yet, I am convinced, another cause of this inconvenience, the remedy of which I cannot suppose would be difficult. It is a fact which will not admit of doubt, and which may, in many cases, be clearly ascertained, that the dealers in every kind of fresh provisions would rather that a portion of what they have was utterly spoiled and thrown away, than dispose of it at less than the usual rates, and thereby reduce the market prices. By this nefarious practice, the present high prices are not only kept up, but they are continually increasing, the laws and the intentions of society are evaded, and the poor defrauded of a provision which might otherwise come to them. It is well known, that a greater quantity of provisions is brought into London than is requisite for the consumption of the inhabitants: I hope, therefore, that the abuse pointed out will be investigated, and remedied, by those who have the power so to do.

It is reported, that a tax is to be imposed, during the ensuing session of parliament, on shoes and boots. Though the people of this country have given sufficient proofs of their disposition to acquiesce in any burthens which the state of the Government may make it necessary to lay upon them; yet, if such assistance can be derived from the superfluities, rather than from the necessities, of life, Ministers will not, I hope, be above adopting an hint, though from an unknown pen.

Novels have been long and frequently regarded not as being merely useless to society, but even as pernicious, from the very indifferent morality, and ridiculous way of thinking, which they almost generally inculcate. Why then, in

in the name of common sense, should such an useless and pernicious commodity, with which we are over-run, go duty-free, while the really useful necessary of life is taxed to the utmost extent? A tax on books of this description only (for books of real utility should ever be circulated free as air) would bring in a very considerable sum for the service of Government, without being levied on the poor or the industrious.

Musick is another article which comes nearly within the same description, and, as it would fall on the opulent chiefly, should certainly be subject to the same regulation.

But in this age of so much boasted-of purity, integrity, and patriotism, why have we not one among our parliamentary leaders possessed of real public spirit (and landed property sufficient to give weight to the measure), to stand forth the proposer of a really equable land-tax, instead of the partial and insufficient levy which now goes under that name. Such a proposal in the present distress of Government would, I hope, meet general approbation and support; it would reflect immortal honour on the promoter of it; it is the only measure, I conceive, which, without distressing any individual, can restore this empire to its former state of eminence, by effectually relieving it from the enormous burthen which at present weighs it down, and which it will require an age of peace and good management otherwise to do away; and which, by contributing to relieve the inferior and more industrious orders of people from the load of taxation they are at present forced to suffer, lessen that distress which depresses the lower ranks of subjects, fills our streets and roads with robbers, our jails with criminals, and depopulates the empire by the destructive means of emigration.

Yours, &c. R. R. E.

P. 879, for *impunities* read *impurities*.

Mr. URBAN, *Lavenham, Nov. 4.*
YOUR Magazine has long been distinguished for supporting the cause of the injured, and rescuing the oppressed from the insult of persecution; it will, I trust, ever exert itself for the sake of humanity; and, notwithstanding the fund of literature which may animate the Scholar, and the depth of research which the Antiquary may plough for, yet it is ever open to admit

the cries of the helpless, and ready to estimate their merits. You will allow, therefore, a page in your valuable Miscellany to be appropriated to the efforts of one, who is roused to a sense of feeling from his own observation, and excited to look with a degree of indignation on those whose hearts are insensible to the sufferings of poverty. Your last month's correspondent, Philanthropos, has well urged the consideration of such notorious evils. Among the creative objects of Nature, the poor undergo the heaviest calamities,

Magnum pauperies opprobrium, jubet
Quidvis et facere et pati. HOR.

They are the laughing-stock of the foolish, and the engine for the wealthy to work on. Poverty is in this age considered as a crime; and the more necessary are the circumstances of a man, whether the effect of misfortune or imprudence, the more universally is he neglected and despised. How then can we censure the conduct of our ancestors, who bequeathed such charities for their posterity only to abuse? Our ancestors were, on every account, more respectable; they enquired the wants of the needy, they relieved them with the hand of benevolence, and alleviated them with the tears of commiseration; they erected asylums for their convenience, and endowed them with abundant consolations; they were not hardened against their solicitations, but distributed the effusions of both hand and heart with pious delight. With what a degree of dissipation are the emoluments now dispersed! Charity is obtained by interest, and the worthless are enriched from the coffers of genuine benevolence. Is it then a subject of the least hesitation why the poor are oppressed? Humanity itself must lead a rational mind to conclude that such grievances call for redress. Various indeed are the instances in which the poor are peculiarly pitiable: and highly praise-worthy would it be in the legislature to dive minutely and honestly into the hardships they endure. How are the poor to be relieved, when the magistrates countenance oppression! nay, when Government itself tends to accumulate their burthens! I speak not as censuring the conduct of those in power; they decide only without proper deliberation. In one instance I will state the deficiency of their decisions relative to the poor; viz. in the tax on malt, they have al-

lowed a considerable drawback to the publican, but not to the private house-keeper, or to the poor; consequently, the publican can brew at less expence than the private person, and the poor must repair to the publican for what they themselves, by such a measure, are incapable of procuring at home. It must be allowed, that when the private family is oppressed, the poor feel it with double acrimony. Another, and grand instance, which imposes on the poor additional calamity, is farming the workhouses, a species of the highest oppression: they are treated at the mercy of a governor, who makes a profit of his employment; and the greater benefit he himself receives from it, of course forfeits his trust, and robs the poor. This is a grievance which is at the discretion of the magistrate, whose power over the poor is often arbitrary, and whose measures corroborate very frequently with the most unfeeling.

Fruitless, I fear, Mr. Urban, would be the natural considerations in behalf of the poor at this moment; to whom are we to direct our sentiments but to the opulent? and who but the opulent have power to support them? Let them apportion a certain part of their income to the relief of the poor; let the landlord, and not the tenant, the possessor of land, and not the occupier, contribute to such a measure. Let them consider, that without the labourer they cannot exist; that through his toils they enjoy their luxuries; and, without his daily employment, no delicacies would revel on their tables, and no dainties would ramper their appetites. Let them know, if they thought it not before, that the poor are beings of the same nature as themselves, subject to the same passions, and subservient to the same feelings; that difference of education is their only superiority; and without the poor there would be no rich. Have they not the same right to enjoy the fruits of the earth? were they not created by the same Divine Power, not subordinate in reason, or inferior in structure? Let them then not be delugate of the necessities of life; yet how many pine in despair for that alone! Many, indeed, ascribe the poor to be a profligate race; but it is because they are neglected by the rich. Let not a stigma upon our natures be delisted to our posterity; let us look with an eye of compassion upon that distressed man is natural, and, by our endeavours,

vours, attempt to alleviate it! for whether they be *Tres Rustici*, they demand our pity, and invite our assistance.

Thus much, Mr. Urban, I have thought it a duty to enforce, and please myself with the idea that it may open the path to a more noble reformation; that the poor may not wholly be considered as brutes, or that they are not always to be treated with the rod of severity; and we should all of us do well to think them to be *men*. CLIO.

ON PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

THE public executions in this country have rather a tendency to harden such of the spectators as are embarked in vicious courses, by holding out to them flattering examples in favour of their general maxim, "a short life and a merry one," which they oppose to the dull proofs of procuring a maintenance by strenuous honest labour.

There is no observation more common than that of the condemned convicts dying well, or, as the vulgar term it, "like a cock." This often proceeds from a cause directly contrary to that which is assigned, namely, courage. An excess of timidity to meet death will make a man grieve under the sentence of it in his dungeon till Nature is exhausted of her tears: a placid resignation follows, which is supported by the view of his inevitable fate; besides which, the hopes of a remission of future misery, through the mercies held out by religion, take place in some; and, in others, vanity, the last vital spark that quits the human breast, animates even the most atrocious to make a momentary display of something generally admired, and excites them to be emulous of that same which has been bestowed on others in like circumstances.

It, instead of a public exhibition of such as the law had doomed to suffer its extreme severity, an act of parliament was passed for conducting the punishment privately in the press yard, and, upon some occasions, that the corpse should be exposed on a stage erected for that purpose before the prison, it might tend to fix that terror in the minds of the common people, which is the object of the legislature; the sight of the lifeless lump would raise many ideas in the spectators concerning the sufferings of the object of their curiosity; they would suppose cruelties in the executioner which had not been practised, such as his refusal of his assistance to assist the

pains of the punishment, a denial of only one minute more of existence, and a variety of other circumstances would crowd upon their minds of a melancholy cast; whereas in our public executions, which are so frequent, the series is so constantly uniform, and the sentence executed with so much tenderness, that the fear of death in that shape is stifled in all those who, by their dishonest habits, are forced into the consideration, that their career will finish with such a catastrophe.

The object of punishments being to deter or prevent the criminal from doing the same in future, and to create an abhorrence of his crime and infamy in others, that which is best proportioned to the nature of the deed, will make the most efficacious and durable impressions on all. In this country, the legal punishments are always inflicted so as to convey the idea of lenient justice, and the total absence of passion and tyranny.

The pains imposed as a punishment on Damiens, for the attack on the life of Louis XV. were cruel and unjust; for, if the cause be traced to its source, it will be found to have taken its rise in the folly and vice of the religion of the country, to the truth of which the expulsion of the Jesuits since bears testimony; and indeed it may be asserted, that an act so atrocious as the assassination of a king, between whom and the subject there are so many intervening causes to shield him from personal malice, can scarcely ever happen but from the beastly fury of fanaticism.

The influence of punishment on spectators is regulated by what they see; and whatever may be the extent of that, if it is nicely proportioned to the crime, which is not always easy to fix, will always excite the necessary terror, whether it be the halter, the rack, or in the refinements of tyrannic cruelty.

Excess of punishment not only strains the mind of the sufferer to meet the ferocity of the law, but it is a spur to the commission of many crimes, to avoid the penalty which would be inflicted on one only; for which reason it is, that, in those countries where the law is excessive in severity, the hand of the legislator may be said to guide that of the assassin; if a man is to be tortured for a highway robbery, he will commit a murder to prevent a discovery.

What mode of punishment is there which does not debate the dignity of

human nature? If it is painful to a generous mind to look upon the trifling punishment, as it is thought, of whipping, how repugnant to the philanthropy cherished in such a breast is the idea of inflicting death! how dismal to reflect, that the misfortunes of his fellow-creature originated in the neglect of those whose duty it was to have put him in a right way, and who, perhaps, perverted his mind at a time it was equally disposed to receive wholesome instruction! Whilst others urge the necessity of punishments, the philosopher laments in silence that more care is not taken by the legislature to prevent such calamities.

If it is hopeless to think of effecting in a short time the means of preventing those evils which disturb the repose and safety of society, it is not so with respect to the remedy for preventing the deliberate murders that are so frequently made the morning amusement of many thousands.

The only safeguard to the welfare of the common people is a spirit of industry: all incitements to honest labour carry with them the sure means of content, and in proportion as the wisdom of the legislature is exerted to attain that point, a nation is well or ill governed; many of our laws have this object in view, but a variety of accidents, remote from our present purpose to describe, hath rendered the political system of government in this country, and the happiness of the people, distinct objects; in some cases they are at open war with each other; we find therefore the less to wonder at, if the consequences should fall heavy upon the lower orders of society.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the causes which have brought about a degeneration in the manners and morals of the common people; a concurrence of circumstances, which always accompany the pursuit of an increase of commerce and riches, have had the same effects here, which they have had at all times, and in all places, where they have predominated, inasmuch, that it may be deemed an axiom, that the greatest commercial people are in danger of becoming the most scoundrel nation.

We are safe in stating the welfare and happiness of the lower class to reside in their habits of industry, for almost every species of wickedness, which calls for the rigorous arm of the magistrate, arise from a desertion of those principles

ples; and if we know that a man robs because he will not work, we certainly have the proper punishment pointed out. When a man is certain that, if he is convicted of having committed a robbery, he shall be sentenced to labour for the remainder of his life, in du-rance under an unrelenting task-master, it may be supposed that he will rather settle his inclination to the maintaining himself by his own unrestrained regulation of labour, than run the risk of the other irksome punishment attending the temporary relaxation from work, which robbery, or any other illegal measure, may furnish.

If this kind of punishment was adopted, it might check that depravity of character which is not quite a rarity in the metropolis, that of having decidedly given the preference in favour of idleness, and an ignominious death, whenever it may happen, rather than to exist on a more scanty subsistence procured by labour.

Places might be contrived at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and all the great arsenals, where these people might be employed to some national benefit. A plan very different from the practices in our prisons must be followed; no person should be suffered to see them, or even hear of them, till their behaviour had obtained so much favour from their governors, who, upon a proper amendment in them, might be allowed to recommend them as fit to make a part of the civil community: the habits of daily labour, and the hopes of enlargement, would undoubtedly produce a reformation in most of them. It is at least our duty, if we are more enlightened than our forefathers, to do all we can, that we may have no cause to exclaim,

*Ætas parentum peior avis tulit
Nus nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosioram.* HOR.
Yours, &c. CANDIDE.

Mr. URBAN, *Steeves, Nov. 8.*

IN the *Index Indicativus*, p. 696, a correspondent, signing *Veritatis Amator*, asserts the claim of the late Mr. Fisher of Rochester (see vol. LVI. p. 908) to the History of his own town; but acknowledges that "Mr. Shrubsole, mentioned in p. 995 of the said volume as the editor of the History of Rochester, presented several hints and conjectures, all curious, though foreign to the purpose." This gentleman, in the cha-

rafter he has assumed, cannot be offend-ed with Mr. Shrubsole when he declare that he knows not who wrote the hints which have been inserted on this subject in former Magazines. But, as the corrector of the first hint, in your Obituary of October 1786, spake honourably of Mr. Fisher, and nearly the whole truth as to the publication, Mr. S. was disposed to let the matter rest there: but from what is, as above, so confidently asserted by *Veritatis Amator*, he thinks himself obliged, in his own behalf, and for the credit of your excellent Magazine, to state the fact as it really is. The History of Rochester originated with Mr. Fisher, in the Summer of the year 1771. At that time he proposed it to Mr. Shrubsole, and asked for his assistance in composing it, which was readily granted; and Mr. S. employed his leisure time in that work all the following Winter. In the Spring of the year 1772 he presented his good friend with those *several curious hints and conjectures* *Veritatis Amator* is pleased to mention. How suitable they were to Mr. Fisher's purpose, he will not enquire of that gentleman, since he has, from under Mr. F's own hand, such evidence of his high approbation of what was sent him for his History, as would put this *Lover of Truth* to some confusion. Mr. Shrubsole supposes that he hath a just claim to about half of the History of Rochester: but he readily acknowledges that Mr. F. was far more obliged to the Rev. Mr. Denne, of Wil-mington, than he was to him, for that gentleman wrote the History of the Priory, and by far the most valuable part of that work. These things Mr. S. is able to authenticate, by various letters from Mr. Fisher, written at that time. Mr. S. had the pleasure of near thirty years very friendly correspondence with that truly worthy and sensible gentleman, whose letters, on various subjects, were so agreeable, that Mr. S. has copied the most material parts of this correspondence, which fills three folio volumes.—In order to settle this matter on the firm basis of truth, Mr. S. has written the above, and should be glad to see it inserted as soon as possible.

Yours, &c. W. S.

Convellare jurat pradas, et vivere rapto.
Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 9.*

IN troublous times, and under a defective policy, it is no uncommon thing to hear people say, that "there is no sleeping

sleeping safe in one's bed." What, Mr. Urban, if, with equal justice, we should add to this idea in the present times, that "an honest man can hardly lie quiet in his *grave*?" A few days since was put into my hands a little volume of Divine Songs, which, I was told, had just come out, and was excellently adapted for young folks. Having some children of my own, curiosity was doubly excited. But judge you of my surprise, when I found it to be a new fangled edition of our excellent old friend Dr. Watts; a book so much and justly admired, and to which the rising generations, for many years, have been so greatly indebted. It bore, indeed, his venerable name; and I began to read it as a re-impression of the work which, from tender infancy, I had perused and loved. Great, however, was my astonishment before I had got through the few first pages. Good heavens! I could not but exclaim,

How all unlike the Bard divine,
Whose ev'ry happy, tuneful line
Pour'd comfort to the heart!
Arm'd with the panoply of Heaven,
Sin to oppose,—and, "sin forgiv'u,"
Blest science!—to impart *.

It naturally occurred to enquire whence so wondrous a mutation could arise; and I was not long left in doubt: for, upon turning to the title-page, it was absolutely said to be the production of Watts; but that it was Watts *transformed*, I think, or *revised*, or *reformed*. And truly, Sir, does it answer the nickname assigned it; for never surely did any Turkish or Algerine reformado flath his subject of conversion with a spirit so zealous or so persevering. But, Mr. Urban, it was not that glorious, that evangelical kind of dissection of which Paul to the Hebrews speaketh; although, in the very worst sense, our editor has so pierced his amiable author, as even to divide asunder the soul and spirit of his sacred Muse†. A short Preface followed, which is subscribed E. Y. But, upon enquiry, I find that those initials do neither mean *Elizabeth Yearley*, the Bristol milk-woman, neither yet do they purport *Edward Young*,

author of the sombrous *Thoughts upon Night*; though, by the way, his subject is far more luminous than is the act of transformation in question, for this hath really thrown over the benign Watts's genius "no light, but rather darkness visible," even darkness which may be *felt*. No, Sir, on the contrary, I learnt that E. Y. meant neither more nor less than the mere last loppings of a name often heard of within an hundred miles of Essex Street in the Strand: and a hint has since been given me, that the publication is so far a partnership concern, that (like the famous Dutch painting of Abraham's Offering, in Amsterdam,) another hand held the gun against good Isaac Watts, while the said E. Y. only pulled the trigger, and let fly at his memory; of whom, says the Preface, it is undoubted that, had he lived longer, he would have altered his *expression*, as he had his *sentiments* in matters of religion, just as the editor has put them forth in this castigated copy. Oh, good Sylvanus! doth not this put thee in mind of the story of the ingenious attorney, who, finding his poor client stretched out, whose will he had modelled in an inverse ratio to his instructions, and that to his own purposes, before it was executed, soon removed the difficulty by clapping a pen into the dead man's hand, and thus effecting a signature which one so clever could easily get *two* witnesses to avouch as genuine?—In sober seriousness, Mr. Urban, I am hurt at such an — what shall I call it, for interpolation is by far too soft a name? Instead of those well-grounded doctrines, in point of faith and practice, which few better understood, or have more plainly laid down, than the judicious Watts, we see him here prostrate indeed, all mangled and disfigured, like a Fakcer of Hindostan; and thus made to give the sanction of his name to sentiments which the more modest Ariens and Deists of former times would have blushed to palm upon him. They would not thus have emulated *Lauder* in offence against Truth and Genius, and Mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by.

In some instances, whole Songs, as published in every former edition, are castrated from this book; in others, the vital sense and pith of Dr. Watts's ideas are totally perverted, to answer purposes the most disingenuously unfair; and, if ever the filching of a good name

* Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus
ab illo
Hecstere, qui redit exuvias indutus Achillis,
Vel Danaum Phrygius jaculatus puppibus
ignes! VIKO. ÆN. ii. 274.
† Heb. ch. iv. ver. 12.

was perpetrated, the present exemplification is one of the most glaring upon record. In a word, Sir, if our thoughts and writings are thus gratuitously to be re-moulded by every artificer of fraud, what security can any man have that *dead flies* may not be cast into his most precious ointments by every wanton and illiberal hand? Yours, &c.

MORTUORUM VINDEX.

Mr. URBAN.

Dec. 1.

I CONCEIVE the property of green wood* to repel shot can depend on its elasticity only. It is a well-known fact, that all elastic bodies repel shot more effectually than bodies which do not yield without breaking. Now green wood is more elastic than dry; and in growing timber there is, besides the elasticity of the fibre, that also of the entire trunk, both of which conspire to the effect. If these premises be admitted, an explanation why elastic bodies resist shot more than inelastic ones, will satisfy the purport of your query. To do this, we must recur to another fact, *viz.* that the effect of any given impulse to penetrate a body is proportional inversely to the time of the impulse, that is, in a time diminished by one half, the effect will be double; and in a time double, the time will be half. Now an elastic-body, sustaining a percussion, by its yielding, increases the time of the impulse. Suppose then that a young timber, bending, both in trunk and fibre, before a cannon-shot, should prolong the time of the impulse to ten times the duration to which the same shot would continue its impulse on a stone wall, and this I think not an improbable supposition, the shot will have only one tenth of the effect in dividing the wood that it will have in shattering the wall; and hence, I think, the fact in question is reducible to an established principle. It is hence a woollack will resist a shot which will pass through several feet of solid and dry oak.

Nothing remains, but further to account for the fact, wherefore the time of an impulse affects the penetrating power? This Sir, I think, I could help to throw some light upon; but as it would, in my apprehension, require the establishment of some principle not as yet received; and this would necessarily prolong my letter beyond moderate limits, I think it better not to trace

the explanation farther than acknowledged truths. If the above shall, in your opinion, elucidate at all the difficulty stated, I shall be happy to be thought to have conduced to the information of your readers. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

THE inclosed drawing (*plate II. fig. 1.*) is copied from a stone in the school at Bangor, which was formerly a friary. An explanation is requested. Yours, &c. C. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

INCLOSED is a draught (*fig. 2.*) of an altar dug up at the Gaer in Breconshire. The preservation of its inscription is almost as miraculous as its vicissitudes are interesting. It was discovered towards the latter end of the last century by a Mr. Phillips, whose estate the Gaer then was; but having been afterwards purchased by Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, he caused it to be laid *as a step to the door of the priory of Brecon*; and it is probable the whole might have been irrecoverably lost, had not the ingenious Mr. Hugh Thomas, who made considerable collections for Wales, very fortunately rescued it from oblivion. The draught is among his papers in the British Museum, whence the above was sketched. I have not seen it any where else, therefore imagine an insertion of it in your useful Repository may be a means by which some of your ingenious correspondents will form a judgement of this station.

As a hint, I must beg to remark, that it could not be the Magna of the Romans, for that is evidently placed at Kenchester in Herefordshire, the latter place retaining its names to this day, as Kenchester, Dinmaur, and Mawrdin, in its neighbourhood, as well as Magna Castra, all imply the same meaning in British, Saxon, and Roman,—“the great camp.”

Whatever Mr. Harris, in the Archaeologia, may have advanced concerning Magna being at the Gaer, I have only to offer as opinion, that the excessive curve in the road from Gobannium, Abergavenny, by Brecknock, to Bravium (situated either at Ludlow or Worcester), must have increased the distance to upwards of half the distance of stadia. I believe the distance from Gobannium to Magna is about xxii p. to Bravium, xxvii. which it evidently is from Abergavenny through

Kenchester to Brandon camp, above Wigmore.

Now it is not improbable but that another road passed from Gobannium to Bulleum, which I take the Gaer to be. Built is by Camden assigned for this station. The Gaer is between Brecon and Built, and was anciently called Caer Vong, i. e. the metropolitical city or encampment, which Bulleum (from *bol*, a bosom or belly) also will signify, allowing for Roman alterations. I am aware that some have carried this station to Caer Phily, in Glamorganshire; but Lewis, in his "History of Britain," informs us, that Julius Frontinus, upon his subduction of the Silures, built himself a regular fortification, as a safeguard against their future inroads, which from him was called Caer July, and, by corruption, Caer Phily.

The town of Caer Vong was destroyed in the time of Mairarch, King of Brechinia, and out of its ruins Bernard Newmarch afterwards founded the castle and town of Brecknock.

I should have observed, that in the first year of the Emperor Valentinian, Tendor, King of Garthmarthen, or Brecknock, assisted in an eruption against the Emperor, A. D. 365. This was the cause of great troubles in Wales, and may account for this altar being placed here, Theodosius, the Roman lieutenant, by his presence, having reduced his opposers to obedience more by craft than arms.

I hope some abler correspondent will favour your readers with a more ample discussion. P. BRITANNICUS.

The length 4 feet 7 inches; breadth, 2 feet 8 inches.

Mr. URBAN, *Liskeard, Dec. 6.*

I HEREWITH transmit to you a drawing of part of a Roman fibula (*fig. 3.*) lately dug up by some stream-tinners in Tregilgas Moor, in the parish of St. Ewe, in Cornwall. It was found at about six feet under the surface, and is of pure gold. The drawing is of the size of the piece of gold. It may be justly considered as a valuable curiosity, as a few remains of the Romans have been found in this county, and as it is peculiarly neat in its construction. You may therefore, perhaps, think it not unworthy of a place in your excellent Repository. It was more perfect when it was first dug up than it is at present, as part of the tongue at one end was broken off by the merciless pincers of a

goldsmith to whom it was unfortunately first offered for sale. CORNUBIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 7.*
YOUR correspondent BRITANNICUS, who (p. 958) thinks he is vindicating the liberality of the *present* Chapter of Hereford, at the expence of their knowledge of mechanical powers, should be reminded of the different spirit of the present Chapter of Lincoln, who, finding no funds provided for the repairs of their magnificent and beautiful cathedral, generously agreed in appropriating a portion of their respective incomes to repairing and new-paving it; and, under the direction of the late Mr. James Essex, restored it to its original security and splendour: and the citizens concurred with them in an equal improvement in the approach to that part of the city where it stands. Let the *present* Chapter of Hereford go and do likewise.

Though I did not recollect the name of the artist who painted the ruins of their church, I am justified in saying he shewed it in Worcester town-hall to me and others, on June 8, 1786, for *sixpence* apiece.

The account of the late Bishop of Hereford's preferments, p. 938, seems taken from the last edition of Collins's "Peerage," I. 218, where it is said he was, "on February 1732-3, made a *prebendary* of Windsor, and *canon* on March 4, 1737-8;" which preferments, if they both refer to *Windsor*, are unintelligible. I believe the truth is, he was made a canon of Windsor in 1737, on the death of — Jones. His Lordship was a member of Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. June 12, 1733, and was created B. and D.D. by diploma July 2, 1744.

P. 963. Qu. if I. H. S. did not originally arise from misunderstanding the Greek *iota*, *eta*, and *sigma*, as equivalent in power as well as form to the Roman I. H. S.? It is not uncommon in old manuscripts and inscriptions to see our Saviour's name spelt *Ihesus*.

I conceive your correspondent T. P. mistakes the strong lines of the Emperor's face for *musclacos*. Occo gives such a reverse from his own cabinet, and dates it a year later, reading COS. IIII. which Antoninus Pius was A. U. C. 898, A. D. 145.

Dorking and its environs have been already described in your Magazine for 1763, p. 220, on the plan of a parochial history. S. T.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

IF your pettish correspondent C. L. p. 972, had not determined to deceive himself, he would not have conceived that P. Q. proposed Plutarch as a model for an *Analysis of a modern Life* of Dr. J. Jebb.—P. Q. perfectly agrees with your correspondent in his idea of the ancient biographer, whose object was to give a nervous and correct statement of facts, without the diffuseness of episode, and extracts from any Ephemerian panegyrics of the day, whose views must be too contracted, and their motives too interested to be worthy of credit or applause, except to bigots and the tools of a party. Plutarch was too good a philosopher to serve any turn or interest in politics or philosophy; he was not warped by writing the lives of contemporaries; nor does he openly or indirectly attack the religion or constitution of his country.

If P. Q. has given an unfair abstract of the bulky *Life* which he has reviewed; he is certainly answerable for his dishonesty. But let it first be fairly proved upon him. As to any new facts he has suggested, let not the dead be called from their silent mansion to vindicate their own or their tutor's conduct, lest the decision of the present discerning Chancellor of Great Britain, printed p. 1017, be brought forward to answer the proceedings of one of them. C. L. may strain every nerve to make Dr. Jebb live to distant posterity; and P. Q. desires him to succeed in his efforts by all the power of rhetoric or declamation.

But since Plutarch, an equal favourite of both parties, is brought on the stage, P. Q. begs leave to present C. L. with a little anecdote from his *Life* of Timoleon, leaving the application to the reader's own judgement. The translation of 1727, from Dacier, must serve instead of loading your page with Greek:

"The other towns in Sicily did not confide in Ictes [who was a Syracusan, and had undertaken to deliver Sicily from the tyranny of Dionysius the younger, but proved as great a tyrant himself,] being lately overrun with violence and outrage, and exasperated against all commanders in general, for the sake chiefly of Calippus an Athenian, and Pharax a Lacedæmonian captain, and the mischiefs they had suffered by their treachery: for both of them having given out that the design of their coming was to introduce liberty, and

depote tyrants, they did so tyrannize themselves, that the reign of former oppressors seemed to be a golden age, compared with the lordliness and exactions of those pretended deliverers, who made the Sicilians reckon them to be far more happy that did expire in servitude than any that had lived to see such a dismal freedom." And even after Timoleon, by recovering the capital, had restored liberty to Sicily, the inhabitants could hardly be persuaded to quit their strongholds and return to Syracuse, "so much did they all dread the very name of *assemblies, corporations, and tribunals* [*συνοδοι, συνταγμαται, και βουλευται*], which they looked upon as so many nurseries of tyranny."

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

AS much as I detest *rashness* in any man, I think *roughness* is a very distinct character, and such only I shall denominate the conduct of the physician related in p. 967. Every one knows how hard a task it is to cure a valetudinarian, especially if the patient have himself any skill in physic. The very skilful Dr. Battie applied mimicry and humour to cure a very dangerous disease; and this proved a successful mode of treatment. (See the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 232.) Invalids are not to be brought to terms without violent methods; then say how many degrees a hypochondriac is removed from a lunatic. But the temper of these times is not apt to bear contradiction or restraint.

B. B.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

SINCE I sent you the Hampshire Notes, p. 680, I have visited Basing Castle and Church, and from the latter have taken the following memorials, principally heraldical. It stands at a small distance Eastward of the castle, and was probably built, or certainly very materially repaired and beautified, by the first Marquis of Winchester, during that part of his various life at which Popery prevailed; for at the West end, in a niche very high, is a figure which seemed to me that of the Virgin Mary. That this figure, and the other external ornaments of the church, should survive, as they have done, the devastation of the neighbouring siege, can only be accounted for by the fierceness with which the besiegers pursued the ruin of the castles, which so occupied their minds as to render them inattentive to every

every

every thing else. Under the niche is a shield containing the following arms:

Quarterly of 8,

1. *Poynings*. Barry of six Or and Vert, a Bend Gules.
2. Gules, 2 lions passant guardant Arg. *Delamare*.
3. Gules, 3 water bougets, Arg. *Roos*.
4. Barry of six, Gules and Ermine. *Huffey*.
5. Arg. 6 martlets Gules.
6. Az. a fesse between 3 fleurs de lis. Arg.
7. Fretty, . . . a canton . . .
8. Arg. on a chief Gules, 2 mullets Or. *St. John*.

Over all, in an escutcheon of pretence, *Powlett*, Sable, 3 swords in pile, their points towards the base, Arg. pomels and hilts, Or.

This mode of marshaling seems a little unusual in heraldry. Where a maternal descent is particularly honourable, it is usual, if the ancestress was an heiress, to put her coat first; but then the paternal coat is placed among the other quarterings. Here, though the paternal coat is not allowed the first place, it is given a more distinguished place than the other quarterings, by being placed in a scutcheon of pretence.

The church is large, and the external appearance is handsome. The inside is divided into three aisles. The North and South aisles of the chancel are divided from the middle by two open-arched tombs on each side, having each an arched door-way between them. The upper tomb, on the South side, is indisputably meant for the first Marquis himself, though there is no inscription remaining, if there ever was one; but this appears from the arms. Over the arch, on the South side, is the following shield: Quarterly of 9. 1. Paulet [here the paternal coat has resumed the first place]. 2. Roos. 3. Poynings. 4. St. John. 5. Delamare. 6. Huffey. 7. Az. a fesse between 3 fleurs de lis, Arg. 8. . . Fretty, . . a canton. 9. Arg. 6 martlets, 3, 2, 1, Gules. With supporters, crest, and marquis's coronet. In one corner, over the turn of the arch, are the arms of his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. Capel, Kut. viz. Gules, a lion rampant, between 3 cross crosslets, Fitchy, Or, with a quartering. In the opposite corner is the paternal coat of Powlett, with a marquis's coronet.—The lower tomb on the South side has the same arms, and might be intended for the Marchioness his wife. The upper monument on the North side, I have no doubt, by the arms was

for John Paulet, Esq. who married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Robert Roos, Esq. of Gedney, co. Lincoln, and was grandfather to the first Marquis. Over the middle of the arch on the South side of the monument is a shield with the following quarterings: 1. Poynings. 2. St. John. 3. Powlett. 4. Delamare. 5. Huffey. 6. Fesse between 2 fleurs de lis. 7. Fretty, a canton. 8. Two lions passant. All the inscription legible. In the wall over the arch is this: "Qui obierunt . . . Septembris Anno DMI. 1488." There were remains of a continuation of the inscription on the other side, but too illegible. The lower monument on the North side was evidently, by the arms, intended for the father of the first Marquis, Sir Wm. Paulet, K B. who married his cousin, Alice, daughter of Sir Wm. Paulet, of Hinton St. George, co. Somerset, and Bere, co. Southampton. Under the roof of the arch of the monument is the following shield: 1. Poynings. 2. St. John. 3. Roos. 4. Delamare. 5. Huffey. 6. Fesse between 3 fleurs de lis. 7. Fretty, a canton. Over all, in a scutcheon, Powlett, impaling, quarterly of 4, 1 and 4, Paulet, of Hinton St. George, 2 and 3, . . on a chief, a demi lion rampant issuant.—Round the inside of the church are the same arms, in various combinations. In the South aisle remain, tolerably perfect, 19 out of about 50 banners; the staves only remaining of the rest. These were probably placed there in 1754, upon the funeral of the third Duke. Whether he was buried here, I know not. There are no other monuments than those I have given an account of. The different banners seem to consist of the impalements of the arms of all the different wives, since the family settled at Basing. But I will not tire you with a repetition of what remain, though I took a note of them. I shall only say, that the principal banner consisted of six principal quarterings: 1. Powlett. 2. Delamare. 3. Poynings. 4. St. John. 5. Rosse. 6. Scrope; viz. Az. a bend Or, within a bordure of the last. There was only one scutcheon, which was for the third Duke; Powlett with his quarterings, Poynings, St. John, Scrope, impaling, quarterly of 4, 1 and 4, Gules, 3. Bezants and a chief Or, for Besswicke. 2 and 3. Arg. a bend Gules, charged with three garbs, Or, between 2 bendlets, engrailed, of the last.—Round the outside of the church are

the same arms, combined in various ways, the greatest part of which are unbroken. Between every two buttresses there are generally three shields, two above, and one below; and, besides the before-named arms, there is often a shield charged with three lions rampant, and one with a ring, to which hangs a key. This, I suppose, is the Marquis's badge, relating to his office of high-treasurer.

HERRIARD.

I shall mention this place here, as it was possessed by the Paulet family. This parish lies about three miles S.E. of Basingstoke. Richard Paulet, third brother of the first Marquis of Winton, was, as I mentioned, seated here, in right of his wife, daughter and heir of Peter Cowdrey, of this place. From him descended John Powlett, whose third son, Richard, was grandfather of Sir Richard Powlett, of this place, who left two daughters, his co-heirs, Louisa, daughter of Sir Thomas Jervois, of Chilmarsh, co. Salop, and Anne, wife of John Jervoise, Esq. who in her right had Herriard. In descendants of this name it still remains. The late possessor built a large house here; the inside of which, I understand, he never finished. It stands upon a considerable eminence, and has fine views about it, the country round being, in my opinion, well wooded, and exceedingly beautiful. The present possessor, who is collateral to the last, having estates elsewhere, resides here very little. Beneath the hill, nearer Basingstoke, lies Wynslade. In this parish stands great part at least of Hackwood Park, and probably the house. The patronage of the living is in the Duke of Bolton. Dr. Joseph Warton had this living, and resided here all the earlier part of his life; and here probably he composed the greater part of his "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope." This too was the scene of that beautiful little Poem of the present Laureat, which stands the first of his Sonnets in the modern editions of his Poems. It describes the style of the country hereabouts with exquisite precision, as well as beauty.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

JULIUS CÆSAR, who caused the reformation of the Roman Calendar about 50 years before the birth of Christ, made the year to consist of 365

days and 6 hours; by the further reformation of Gregory XIII. A. D. 1582, it appeared, that in taking a day every fourth year for the six hours, we took 40 minutes too much, the earth performing its revolution in 365 days, 5 hours, and 50 minutes; so that in 1632 years, at 10 minutes *per annum*, we had borrowed 11 days; it was, therefore, repaid by what may, with the greatest propriety, be called a leap year; jumping from the 1st to the 12th of the month.

I mention these well-known circumstances only to observe, that, as it was then thought necessary to set that right which was wrong, why should we not endeavour to be as right as we can? It is evident, from the foregoing, that, by inserting a day every fourth year, we get a complete day every 144 years. When the Gregorian calendar was formed, it amounted, in 1632 years, to 11 days and 8 hours; and in 96 years from 1582, namely, in 1678, we were again got a day behind, and in 1822 there will be another. If 1680 had not been observed as leap-year, we should have kept our accounts as regular as the nature of this business will admit of. But why should this matter be any longer deferred? because the people of that time neglected to do what was right, must we therefore continue in the wrong?

Through your means (and here I could, without flattery, compliment you on your extensive circulation), I would propose to all Europe, that next year, though Leap-year, shall not be regarded as such by adding the usual day; and then I shall be able, the next time I write to you, to date my letter properly; for now I am under the necessity of putting the 30th of November, though it is, in fact, the 1st of December, 1787.

J. LOCROBEN PADDINGTONIUS.

MR. URBAN,

Deal, Nov. 26.

I HAVE frequently regretted, that so many of Chatterton's writings should still remain buried and dispersed, without one kind hand to revive or collect them. Surely every line that came from the pen of this poor boy is worth collecting and publishing. His two volumes of Miscellanies, and the volume of Poems which goes under the name of Rowley, are far from being the whole of his productions. Many of them lie hidden in the periodical publications of 1769 and 1770, which he mentions in

his letters to his sister, &c. Many lay deposited in the private cabinets of Mr. Catcott, Mr. Barrett, and other gentlemen. Among the pieces which I hint at are the following: "Rowley's Yellow Roll;" "List of Carvellers, Painters, Poets;" "Discourse on Bristow;" "Parliament of Sprites;" "Life of Canynge;" "Letters of Canynge to Rowley;" and many other papers, which would be a valuable acquisition to the curious, and with which I hope that the editor of Chatterton's Miscellanies, or some other gentleman, will one day favour us.—O ye admirers of antiquity, and patrons of genius! let not, and I repeat the word, let not inestimable treasures of such a nature remain unheeded and forgotten, 'till we shall say for the neglect of them, as we must say for the neglect of poor Chatterton, "Strange was the inattention of the literary and the inquisitive part of mankind!"

Yours, &c.

JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

IN 1783 I troubled you with a short note, requesting that some of your correspondents would point out any method which they knew would be effectual to get rid of black beetles, with which an under-ground stone kitchen, belonging to me, was greatly infested.—In the same Magazine that contained my letter, was a short history of the hedge-hog, in which it was said, that that animal would entirely remove them.—Accordingly, in August, 1783, I procured one, and found, that, in about two months, the nuisance was almost wholly removed. At Christmas following there was a severe frost, which, when it broke, burst a leaden pipe in my kitchen, and the water floating into it, drowned the hedge-hog. In the summer of 1784, finding the black beetles return in great numbers, I got another hedge-hog, which proved to be a female, big with young. She soon afterwards littered five pigs: but, being disturbed by the servants and others taking the young ones from her to shew as curiosities, she eat them up. The hedge-hog is still living, and keeps the kitchen entirely free from beetles. Her place of residence is in a closet under the kitchen-sink. She lies in a basket, and will frequently, in winter, sleep for a week or fortnight together, without coming out of her lodging. But as the kitchen is very warm, I apprehend it prevents her from taking the long slumbers which

are supposed to attend the animal in winter, when it is in the fields, and exposed to the frost and other rigours of that season. Her food is wholly bread and milk. It is entirely harmless and inoffensive, and neither molests nor is molested by the cats; but as I keep no dog, I cannot say whether the latter would maintain the same peaceable disposition.

Before I conclude my letter, allow me to state a query to some of your correspondents, who may be able to throw light upon the subject, which, though foreign to the subject of the former part of my letter, may be excused in a letter professedly written on miscellaneous subjects.—It is this:

The salubrity of the breath of cows has been generally esteemed, and persons of a consumptive habit have often been recommended to go into cow-houses, &c. to inhale it. If so, might not they be benefited by frequenting Smithfield of a market-day? and 'it might not be an useless curiosity to enquire, whether the inhabitants of Smithfield have been found more healthy than their neighbours who cannot be influenced by the market? Perhaps the parish burial-registers, or old apothecaries resident in the neighbourhood, may in some measure determine, whether the mortality of the inhabitants on that spot is, or is not, nearly the same as in the other parts of the parishes contiguous thereto?

Yours, &c.

B. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 26.

I FIND, in p. 657, an account of an encampment in Leicestershire, the discovery of which seems to have afforded your correspondent very singular satisfaction. He cries out *Euphrates* with all the extacy of Archimedes, and requests, from all who can communicate them, farther particulars concerning a spot which he considers himself happy in having discovered. My visit to this place was about two months after that of OBSERVATOR. I compared his account and plan with the site of the encampment, and quickly perceived, that, had he been less elated with the discovery, his account would have been far more accurate and faithful. The true figure of the encampment is rather an *isofceles* than a *scalenum*. The pond is quite out of its place, and the stream represented as running from it, is, I imagine, like the vignette, intended for an embellishment; no stream, nor channel of a

stream, being visible. The pond is *not* fed by a perpetual stream; the proprietor has often remembered it dry. The Eastern limit of the encampment is delineated as a straight line; it ought to have been a compound curve. The Western side is *not* parallel with the London road, as exhibited in the plan: it diverges very sensibly towards the Southern extremity of the supposed camp. The distances of this place from others, mentioned by Observator, are far from accurate. The mount could never have been lowered by the plough. Of the effects of a plough, either on or near the mount, there is not the least vestige discoverable. This, at least, Observator might have learned from those of whom he complains that they were unable to satisfy his enquiries concerning the history of the place. I have often thought, that an antiquary never appears to such advantage as when his information is scanty and incomplete.—He should not pray, with Ajax, for light,

—*ὅς, δ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδίσθαι**

for to be able to see where others can distinguish nothing, and to find evidence where others are lost in doubt and perplexity,—this it is which shews the extraordinary shrewdness and sagacity of the antiquary. And it must be confessed, that the circumstances of Observator were, on this account, highly advantageous. He tells us, he had no hint to follow, no tradition to inform him, nor popular tale to found a conjecture upon. At last he was told, that, in digging a pit within the inclosure, a flat stone, with others of a rude form, without any inscription, had been found.—From these very slender data, Observator “*was assured*” that some warrior was there interred. It is painful to me to inform that gentleman, as, I doubt not, it will be to him to be informed, that the said flat stone *was not* found within the intrenchment, but at a distance from it. However, if, in lieu of the said flat stone, with which Observator had no business, the following intelligence be in any degree serviceable to him, he is heartily welcome to it. The land, on which is the site of the supposed encampment, anciently belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem; and, at the distance of about a mile and half from that land, Observator may have the pleasure of viewing another * encamp-

ment and tumulus, whenever he is disposed to re-visit that part of Leicestershire. They lie in the parish of Husband's Bosworth.—But I hope that, if Observator favours you with any future plans or accounts, either of this or other ancient places, he will learn to be more accurate and more faithful than in that which has occasioned these remarks of ACADEMICUS LEICESTRENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 13.

IN your vol. LVI. p. 1130, I took the liberty to animadvert on J. E.'s injurious treatment of Dr. Priestley. This produced a long letter, vol. LVII. p. 198; to which my answer appeared in p. 576. In p. 782, J. E. says, “he has “done both with me and my subject.” It may be as well for him. However, he desires I would satisfy him, by declaring what authority I have for my opinion concerning a very large body of the ablest and wisest among the Established Clergy: I do not conceive myself obliged to do this, as I have already said; and I thought to have taken no notice of his request: I will, nevertheless, comply with it, on condition he will favour me with an ingenuous answer to the ensuing queries.

Qu. 1. Does J. E. himself truly and cordially believe these propositions:—That “original sin, in every person born “into this world, *deserveth God's wrath and damnation*?”

That “predestination to life is the “everlasting purpose of God, whereby “(before the foundations of the world “were laid) he hath constantly decreed “by his counsel, secret to us, to deliver “from curse and damnation those whom “he hath chosen in Christ out of man- “kind, and to bring them by Christ to “everlasting salvation, as vessels made “to honour?”

That “as the godly consideration of “predestination and *our election in Christ* “is full of sweet, pleasant, and un- “speakable comfort to godly persons,— “so for curious and carnal persons, “lacking the spirit of Christ, to have “continually before their eyes the SEN- “TENCE of God's predestination”, is a “most dangerous downfall?”

That “they also are to be had ac- “cursed, that presume to say, that every “man shall be saved by the law or sect

"which he professeth, so that he be diligent to frame his life according to that law and the *light of nature*?"

Qu. 2. In subscribing the 9th, the 17th, and the 18th articles of the Church of England, hath not J. E. most solemnly professed his belief of the propositions above specified? and must he not repeat the same solemn profession whenever, and as often as, he shall in future be admitted to any academical honour, or ecclesiastical preferment?

Qu. 3. On supposition that J. E. does not believe the above propositions, is it not evident that *his own sentiments* are *extremely at variance* with the established doctrines of the church?

Yours, &c. PHILALETHES.

TOUR in SURREY.

(Concluded from p. 965.)

BY the side of Juniper-hall is a road, up a little valley, to a house built by Mr. Boxall on a large rabbit-warren extending to Boxhill. This was full of pollards, bushes, &c. which he grubbed, and turned the whole into a farm; part of which makes good corn-land. His house stands high, with good views.

Soon after passing Juniper-hall, Boxhill is on the left. The first part is a fine turf; at the top is a large quantity of that ever-green, which also grows on the steep and lofty face of it, overhanging the river Mole, and which is otherwise nothing in that place but bare chalk. This river is crossed by a bridge of three arches, called Burford-bridge, built at the county expence above 30 years ago; before which the passage was a very dangerous one after sudden rains: for though the water is in general very low, and in summer the ford is often quite dry, yet in floods it has run over the parapet walls of the bridge, high as it is. The river goes from hence under the foot of the opposite hill in Mr. Lock's park, towards Leatherhead, between which place and this bridge are the swallows so much talked of, and so little understood. There is not, as might be supposed from the name, any aperture in which the water is apparently swallowed up, or from whence it again suddenly issues; but there are parts of the bed of the river where the water is imperceptibly lost, and which in a dry summer are dry, the water running at the same time in a gentle current both higher up and lower down. These swallows supply the neigh-

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bouring wells with water, and, if they are stopped, the wells become dry.

On the other side this bridge a pretty villa was built about ten years ago by Mr. Eckersall, in the meadows at the foot of Box-hill, on a spot near which the earth has several times sunk in, forming pits, which have generally water in them, and which are full when the river is high, and some of them very deep. The ground where the house stands was, however, examined, and found to be sound.

Almost adjoining to this is another villa, called The Grove. A small thatched cottage was built by Mr. Ryves about thirty years ago in a gravel-pit adjoining to the road, from which, to the edge of the river running at the foot of Box-hill, was a piece of ground, on which stood several large and fine beeches; Mr. Ryves availed himself of these, and of the natural beauty of the situation, and, adding some plantations, made a pleasant summer retreat. It was afterwards bought by Mr. Vaughan; who since sold it to Mr. Bonell; and from Mr. Bonell it is passed to a Mr. Bockett.

At this place that part of Box-hill which runs from North to South terminates, and it then takes a direction from West to East to Ryegate. It may, indeed, be called a continuation of that range of chalk-hill which comes out of Hampshire, goes by Farnham to Guilford, and from thence hither, and so through Kent. The road here being through a dip of the hill, that point which is above Mr. Bonell's garden is called the stomacher, from some resemblance to the shape of one; near the point, on the right of the road, being the situation on which Mr. Jonathan Tyers (late proprietor of Vauxhall) built a house, now the property of Lord King. Mr. Tyers made many walks in a considerable wood, with a variety of temples and other buildings, on which were a great number of poetical inscriptions, all of a moral tendency. The prospects from hence are extensive and beautiful. In Mr. Tyers's time it was much resorted to; but the temples and walks have been destroyed for some years. A well was sunk here 438 feet deep in the chalk, the water from whence is generally drawn up by an a/s in a wheel of feet diameter.

* See a further account of this place in our vol. LI. p. 123. EDIT.

After passing the turnpike, the house built by the late Duke of Norfolk (when Mr. Howard) at Dibden, is seen over the town; but before you come to Dorking, you cross a little brook running into the Mole below, and pass a handsome house with two wings, connected with the body by colonades, which was built about thirty years ago by Mr. Page, has since passed through several hands, and now belongs to Mr. Nash.

A mile and a half on the left is Betchworth castle, the ancient seat of the Browns, the heiress of which family sold it to the late Mr. Tucker, whose daughter is the present owner, and lives at it. The approach is through an avenue of elms; but to the left of that is a long and magnificent double avenue of large and lofty old limes, which was probably once the road used to the house. In the park are a great many Spanish chestnut trees, of great size. The way to the house is almost level; but the east side of it stands on the brink of a steep bank, at the foot of which runs the Mole. The view from that side is a pleasant one over a common field, bounded on the left by the long hills extending towards Rye-gate.

Box-hill is the property of this lady. The commonly-received opinion is, that the box-trees were brought out of Italy in the time of Charles I. by the Earl of Arundel, who lived at Dibden; but it is a certain fact that they grew here long before.

Before the turnpike-road was made through Epfom, the winter road from the other side of Dorking to London was up the very steep part of Box-hill, the foot of which is near Betchworth park-gate, and from thence to Sutton.

To return to Dorking. At the entrance of the town is a house belonging to Mr. Budgen, with a considerable garden and shrubbery, from whence it takes the name of Shrub-hill. The house has been built at different times, but has some good rooms. In the front it looks delightfully over a meadow to a piece of water in the bottom, and from thence, up the side of the hill to Lord King's, which terminates the view. The garden adjoins to Cotmandean, a small common covered with the finest turf, on which cricket is often played.

On the farther side of this common is the late D. of Norfolk's seat, mentioned before, standing on a gentle rise, and commanding the fine view of the town and adjacent hills. The old house was

the retirement of the famous Earl of Arundel (so well known for his collection of statues, &c.) in the troublesome and dangerous times of Charles I. when the superior lustre of his character was too bright for the weak eyes of a tyrant, and when an excuse only was wanted to have brought him, as his ancestor had been by Queen Elizabeth, to the block. The ancient house had been taken down a considerable time before the present was begun. The original garden, which consisted of a narrow dale between two high hills crowned with woods, makes a part of the present pleasure-ground, in new modelling which some of the fountains used by the Earl in his laboratory were found.

The hill rises pretty steep behind the house, and descends as swiftly on the South side, where is a beautiful seat of Henry Talbot, esq. called Chart Park. The house stands near the foot, commanding a charming piece of ground to the South, with woods and trees finely disposed, the whole view being a most cheerful and pleasant one.

The town of Dorking is in general old, ill-built, and badly paved; but in the skirts, and on the part called Butter-hill, are some good and pleasant houses. The market for corn used to be very considerable here, but is now transferred in great measure to Horsham, since the turnpike-road has been made from London through that place to Brightelmstone. The poultry of this neighbourhood has been long famous, and great quantities are brought on market-days, and carried by higners to London. There is a breed of fowls hereabout which perhaps is peculiar to this country; the colour is either white, or like a partridge, but there are five claws on each foot. They boast much of fat capons, which have been made to weigh 9 lb. apiece. There are two good inns in the town, to which the thoroughfare to Brightelmstone has been of great use.

If your coach, Mr. Urban, will convey the traveller so far at one stage, he, as well as the coachman, will not be sorry to bait; we will, therefore, leave him for the present, whilst his water-fouchee (for which the inns here have long been famous) and Dorking fowl are preparing, and resume the journey at a future day.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 7.
THE curiosity of mankind has been often excited on the subject of dreams; the lower people in all coun- tries

ties are inclined to regard them with reverence and awe; but the opinions of the more enlightened classes of men have been at great variance with respect to this phenomenon. Some have been led to consider dreams as one species of proof, that there is existing within us a principle independent of the material frame. The vivid appearance of objects, the new and surprising combinations formed, the exertions of the passions, the regular trains of reasoning, the play of the imagination, seem occasionally to be as much realized in the state of slumber, as when awake and in motion. It may be assumed as a certain fact, that almost every man has, at some one period or other of his life, experienced in sleep a consciousness of every action he could have performed when awake. He travels over extended regions; he runs, walks, rides with freedom and agility, and not unfrequently seems endued with new and superior powers; he soars aloft, and is wafted through the air, or, gently descending, he glides through the waters, and with such perfect command and security, that, when he awakens, he is hardly persuaded it was but a dream. In opposition to these observations it is urged, that exactly similar effects are produced from disease; such is its influence in numberless cases, that the subject seems just as forcibly prepossessed as from any ideas that could be received from actual impression. Persons insane will persevere in exercises beyond their usual strength, seeming all the while never to entertain a doubt but that they are moving in carriages, on horseback, performing military exercise and evolutions, or buried in philosophical experiments. Multitudes of such instances will readily occur; and it is argued, that as the mind, in those examples, is evidently not disengaged from the controul of the body, so neither, in the other, is there any reason to suppose it different, the circumstance of sleep and insensibility being something not unlike disease, a state of suspension of many of the active powers.

Some philosophers imagine that the mind never remains inert, that successions of ideas incessantly present themselves, and thought is always employed. With respect, however, to this notion, it may be alledged, that it is highly improbable that dreams, which, according to the supposition, must perpetually occur, should be so seldom and

be answered, that the same thing happens when we are awake. Let any person try to recall the whole train of ideas that has passed through his mind during twelve hours that he has been stirring about in the ordinary business of the day; he will be able to remember particular essential transactions; but, if he attempts to recover the mass of ideas that filled his mind for that portion of time, or even only a considerable part of the time, he will find it impracticable labour; he will in vain endeavour to trace the connection of his ideas; the same broken confused assemblage will be perceived, even by him who possesses the most retentive memory, as when he first awakens with that imperfect consciousness that is usually termed a dream. Were we to commit to writing, in the minutest manner, every idea our remembrance then suggested, it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to collect such a number as would employ one hour to read over.

The popular belief, that dreams are a kind of preternatural admonition, meant to direct our conduct, is a notion extremely dangerous. As nothing can be more ill-founded, it ought to be strenuously combated. Innumerable reasons might be offered; but it will be sufficient to say, that it is inconsistent with the general design of Providence, it would overturn the principles that regulate society. The benign intention of the Author of Nature is in no instance more eminently displayed than in withholding from us the certain knowledge of future events. Were it otherwise constituted, man would be the most miserable of beings; he would become indifferent to every action, and incapable of exertion; overwhelmed with the terrors of impending misfortune, he would endure the misery of criminals awaiting the moment of execution. The proof unanswerable and decisive, that dreams are not to be considered as prognostics, is, that no example can be produced of their successful effect, either in pointing out means of preventing harm, or facilitating benefit. Certain instances may be alledged, where the conformity of a dream with some subsequent event may have been remarkable; but we may venture to assert, that such discoveries have generally happened after the facts, and that fancy and ingenuity have had the chief share in tracing the resemblance, or finding out the explanation.

If it be granted that thought never stops, and that the mind is perpetually employed; the wonder should rather be, that so few cases of similitude have been recorded. If millions of the human species through the whole extent of time have been, during their state of slumber, continually subject to dream; perhaps the calculators of chances would be apt to maintain, that near coincidences have probably happened much more frequently than they have been either noticed or recollected.

Amongst the various histories of singular dreams and corresponding events, we have lately heard of one, which seems to merit being rescued from oblivion. Its authenticity will appear from the relation; and we may surely pronounce, that a more extraordinary concurrence of fortuitous and accidental circumstances can scarcely be produced, or paralleled.

One Adam Rogers, a creditable and decent person, a man of good sense and repute, who kept a public-house at Portlaw, a small hamlet, nine or ten miles from Waterford, in the kingdom of Ireland, dreamed one night that he saw two men at a particular green spot on the adjoining mountain, one of them a small sickly looking man, the other remarkably strong and large. He then saw the little man murder the other, and he awoke in great agitation. The circumstances of the dream were so distinct and forcible, that he continued much affected by them. He related them to his wife, and also to several neighbours, next morning. In some time he went out courting with greyhounds, accompanied, amongst others, by one Mr. Browne, the Roman Catholic priest of the parish. He soon stopped at the above-mentioned particular green spot on the mountain, and, calling to Mr. Browne, pointed it out to him, and told him what had appeared in his dream. During the remainder of the day he thought little more about it. Next morning he was extremely startled at seeing two strangers enter his house, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. He immediately ran into an inner room, and desired his wife to take particular notice, for they were precisely the two men that he had seen in his dream. When they had consulted with one another, their apprehensions were alarmed for the little weakly man, though contrary to the appearance in the dream. After the strangers had taken some re-

freshment, and were about to depart, in order to prosecute their journey, Rogers earnestly endeavoured to dissuade the little man from quitting his house, and going on with his fellow-traveller. He assured him, that if he would remain with him that day, he would accompany him to Carrick the next morning, that being the town to which the travellers were proceeding. He was unwilling and ashamed to tell the cause of his being so solicitous to separate him from his companion. But, as he observed that Hickey, which was the name of the little man, seemed to be quiet and gentle in his deportment, and had money about him, and that the other had a ferocious bad countenance, the dream still recurred to him. He dreaded that something fatal would happen; and he wished, at all events, to keep them asunder. However, the humane precautions of Rogers proved ineffectual; for Caulfield, such was the other's name, prevailed upon Hickey to continue with him on their way to Carrick, declaring that, as they had long travelled together, they should not part, but remain together until he should see Hickey safely arrive at the habitation of his friends. The wife of Rogers was much dissatisfied when she found they were gone, and blamed her husband exceedingly for not being absolutely peremptory in detaining Hickey.

About an hour after they left Portlaw, in a lonely part of the mountain, just near the place observed by Rogers in his dream, Caulfield took the opportunity of murdering his companion. It appeared afterwards, from his own account of the horrid transaction, that, as they were getting over a ditch, he struck Hickey on the back part of his head with a stone; and, when he fell down into the trench, in consequence of the blow, Caulfield gave him several stabs with a knife, and cut his throat so deeply that the head was observed to be almost severed from the body. He then rifled Hickey's pockets of all the money in them, took part of his cloaths, and every thing else of value about him, and afterwards proceeded on his way to Carrick. He had not been long gone when the body, still warm, was discovered by some labourers who were returning to their work from dinner.

The report of the murder soon reached to Portlaw. Rogers and his wife went to the place, and instantly knew the body of him whom they had in vain endeavoured

endeavoured to dissuade from going on with his treacherous companion. They at once spoke out their suspicions that the murder was perpetrated by the fellow-traveller of the deceased. An immediate search was made, and Caulfield was apprehended at Waterford the second day after. He was brought to trial at the ensuing assizes, and convicted of the fact. It appeared on the trial, amongst other circumstances, that when he arrived at Carrick, he hired a horse, and a boy to conduct him, not by the usual road, but by that which runs on the North side of the river Suir, to Waterford, intending to take his passage in the first ship from thence to Newfoundland. The boy took notice of some blood on his shirt, and Caulfield gave him half a crown to promise not to speak of it. Rogers proved, not only that Hickey was seen last in company with Caulfield, but that a pair of new shoes which Hickey wore had been found on the feet of Caulfield when he was apprehended; and that a pair of old shoes which he had on at Rogers's house were upon Hickey's feet when the body was found. He described with great exactness every article of their cloaths. Caulfield, on the cross-examination, shrewdly asked him from the dock, Whether it was not very extraordinary that he, who kept a public-house, should take such particular notice of the dress of a stranger, accidentally calling there? Rogers, in his answer, said, he had a very particular reason, but was ashamed to mention it. The court and prisoner insisting on his declaring it, he gave a circumstantial narrative of his dream, called upon Mr. Browne the priest, then in the court, to corroborate his testimony, and said, that his wife had severely reproached him for permitting Hickey to leave their house, when he knew that, in the short footway to Carrick, they must necessarily pass by the green spot in the mountain which had appeared in his dream. A number of witnesses came forward; and the proofs were so strong, that the jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner guilty.—It was remarked, as a singularity, that he happened to be tried and sentenced by his namesake, Sir George Caulfield, at that time lord chief justice of the King's Bench, which office he resigned in the Summer of the year 1760.

After sentence, Caulfield confessed the fact. It came out, that Hickey had

been in the West Indies two and twenty years; but falling into a bad state of health, he was returning to his native country, Ireland, bringing with him some money his industry had acquired. The vessel on board which he took his passage was, by stress of weather, driven into Minthead. He there met with Frederick Caulfield, an Irish sailor, who was poor, and much distressed for cloaths and common necessities. Hickey, compassionating his poverty, and finding he was his countryman, relieved his wants, and an intimacy commenced between them. They agreed to go to Ireland together; and it was remarked on their passage, that Caulfield spoke contemptuously, and often said, it was a pity such a puny fellow as Hickey should have money, and he himself be without a shilling. They landed at Waterford, at which place they stayed some days, Caulfield being all the time supported by Hickey, who bought there some cloaths for him. The assizes being held in the town during that time, it was afterwards recollected that they were both at the Court-house, and attended the whole of a trial of a shoemaker, who was convicted of the murder of his wife. But this made no impression on the hardened mind of Caulfield; for the very next day he perpetrated the same crime on the road betwixt Waterford and Carrick-on-Suir, near which town Hickey's relations lived.

He walked to the gallows with firm step, and undaunted countenance. He spoke to the multitude who surrounded him; and, in the course of his address, mentioned that he had been bred at a charter-school, from which he was taken, as an apprenticed servant, by William Izod, Esq. of the county of Kilkenny. From this station he ran away on being corrected for some faults, and had been absent from Ireland six years.—He confessed also, that he had several times intended to murder Hickey on the road between Waterford and Portlaw; which, though in general not a road much frequented, yet people at that time continually coming in sight prevented him.

Being frustrated in all his schemes, the sudden and total disappointment threw him, probably, into an indifference for life. Some tempers are so stubborn and rugged, that nothing can affect them but immediate sensation. If to this be united the darkest ignorance,

death.

death, to such characters, will hardly seem terrible, because they can form no conception of what it is, and still less of the consequences that may follow.

Yours, &c A. LL.

LETTERS ON EDUCATION.

(Continued from p. 945.)

LETTER II.

SIR,

YOU gave a place to my last, and it is well that you did; for my resentment might have given you more vexation than a hundred of your own devils. I laid down a text, viz. *Train up a child.* &c. which I mean now to prosecute, for I can preach as well as some of my enemies the clergy, and, sure I am, my doctrine will be found more palatable, and my precepts easier to follow, than theirs.

I shall first speak of the training of boys.

As soon as the child comes into the world, have a nurse provided (if you possibly can afford one), however sound the mother's constitution may be. Let it remain in the house till the great dinner and drink is given on the brat's getting a name, usually called the christening. This will, perhaps, be the happiest day the father will experience upon its account; and his guests will probably be made so drunk upon the joyful occasion, that they will curse him and his brat for many days after. This being over, send it off with the nurse. It is not fit that the mother, in her poor weak way, or the father, with his company, should be disturbed with the squalling of the child, or the lullabies of a vulgar creature of a nurse. The woman may be directed, however, to bring it with her when she comes to receive her quarter's payment; but if it should be dead, she may bring any other child of the same age—the father and mother won't know the difference!

When the child is weaned, it must be brought home, no doubt; for one does not know what to do with it. By being gaudily dressed, it may, however, serve the pleasing purpose of sometimes gratifying vanity.

Take special care to have a handsome smart young woman to keep the child. Desire her to be always showy in her appearance. It is not fit that your child should be carried about by a person who is only plain and clean, and whose attire is suitable to her wages. Give her a

half-worn silk gown and flounced petticoat, with other showy articles of dress. If she is tolerably well-looking, she will contrive to keep up the show for your credit, and your child will have the advantage of being early introduced into company, and of seeing the world much sooner than you are aware of.

When the child begins to prattle, let it be brought to table after dinner, and let the father, for the amusement of the company, teach its weak organs to pronounce what are called *bad words*; learn it to lisp oaths—swearing is a fashionable accomplishment, and should be taught early, *that when he is old he may not depart from it.*

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
And breathe th' enlivening spirit.—

It is very diverting to a company to hear the first efforts of speech exerted in attempting the *bon ton* language. Besides, the servants will assist you in this, as private tutors below stairs, without additional wages.

When the child is peevish, and desires what it should not have, don't let the *poor thing* fret, but give it what it wants. By encouraging this habit, he will in time save you the trouble of judging for him, by taking what he wants, whether you think proper or not. If, by his own rashness, he knocks his head or foot against a table or chair, never fail to beat and abuse the table or chair for having done the injury. By and by, if a servant, companion, or even his parent, should accidentally hurt him, he will not fail to follow the example, by kicking or beating them; and this shews *spirit*. When he comes to have play-fellows, let them be always those of inferior rank. Let your son tell them, that they get their dinner from his papa for being kind to him. If he should desire any of their toys, and a contest should arise, chide the little fellow who rebels for contradicting your dear boy's humour.

Some parents have a foolish way of teaching their children the golden rule, "*to do to others as they would wish to be done to themselves in like circumstances.*" The instilling of this principle often cramps the humour of children, and checks a bold tyrannical spirit, which I reckon a princely endowment.

Some harsh parents have also a practice of chastising their children, when they are obstinately capricious or deceitful.

ful: Most mothers, however, will agree with me, that it is shocking to put the poor little creatures under any restraint, for they look so *vastly* pretty when they are pleased, and then it hurts one's feelings to see them out of humour. When he is fit to go to school, give special charge to the master not to chastise your dear boy. Indeed you won't have your child bear, whatever his faults may be.—Pay, however, handsomely, that you may not be affronted by your son being very low in the class.—The notice he cannot attract by his own application, you may try to obtain by a handsome quarter's payment; and be sure to raise his reputation in the school by a genteel donation at Candlemas. Having been accustomed to constant indulgence, the *noble* feelings of resentment and revenge will glow with ardour in his breast on any attempt to controul him. If his master should chastise him, he will shew that he cannot brook contradiction, by giving a blow. If a companion should accidentally offend him, he will seek revenge for the offence, and sorrow and contrition he will utterly disdain.—Every appearance of gentleness, tenderness, modesty, or affection, should be checked early, if you wish him to be a *man of fashion*, and a modern *fine fellow*.

You may get a private tutor to attend your son, and pray pay attention to the character of the one you chuse. Do not let him be of a serious or studious turn, but one who is acquainted with life; one who wishes to appear as little of the clergyman or scholar as possible, but what is called A JOLLY DOG, who will sit with you and take his bottle, join in your toasts, listen to your feats of drinking or hunting, and such gentleman-like subjects of discourse;—one who will not be too strict in looking after your boy, or give him a head-ach by keeping him too close to his lessons. Let your son often sit with you after dinner, and teach him to drink his glass and give his toast. Let him see you get drunk now and then. This is the true method to prevent his catching *unfashionable* manners.

Follow my *paradoxical* friend Rousseau's advice as to RELIGION. Let all instruction on this subject come as late as possible. Children, who learn with wonderful facility all other branches of knowledge, cannot conceive that they shall be accountable for their actions; that the Deity is witness to all they do,

and will reward the good, and punish the bad. Such doctrine checks the propensities of nature.—But let the passions open, and let habits be acquired, and you may then preach religion as much as you please; for it will have as little effect as I wish it to have. Your own practice at home will also confirm your son in the belief, that it is all a farce, and that there is nothing so tiresome. That I may not appear so, I shall at present conclude, and resume the subject in my next.—I am, &c. BELZEBUB.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.
THE extraordinary abilities of his late Majesty of Prussia, Frederick the Great, and the splendour of his reign, will probably, in all future ages, command admiration. If to this he possessed the amiable qualities of the private nation, as it is now said he did in an eminent degree, it will altogether form such a character as sages and philosophers will contemplate on with delight; some blemishes in his conduct may no doubt be found, as nothing human can be perfect; but many circumstances, however, may appear to deserve blame from being misrepresented, or the motives misunderstood. It is on this account that I mean to state three instances of his conduct, in hopes that some person, suitably qualified, will be so obliging as to correct them where they shall appear false or exaggerated, and, by explaining his motives, extenuate the fault.

Baron Treuck was born in Prussia; but, by some chance, was brought, when a boy, to Vienna; there educated; and, when of proper age, had a commission given him in the Imperial army. Being a man of respectable conduct, he met with general esteem, and, in his turn, was promoted in rank. The Baron occasionally used to visit Prussia, to take care of his estate and family affairs. At the commencement of the late war he was made prisoner; he had not thought it honourable to throw up his commission, after being permitted to long to enjoy the advantages of the service. The King of Prussia imprisoned him in a close narrow dungeon, almost entirely dark. He was chained to a seat in such a manner that, though he might stand up, he could never lie down. He remained in this situation for years, till the end of the war, when that excellent princess, the late Empress Queen, made

it a *fine quâ non*, a first point, before she would hear of a treaty, that Baron Trenck should be set at liberty, and sent to her. The Baron, during his captivity, composed a poem, and, for want of ink, wrote it in his blood, having contrived to get a quill and some scrap of paper. This poem is published, and translated from the German into French. It has been furnished, that when he used to visit his estates, he acted as a spy, and brought intelligence to Vienna. This certainly would have been dishonourable and ungrateful in the highest degree; and, if true, was probably the cause of the King's resentment: but he should have either had the Baron tried, and sentenced to death, or set him adrift, and forfeited the estate.

The next instance is so atrocious, that it is impossible to conceive how a hero and philosopher, and of so noble a mind, could have been capable of such conduct. A great lady took a fancy to a poor young Italian, an opera-dancer. She sent him a message, and an intrigue was the consequence. No irregular commerce could long escape the vigilance of Frederick. The discovery, however, was not so sudden but that the young Italian had means to avoid the danger, and fly the country. His Majesty sent for the lady; exposed her with her; reproached her severely; and then, without much bustle or exposure, ordered her into banishment, and that she should be treated with decency and humanity. The unaccountable part of his proceeding follows. His resentment seems to have risen to fury against the poor Italian; yet surely, allowing for human frailty, his share of the criminality was most inconsiderable. The difference of rank is self evidence that the advances were to him, and such advances are commands. No man now gains by being a Joseph; and the mode of the age would consider it as a blemish in a man. It is well if public sentiment be not more depraved, and even deem it a crime. The enraged monarch employs three trusty servants to go in search of the fugitive, and by every means, by force or fraud, to bring him along captive. An obscure Italian it was not so easy to trace through Germany; but, after a long search, and never-ceasing enquiry, he was at last found in his native country, Venice. The trusty servants began by getting acquainted with him, and ingratiating

themselves by acts of kindness. They then took the proper opportunity to kidnap him; and having money at command, as soon as they got him out of the Venetian territory there was little difficulty in transporting him through the states of Germany to Berlin. He was then thrown into a narrow dark dungeon at Spandaw, chained in a posture that held his body doubled, his breast almost touching his knees, so that he could never lie or stretch himself. The effects of nature not removed, overspread with vermin, he languished in this condition eleven months; when the general deliverer, the universal benefactor, the friendly hand of Death, released him from tyranny and the extreme of misery.—If this story be as represented, no terms of censure can be too severe. That the criminal with the least possible proportion of guilt should suffer so unequally, and with such deliberate cruelty, is repugnant to every principle of justice or humanity. How unworthy a great prince to encourage the example of insulting another sovereign, and violating the laws of hospitality, by such an attack on the personal safety of a subject! It is earnestly to be hoped that the circumstances may admit of being extenuated, and that fuller information may produce the facts in another light.

The last instance is that of a fellow who was a common soldier, who had deserted, was retaken, and condemned to hard labour at Spandaw. He contrived to get off his fetters; murdered two of the guard, and made his escape. He came over to England; but not thinking himself in safety there, he went in the first vessel to America. He remained in that country many years, and acquired some property. Conceiving a longing to see his native country, and flattering himself that both his crime and his person would be equally forgotten, he ventured coming to Prussia. He there set up a shop, and remained unmolested some little time. It was impossible long to be concealed. He was seized, and confined at Spandaw; each arm and leg chained together, so that if he raised or lowered the one, the other of course must follow. Dirt and wretchedness surrounded him; and in this state he remained at the late King's death.—He, beyond doubt, was a great criminal; but one cannot but admire that the great Frederick should employ his thoughts on deliberate cruelty, and

refine so much as to determine to prolong life and destroy comfort. Some friend, perhaps, of the illustrious Frederick may undertake his defence; if he succeeds in the attempt, it will be the highest gratification to the writer of this letter. Yours, &c. A. L.L.

P.S. Baron Trenck had a print engraved, representing himself in the prison. He is in chains, with a stool, and a little pitcher and some straw. He gave this about amongst his friends.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 11.

I PERFECTLY agree with your correspondent, who signs himself *A Son of the Tyne*, in approving the late erection of a monument in St. Nicholas's church, in Newcastle, to the memory of the late Mr. Ridley, and in doing justice to the merits of Mr. Bacon. I think with him also, that it would well become the heirs of Sir Walter Blacket to imitate so laudable an example, particularly those to whom he left, from choice, that very considerable part of his property which he was at liberty to dispose of. The liberality of that gentleman has not often, in modern days, been surpassed, or even equalled. His ample fortune, and his charitable disposition, were well suited to each other; and the town, which has been so much indebted to his liberality, would feel a peculiar pleasure in recognizing the features of their late munificent magistrate, or in reading an enumeration of his virtues. Whatever may be the fate of these hints, the memory of that gentleman is secure in the town which he represented, so long as his charities are felt in it. One of his noblest has, however, long been in danger, and has reproached, for a considerable number of years, the place for the good of which it was intended. Sir Walter Blacket has, in this instance, erected a noble monument to his own memory, which it would be well if the publick would at length see opened.

Mr. Urban, you are the friend of literature, and you will be amazed to be told, that there stands in the middle of the great town of Newcastle upon Tyne an elegant building, erected at the expence of Sir Walter Blacket, for the purpose of containing a valuable collection of books (left by a worthy clergyman of the name of Thomlinson, for the use of the publick), at present useless to the world. The librarian receives

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a yearly salary (the writer believes out of Sir Walter's effects), and there is some fund for the purchase of books. For a considerable number of years, however, there has been no public attendance given, though the librarian is bound to a rigid attendance by the statutes.—The books (*it is believed*) are excellent; and surely forty years (about which time, or a very few years before, the library was founded) is rather too early a period for an institution of this kind to fall to nothing. Posterity are certainly strongly called upon to see justice done to the liberal intentions of their forefathers, particularly when these intentions are intended to operate beyond their own times. If there exists such a thing as a blush, I think I need say no more. Mr. Urban, what think you?

ANOTHER SON OF THE TYNE.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 12.

EVERY man, free from national and party prejudices, must have been pleased to see, that enquiries into natural knowledge are, in the United States of North America, at least coeval with their form of government. This empire, perhaps, stands eminently singular in that particular. In other countries, literature hath not dared to rear its head till the sword of conquest had been sheathed, and a length of time was required before science could dispel the ignorance, and soften the ferocity, which constantly attend on war. Much information may reasonably be expected from the discoveries which, such an unbounded field as that vast continent will afford; and much good must accrue from these researches, which often assist in procuring the necessaries and conveniences of life, while they tend both to enlarge and meliorate the human mind.

In the second volume of the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, No. 39, there is an account of *two hearts found in one kind of partridge* by some gentlemen; who, with a laudable diffidence, procured attestations of the extraordinary formation which they saw. It is to be regretted, that they sent no anatomical description of this phenomenon; but, as all the friends of science are brethren of the same family, I desire, without farther apology, Mr Urban, that the gentlemen of that society would transmit to

your care a stuffed bird of this sort, and some of the hearts, with the attendant blood-vessels, preserved in spirits. A double set of *aorta* and *vena cava* would be as wonderful a deviation from the common course of nature as the fabulous two-headed monsters of antiquity.

It is well worthy remark, that a partridge with the appearance of two hearts was known to the ancients full two thousand years ago. The work of *Theophrastus*, in which this fact is recorded, is not come down to us. But *Aulus Gellius*, about the middle of the second century, and *Albinus* in the third, both quote that author as their authority for this assertion. "Theophrastus, philosophorum peritissimus, omnes in Paphlagonia * *perdices bina corda habere* dicit." *Noët. Att. lib. 16, cap. 15.*

ΠΙΣΙ ΠΑΦΛΑΓΩΝΙΑΝ ΠΥΓΩΜΕΤΟΥΣ ΠΕΡ-ΔΙΚΑΣ, φησι Θεοφραστος, ΔΥΟ ΕΧΕΙΝ ΚΑΡΔΙΑΣ. *Deipnosoph. lib. 9.*

Pliny, in his usual manner, says roundly, without mentioning Theophrastus, that in Paphlagonia partridges had two hearts: "In Paphlagonia *bina perdices corda*." *Hist. Nat. lib. 11, cap. 70.* Thus we see that the Roman writers on Natural History, as well as other branches of philosophy, were contented to copy without examination whatever they met with in the volumes of their Grecian masters.

There is at present a vague report, that one sort of turtle or tortoise hath two hearts. The anatomical books which I have consulted, describe the heart of one kind of this animal as partly divided, but not wholly. If there are farther observations on this subject, I should be obliged to any of your correspondents who would refer me to them. Yours, &c. T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.

THE Seal, referred to in p. 880, is that of *Simon de Apulia*, Bishop of Exeter. He was originally Dean of York, and afterwards translated to the see of Exeter in 1206, according to *Godwin de Præsulibus Angliæ*, &c. but in 1214, according to a MS. continuation of *Gerv. Dorel, de Gestis Regum*, in *Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, as I collect from a note by Mr. Baker in his copy of *Godwin's book*. The legend of

* Paphlagonia was a province in the North-east part of Asia Minor, bordering on the Euxine. Lat. 42.

St. Nicholas and his boys is represented on the Seal; but I confess myself at a loss to account for its appearance there, the cathedral church of Exeter being dedicated to St. Peter, according to Dugdale. For an account of this legend of St. Nicholas, your correspondent is referred to vol. XLVII. p. 158, where Mr. Cole has given an extract from an Italian life of this saint, which is the more curious, as it is not to be met with in the Golden Legend, or any other Life of St. Nicholas that has come to my knowledge.

In confirmation of what has been already advanced by myself and some other of your correspondents, concerning the sanctification of King Henry VII. let me add the following passage from *Hormanni Vulgaria*, fo. 3, printed in 1519: "*Kynge Henry dotbe many dyvers myracles*."

The tomb of Bishop Wyvil, engraved and described in last month's Magazine, had appeared before in *Cartier's "Specimens of ancient Sculpture and Painting,"* with a description by Mr. Gough. The accuracy of both engravings, however, is illustrated by comparing the one with the other. Let me add, that what, in both descriptions, is termed a *battle-ax*, in the Bishop's hand, is nothing more than the club or battoon used in single combats. It was called by the old writers on this subject *fusilis cornutus*. See Bysshe's "*Notæ in Nicol. Uptonum*," p. 35. S. E.

"It is probable, that Sir Isaac Newton's talents in demonstration are as well known to me as to Dr. Priestley. It is probable too, that, after the pains which I have taken to examine the writings and authorities on which his *ancient chronology* was founded, I am as well qualified as Dr. Priestley to judge of his talents in other subjects, which are not capable of demonstration. Now in these I scruple not to say, with a writer of our own times, that the great Newton went out like a common man."

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 4.

I HOPE you will give the above passage, extracted from Dr. Horsley's *Remarks upon Priestley's Second Letter*, p. 20, a place in your Miscellany, as it may be the means of information to myself, and perhaps some others, who may be equally inquisitive and ignorant, with respect to the questions following.

First, Whether this able scholar and writer, Dr. Horsley, has ever published

any thing professedly and separately upon the subject of Sir Isaac's *Chronology*? and if so, by what title it may be enquired after?

Secondly, Who is the writer referred to in the latter part of the preceding extract? and,

Thirdly, Whether the judgement or censure passed by him upon the last works of the great Newton has respect to his *Chronology* and *Observations upon Daniel and the Revelation* equally, or intends one of them only, or however principally?

To suppose that Dr. Horsley should answer these questions himself, if perchance he see them, might perhaps be expecting too much. But my design being simply to be informed, and not to cavil, I hope some one, Mr. Urban, will be not unwilling to oblige, in these instances,

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 4.

YOUR correspondent T. O. p. 969, may possibly be amused with the information, that, as he conjectures, Sir Richard Fanshaw's man of stone in the Villa Ludovisi is yet in being, and accessible to the curious in animal petrification. At least this was the case thirty or forty years ago. The following extract is from *Il Mercurio Errante*, a description of Rome and its environs, by the antiquary P. Rossini. In Roma, 1750.

"Nella prima stanza del Palazzo, in una cassa vi è un Uomo impietrito, raro, ed unico in Roma, quale fu donato a Gregorio XV. di Casa Ludovisi da un pellegrino, il quale venne dal Mare dell' Arena."—Parte II. p. 16.

"In the first room of the palace, there is, in a case or chest, a petrified man, a singular curiosity, and the only one of the kind in Rome. It was presented to Pope Gregory XV. of the Ludovisi family, by a pilgrim, who came from the sea dell' Arena."

I am unfortunate enough not to know what sea is meant by the Mare dell' Arena; yet on that the most valuable part of the intelligence turns. Any of your correspondents who are more conversant in Italian than myself, will, I doubt not, readily inform you. The Pope above-mentioned came to the tiara in 1621.

As Peireskian appears to have had a magazine of these durable mummies, p.

954, the present *impietrito* may have been one of his, and the story of the pilgrim a fiction. However this may be, it is to be regretted that this extraordinary figure did not catch the attention of Lady Miller, the medical Dr. Moore, or any of our late inquisitive and communicative travellers.

We may flatter ourselves at least, now he is known, that the next flight of these birds from England will return with full intelligence.

Yours, &c.

A. V.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

AS I observe you are always desirous of setting your correspondents right, I beg leave by your means to inform T. O. that he is very much mistaken in saying Sir Richard Fanshaw saw a petrified human body at Rome, which he asserts to have been in the year 1693, when he was on his travels, and during his embassy in Spain and Portugal. A short answer to this is, Sir Richard Fanshaw died at Madrid, in June, 1666.

But as T. O. may say he is only mistaken in the date of the year, I desire to inform him, that Sir Richard Fanshaw never was in Italy, and never wrote any Travels; a paltry book, called Fanshaw's Travels, in catalogues of circulating libraries, being not his. A list of his writings may be seen in the notes on his article in the *Biographia Britannica*.

There exists, in the Fanshaw family, manuscript memoirs written by his wife, which, though of too private and uninteresting a nature ever to be given to the public, ascertain facts and dates.

From this he appears to have gone when very young to France and Spain, to have been Secretary to Lord Aston's embassy, and to have returned to England in 1638, from which time he followed the fortunes of Charles II. in various places, till the Restoration, his wife being his almost constant companion. In 1661 he was sent to Lisbon, to make the Portuguese match; in 1662 he went Ambassador thither, to compliment on the wedding; and in 1664 he was sent Ambassador to Spain, where he died: his family went with him in the two last journeys. From 1641, when he married, Lady Fanshaw marks out all his motions with the greatest exactness, and gives a sketch of his life previous to that event, which agrees with the account printed before his letters: of which she was likely to be well

informed, being by her mother his near relation.

It is wrong to fix an incredible story on the memory of a man of wisdom and gravity, who was dead twenty-seven years before the time he is supposed to have related it, and who was neither capable of telling a falsehood, nor of credulously believing an improbability.

Yours, &c.

O. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

THE appropriation of the seal, in the legend of which the doubtful word *Nouthun* occurs, is still before your Court of Antiquaries; and I join issue with P. L. (p. 957) concerning the proper method of deciding upon the surmises of your correspondents. He is of opinion, that the Hospital or Priory of Cold Norton in Oxfordshire may have the best claim; and says it is probable that an impression of the seal, corroborative of this notion, may be found among the records of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, that society being in possession of the Priory. In my first letter (vol. LVI. p. 1107) I hinted that a like discovery might be obtained in the archives of York cathedral, that church enjoying the estates of the Hospital of St. Mary de Boutham, to which I supposed the seal to have belonged. It is therefore to be wished, that some curious persons, who can have access to these writings, would, at their leisure, make the necessary examination, and communicate the result of it to the readers of your useful Miscellany. A. B. who (vol. XL. p. 154) favoured you with an impression of the seal, apprised you of its having been kept in his family, as he was apt to believe, for many generations; and as his letter was dated from Leeds, this renders it somewhat more likely that it should have been used by an Hospital in Yorkshire, rather than by one in Oxfordshire. One property in this seal does not appear to have had its full weight with either of your ingenious and learned correspondents, Observer (pp. 483. 962), or P. L. viz. that the figure kneeling beneath the effigies of the Virgin Mary is in a clerical habit; a circumstance which is generally allowed to imply, that the founder of the charitable institution was an ecclesiastic. And a reason for my attributing the seal to the Hospital of St. Mary de Boutham was its having been founded by Robert Pykering, Dean of ork.—P. L. has truly observed, that

many of the religious houses were indiscriminately styled Hospitals or Priors; but, when any of them had by usage acquired the more honourable appellation, I rather question their ruling members having preferred the inferior title in the attestation of their public deeds. As to Cold Norton, the pages of Kenner's *Parochial Antiquities*, cited in Tanner's *Notitia*, shew that it was distinguished by the appellation of The Priory, or by that of The Prior and Convent. In the passage in Bridges's *Northamptonshire*, referred to by Tanner, it is also termed The Prior and the Convent; and the collection of muniments relative to this monastery, now remaining in Brazen Nose College, has on it, *cui titulus Prioratus de Cold Norton*. The presumption then is, that *convent*, or *priorat*, and not *hospital*, was the word in the inscription of its seal. Should there be a seal appendant to any instrument, this point will however be easily adjusted.

In my remark upon Observer's explanation of J.H.S. I admitted his being the common opinion, and offered my doubts with a view of learning from him, and other intelligent correspondents, whether there may be any ancient authority for this mode of decyphering the letters. My doubts, I must confess, are not removed, and I have still a bias to the notion I suggested. Formerly, as I apprehend, our sculptors, engravers, and delineators, were not always uniform and accurate in their abbreviations*, or quite attentive to the difference between *Σ* and *S*. The idea

* In a very old translation of a Psalter from Latin into English, by Richard a Monk, specimens of which are inserted by Weever, *Fun. Mon.* p. 152. *Jhu* occurs in the three following texts of Scripture:

Mat. cap. i. The boc of the generacoun of *Jhu* Crist, sone of David.

Rom. cap. i. Paul the servaunt of *Jhu* Crist, clepid an apostle.

Apoc. cap. i. Apocalipis of *Jhu* Crist, whyche God—

The first, second, and last letters, are used in this abbreviation of *Jhesu*. He cites a fourth text:

Acts i. Theofile, fyrst I maad a sermon of all yingis yat *Jesu* began to do: but it is probable that *Jesu* is an error of the press for *Jhu*.

The same mode of abbreviating is adopted in a phrase very common in monumental inscriptions—"on whose soule *Jhu* have mercy."

I adopted, proceeded from my having, as I think, noticed in inscriptions this character, where Jesus, without a periphrasis, must have been intended.

D. H. (p. 977) wishes to be informed of any steps in this kingdom, that have in their story a similarity to the *Brother Steps* behind the British Museum.—Forty years ago there were steps of the kind in a field called the North Holmes, in the suburbs of Canterbury, said by tradition to be the steps made by two duellists, in their advances to each other. The first step was by a foot-path near the East wall of the abbey of St. Augustine; but though I have often traversed them, their number has slipped my memory. The *Brother Steps*, D. H. observes, have retained their form in defiance of every effort of cultivation. And so had the steps in the North Holmes, because every year many passengers, old boys and young boys, were resolved to leave their vestiges of this Canterbury Tale. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN,

AS the taste of men, either from natural genius, or course of education, or habitual exercise of some particular profession, is extremely different, it is necessary that *Periodical Publications* should, by diversity of matter, accommodate themselves to readers of various descriptions, if they would gain the approbation of literate scholars and an enlightened people. The skilful conductor of such works will therefore not only examine the whole circle of sciences himself, but will also adopt useful hints from others who have some knowledge and experience in the respective branches of art or literature they undertake to illustrate; that so, by a judicious collection of interesting, instructing, and amusing subjects, he may gratify the reasonable expectations of those who encourage his useful labours. To his business of selecting and composing, and to the miscellaneous nature of his productions, may be applied the following allusions, which shall be noted down as they occur, having all some reference to the general idea, though not otherwise connected with each other.

I.

The Coryphæus of the ancient drama had always an opportunity of displaying his judgement, in the apt manner of arranging the several voices collected for his chorus. It would not have been enough that proper voices were pro-

cured, if they had not been disposed of in such order as for the whole band to produce a good effect. On the Coryphæus it depended that the tone should be given, and that the chorus altogether should symphonize. This province of the Coryphæus suggested to *Aristotle* the comparison expressed in these words: Καθ' αὐτὸν δὲ ἐν χορῷ, Κορυφαῖον καθ' ἑαυτοῦ, συνιπαρχεῖ πᾶσι ὁ Χορὸς ἀνδρῶν, ἰσθ' ἐπὶ καὶ γυναικῶν, ἐν διαφοραῖς φωναῖς ὁμιλῶν καὶ βαρύνων, μὲν ἀρμόζοντες ἀλλήλῃ πρηνυνήσαν, ὅπως ἔχει καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ τῷ Συμπασι δισπονδῶσι Θεῷ· καί αἱ γὰρ τὸ ἀνωθεν ἐνδοσμον ὑπὸ τῷ φερνυτικῷ αἱ Κορυφαῖαι προσαναγορεύουσιν, κινεῖται μὲν τὰ ἀστράαι, καὶ ὁ συμπάσι κρανός. "As in a chorus, when the Coryphæus has taken the lead, the whole band of men, and sometimes of women, sings together in unison with different voices, some treble and some base, producing by their mixture one well-attuned harmony; so it is with respect to God, who governs the universe: for according to the tone which is given from above by Him, who with peculiar propriety may be termed the Coryphæus, the stars and whole heaven are always moved." *Aristot. de Mund. c. 11.*

II.

The "Lanx Saturna" of the ancients was a dish filled with many and various fruits, which were offered to Ceres.—*Isaac Casaubon* contends, that the Satires of *Lucilius*, *Horace*, *Perfius*, *Juvenal*, &c. were called "Saturnæ," or "Satiræ," rather from the miscellaneous collection of their subjects, than from their invectives against the vices and follies of mankind.

III.

"Tres mihi convivæ propè dissentire videntur Poscentes vario multum diversa palato."

Hor. 2 Ep. ii. 61.

It therefore behoves the Master of the Feast to furnish a number of different dishes, which may please the different palates of his guests. *Varro* (says *A. Gellius*) in his "Saturnæ" which he has intitled *Ἱερὰ ἀδοκμήτων*, with much humour, and in well-written verses, has comprised all the dainties which are sought for to make suppers and delicate meats."

IV.

Corydon, in hopes of engaging the attention of Alexis, promises a garland composed of flowers and fruits, delicious and various:

— — — Tibi lilia plenis
 Ecce ferunt Nymphæ calathis: tibi candida
 Nais
 Pallentes violas et summa papavera carpens,
 Narcissum et florem jungit bene olentis anethi.
 Tum casia, atq; alijs intexens suavis herbis,
 Mollia luteola pingit vaccinia calthâ.
 Ipse ego cana legam tenerâ lanugine mala,
 Castaneasque nuces, mea quas Amaryllis a-
 mabat. [pomo :
 Addam cerea pruna: et honos erit huic quoq;
 Et vos, o lauri, carpani, et te, proxima myrte,
 Sic positæ quoniam suaves miscetis odores.

Virg. Ecl. ii. 45.

V.

To the various styles which he has imitated, and the subjects on which he has written, *Meleager* has elegantly applied the idea of a garland, and has characterised the several authors he had in view by some particular herb or flower, which being appropriated to each poet, he borrows from him, making altogether a *συνακροασις* and *ἐκθέσις* *σίστασις*.

The choice collection of beautiful objects, with which Nature had decorated the Thessalian Tempe, is poetically and graphically termed by *Ælian Πανμυρὶς Ὀφθαλμῶν*, "a general assemblage of all that could delight the eyes:" the same expression might figuratively be applied to an approved *Miscellany*, which may be composed of prosaic and poetical writings, the works of inquisitive, or industrious, or ingenious men, who from various quarters communicate the subjects which have amused their leisure hours.

It is extremely useful to men of science and literature, that in *Periodical Publications* they can find a repository for their occasional writings. Hence they are encouraged to collect and note down thoughts, which, if left vague, would soon have escaped from their memory: and it is of great importance to be in constant habits either of conversing or composing on subjects of philology or philosophy. For though (according to *Lord Bacon*) by much reading we are made full, yet by conversation is it that we become ready, and by writing, accurate. It is, however, no uncommon situation for men of letters or art to be placed where the sweets of liberal conversation cannot often be enjoyed: in that case, the best and only substitute for discourse is composition.

The same means are necessary towards preserving, which were employed in acquiring excellence, either moral or

intellectual. He that would retain exact knowledge, prompt facility, and discriminating judgement, must frequently impose upon himself the voluntary labour not of reading only, but of writing also. If the Painter should remember the precept of *Apelles*, that "no day must pass without a line;" if the General must imitate the practice of *Philopæmen*, in employing his vacant hours by considering how, on any particular spots of ground, an army might be marshalled to the best advantage; the Scholar must recollect the memorable words of Cicero, "Caput autem est, quod (ut verè dicam) minimè facimus, (est enim magni laboris, quem plerique fugimus,) quamplurimum scribere."—He that omits composition for any length of time, will imperceptibly lose many of those ideas which with great labour he may have collected: but the habit of composition will be effectual towards recalling, again and again, the observations which the reader himself may have made, or may have seen in the remarks of others. All the arts are so intimately connected with each other, that a well-finished Dissertation cannot be written on any one branch, without reference to some other. He, for instance, that would treat of Music, must mention first somewhat of Harmonic Proportions; then the History of Music in its progress from antiquity to the present times; then the effect of Music on the several passions of the human mind: so that, in a composition on Music, the thoughts must turn on relation between time and tune; on the gradual state of manners for many ages; on moral philosophy, whose province it is to enumerate the names and unfold the nature of the passions. And thus composition is exceedingly beneficial, not only as it tends to make the writer accurate, but also as it directs the mind to consider many collateral subjects, in order to illustrate any particular given argument: and by this expansion of thoughts to a variety of matter, the powers of invention are exerted, the memory is exercised, "et ea præcipuè firmatur acque alitur exercitatione." Quintil.

We may indeed keep ourselves in the habitual practice of composition, without having a view to publication: and, no doubt, many a retired person, either from diffidence, or the more mortifying consideration of a narrow income, conceals writings, which, if sent into the world, would not discredit their author.

But

But then it may be fairly questioned, whether those very writings would not have been executed with more elaborate study, and corrected with more severe precision, if they had been designed for general inspection. Either from self-love we overlook many faults, or from impatience of wearisome employment we do not choose to amend, and therefore forgive many imperfections, both in life and writings: but whoever has a just deference for public judgement, and composes for the purpose of submitting his work to that judgement, not only endeavours to avoid censure, but wishes to merit approbation; and to these ends he can attain only by making his work as perfect as possible. The Poet, whilst he is writing, hears the voice of a *Milton* or *Gray*; the Critic, of a *Lowth* or *Spence*; the Philologist, of a *Bentley* or *Tyrwhitt*; the Philosopher, of a *Boyle* or *Newton*: he therefore willingly admits nothing into his composition, which the ablest judges in the respective branch would condemn as improper.

But, after all, however we may determine on the greater or less degree of accuracy in compositions designed for publication, in comparison with those which are written merely for exercise or amusement, certain it is, that

“Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.”

Many a judicious remark is secreted, which, if made known, would be received with applause. For such remarks, *Periodical Publications* are a repository; and the utility of them is so apparent, that they have the sanction of authors celebrated for superior abilities, among whom (to name no others) are POPE and ADDISON.

R. O. P.

Mr. URBAN. *Aston, Dec. 10.*

THANKS are returned to Mr. John Prancer for his account, in your Magazine, dated Dublin, Sept. 10, of William Clarke and his skeleton, there preserved, though different from the

short description of the same which you had before from hence. It is well that occasion was given, and no wonder that he was able to inform you better. In his manner of writing there is nothing illiberal and offensive, as the case often is, when one either speaks or writes * to contradict or confute another. It is bad for any to speak in a passion; worse to send their passion by the post in a letter; but worst of all to send their passion to the press, by which means it becomes most durable. The gentleman is reminded that he has overlooked, or not taken proper notice of, the book, intitled, “*A Tour through Ireland*,” printed for Lowndes in Fleet-street, in which your present correspondent had his account of the man and his skeleton, and to which he referred your readers. The page where the thing is mentioned cannot be recollected; but it is remembered, and quite certain, that in the former part of the “*Tour*,” &c. the anonymous author expressly says (what the present writer is reflected on as erroneous for acquainting you accordingly), that the man was “*entirely ossified*,” and that the astonishing disorder or malady “*first came upon him after lying out in a field [or the fields] all night, and a hard debauch*,” so that no mistake in this matter did originate here.

As that description doubtless excited horror, perhaps caution; so the following of another person will probably cause admiration of, and, it is hoped, compassion for, and bounty to, him. In the year 1731 was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, John Dymond or Diamond, a gardener's son; in a month's time after his birth was deprived of his eye-sight by the small-pox; and, in 1736, removed to Hanwell, Middlesex. On meeting him some years ago walking alone as usual in the Uxbridge road, and asking where he was going, the poor blind man answered, “to teach children to read &c.” What an agree-

* Dr. Leland of Dublin's “*View of the Deistical Writers*” is a rare controversial book, where they are refuted, but never reviled.

† Dr. Bernard, chaplain to the famous James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, in his *Life of the Primate*, says, that he was first taught to read by two blind aunts. It is somewhat singular, that his *Life* is also written by another of his chaplains, Dr. Parr, who says, that his Grace visited the daring Cromwell in his sickness: though he touched the ruthless man in a sore place, yet the sinner did not brutally wince. Here is an allusion to the Usurper's complaint of some sore part of his body, or a boil, and the visitor's spiritual application of the matter, and boldly reminding Cromwell of his more corrupt heart.—Another peculiarity with respect to a bishop is, there being two monuments in one church, viz. the cathedral at Gloucester, for the very benevolent and beneficent Martin Benson. Should not his Lordship's legacy of 200l. in case of bishops being sent to, and settled in, North America,

able surprize was it to hear him say so. This continues part of his employment. He hates to eat the bread of idleness, and has been lately at work in Mr. Harwood's house or park at Hanwell. Both mind and body are laudably exerted. His favourite study is astronomy; and remarkable is the man's curiosity in attending to, and skill in calculating and foretelling, the eclipses of the sun and moon for many years to come. The late good-tempered Daniel Burnaby, Rector of Hanwell, in whose house he was first met with, took particular notice of his knowledge in astronomy, conversed much with him, and used to lend him books for some of his scholars to read to him. The useful † Dr. Glas, Mr. Burnaby's successor, gratified him highly with Ferguson's astronomical book. Dr. Halley's astronomical tables have been long wished for by the blind student. He takes-in books published in weekly numbers, and lends them to his neighbours to read, in order to get a penny by each; particularly now, Capt. Cook's Voyages, and an English translation of Josephus's Jewish History. The parish allows 3s. 6d. a week for his lodging and board at the house of a poor widow near the church, constantly visited by John Dymond in the time of morning and evening service, generally and offensively neglected by others, who, on account of their influence, should set a better example, and, in consequence of good breeding or manners, should persist in shewing more

decent and dutiful respect to the Dying BEING. To the credit of the parish and the widow, no less than his own, he appeared last Thursday very neat and clean. For the sake of his safety, it was a great pleasure then to observe that he walked with a stick, for it was before thought that he no more carried a staff in his hand, how long soever his way, than wore a hat on his head, how wet soever the weather. He can find his way every where about the parish alone. On walking with him last week through the village, when he wanted to call at a house the other side of the way, how well did he know where to cross over! When he came into the turnpike-road, though there was a ditch continually on the left-hand close to the foot-way, yet how safely did he walk, not taking one wrong step to the left, but always keeping to the right! The blind man wanted no leader to prevent his falling into it. On this occasion one cannot refrain thinking of and pitying Lord North, who is also afflicted with blindness, and visits an agreeable family at Hanwell. The sight of his coach before the house of Mrs. Anguish led to some discourse about him. J. D. talked of having fared the worse for him, on account of not selling so many almanacks as formerly, because of the tax laid on them during his Lordship's unhappy administration. Lord North, on coming to Hanwell hereafter, may happen to hear of him, and condescend to take some kind

which he earnestly wished and hoped would come to pass, be now thought-of, and demanded for their use, in consequence of his good will, as that event hath happily taken place?

† As a divine, a constant and occasional preacher, an author, an educator of youth, and a physician to poor people, who are distant from, and not able to pay, a better. The Dr. writes zealously, yet judiciously (as other eminent and exemplary divines, the present Bishop of London, the Deans of Canterbury and Lincoln, &c. &c. &c. have written), in praise of SUNDAY SCHOOLS. If other magistrates did their duty as well as Dr. Glas, and his friends, both the Mr Weggs, in striving to diminish the number of public and pestilential houses, the necessary and salutary work of reformation, in consequence of, and obedience to, the royal and religious proclamation, would be carried on far more effectually. What a grievance is it that houses, originally intended for the accommodation of travellers (for which purpose few would serve) are in every town and country parish kept up and abused to the corruption of the inhabitants, and destruction of some, may ferver! Mr. Pitt has given great satisfaction to the promoters of the god-like and glorious work, by a tax tending to lessen the number of those nuisances, and forbearing to increase the revenue by bad means. This excellent and envied young personage resembles Joseph in his high situation or important office, being prime-minister to our King, as young as Joseph was to the King of Egypt, in his wisdom and understanding, and in his very good moral character and virtue, which he should be more careful to preserve than his place, the former being more precious than the latter. The Hebrew Bard observes, that the Egyptian King "exalted Joseph, that he might teach his senators wisdom." Our Premier might truly say of himself, though his modesty will not permit him to say, "I am wiser than the aged." That so many of our senators confide in, learn of, and are directed by him, redounds to their honour and the good of the nation. What was said to the first officer in the church, or the Bishop of Crete; is applicable to him who presides in the state here, "Let no man despise thy youth."

notice of him. D. gratefully acknowledged that the Duke of Montrose (in like manner deplorable), visiting Mrs. Graham there, hath graciously done so. Lately, on a Sunday morning, Ld. North being at Hanwell, duly and devoutly went to the House of GOD, and, to his comfort and edification, joined in the public and solemn worship of HIM. The text was, "Is any afflicted? let him pray." There was good singing. The nobleman observed, that the words immediately following might have been added: "Is any merry? let him sing psalms." But the text was not chosen with particular respect to the Chancellor of the University of Oxford; but to a parishioner, who being reproved by his minister, Mr. Glas, his father's successor, for absenting himself from church, made this excuse, that he was too much afflicted to appear there. So that the vigilant young pastor well followed one of Abp. Secker's proper directions to the clergy: "Preach local sermons." EUTHELIUS.

FRIENDLY HINTS TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 17.

IN a paper published in your Magazine for March, p. 195, you have given some account of the rise of the Humane Society for extending attention to the common appearances of death, and recovering persons apparently killed by a temporary submersion in water, and other sudden accidents. Having examined lately a variety of tracts on such subjects, I wish to make that account more accurate, and suggest to the Society, through the channel of your instructive and entertaining publication, some things that seem to merit their serious notice and consideration.

As I know it to be your sincere desire and laudable ambition, that every thing recorded in your valuable repository should be stated with the utmost truth and impartiality, I trust you will publish the following dated and authenticated information in addition to the preceding account, which will doubtless be as satisfactory to your readers as it is to the communicator. It is drawn up without malice and without favour, and seems due, in common justice, to the meritorious character of a gentleman, unquestionably the first in this country, who stepped forward in this service of humanity with zeal and activity, as

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must appear from the following concise narrative.

Doctors Mead, Winflow, Bruhier, Fothergill, Haller, Lecat, Tissot, Van Engelen, Gummer, and others, had, by their publications, prepared the way for institutions of this nature, having in their writings elucidated the principles on which they go, and furnished directions for the practice they favour. But it was not till the year 1767 that a few wealthy and patriotic citizens of Amsterdam, deeply affected with the frequent instances of persons falling into water, and lost for want of proper treatment when taken out, generously associated for defraying the expence of attention to such sufferers, and forwarding the pains taken for their recovery by labourers, who, with all imaginable humanity, could not afford to employ their time in this or any business, for nothing. Proper instructions were procured, a convenient *apparatus* was provided, and the fervent enlightened zeal of these gentlemen, in this commendable undertaking, became crowned with wonderful success, and instantaneously operated like electric fire, far and wide for, roused by their example, and encouraged by their felicity, similar societies were formed over all the states of the United Provinces, in Italy, Germany, Russia, and France.

In 1770, Dr. Alexander Johnson came over from Holland to settle in London, where he wished to distinguish himself by recommending, divulging, and directing the humane practice which had grown under his notice, for recovering persons whose life is rendered imperceptible by sudden accidents, and reduced to the most imminent hazard of being lost to this world. The Doctor was peculiarly well qualified for conducting such a public-spirited undertaking, by his professional abilities, and a studious instruction in the country where the first institution of this kind originated, and where he resided at the very time of its origination and establishment.

With this view Dr. Johnson took up his lodgings at Somerset House, on the banks of the Thames; and in the following year, 1771, in consultation with some of the most noted of the medical faculty, he drew up his plan for publication. In 1772, he communicated a memoir on the subject to Sir John Pringle, then president of the Royal Society,

Society, where it was read and approved. With this encouragement, in 1773, he published his Instructions, with a selection of cases from the Dutch and other societies; and this was unquestionably the first publication of the kind that ever appeared in this kingdom.

Dr. *Alexander* JOHNSON, therefore, exerted his efforts *earlier* than Dr. Cogan in the laudable business which the Humane Society wish to conduct and promote, for the general benefit of the community. As to the person alluded to in your Mag. for March, he is entirely out of the question about priority in this business, though eventually he has derived more fame and emolument from it than Dr. Johnson or Dr. Cogan, having fortunately reaped the first fruits of the field which Dr. Johnson sowed, and has ever since continued to cultivate.

If, after what has been said to prove that Dr. A. Johnson was the first who actively engaged in this commendable employment, any doubts remain about the priority of his engagement, they may be entirely removed by consulting a publication, intitled, "*Free Thoughts on Quacks*," 8vo, 1776, Pref. p. xix. *note*; and a variety of papers and pamphlets, printed and dispersed by Dr. Johnson, for the elucidation and furtherance of the practice, at his own expence, which appears to have been very considerable. It is likewise certain that this gentleman has all along continued a fast friend to the great object of the Humane Association; for this writer has lately seen in MS. the theory of this practice, and rules deduced from his doctrine, stated with that philosophical precision, and popular simplicity, which the most learned must admire, and the most unlearned understand. As it appeared better calculated for general usefulness than any thing yet in print upon the subject, I wished to have sent it for publication in your Magazine, but prudential reasons were alleged against its immediate communication.

This, Sir, being truly the case, it seems very remarkable that Dr. Johnson is not one of the members of the Humane Society, and that his name does not so much as appear in any thing they have printed, though in Dr. Cogan's pamphlet * this gentleman's priority

in the employment is acknowledged. The following observation, perhaps, may account in some measure for this oversight or neglect. It was the avowed design of Dr. Johnson to *DIVULGE the doctrine and practice*, and to instruct the common people in it, who, after all, must be the principal practitioners, and on whose zeal and humanity the utility and prevalence of this art must ultimately depend. Dr. Johnson, it seems, never once dreamed of the need of such numbers of medical assistants, and even appears to have been apprehensive, that the chief end of such an institution would be injured or frustrated by its being under the influence or direction of medical people. The Doctor's apprehension, whatever may be said against it, considering his profession, and indefatigable perseverance in this service for more than twelve years, certainly does honour to his heart.

Indeed, on the very face of the business it appears, that the humane purposes of the institution are most likely to be best answered by the instrumentality of the common people, and by inducing and enabling them to do for one another the utmost that the expertest of the faculty can do for any of them all. It seems very evident, that the full extensive benefit of the humane and useful practice, which the Society is considered as pledged to promote, can no otherwise be produced in this, or in any country, but by instructing the *vulgar* in those few and easy means which have been found most effectual. It is obviously requisite that every individual should be put in a capacity and condition to be as helpful and forward in such distressful circumstances, wherein we are all, from the highest to the lowest, obliged to aid and assist one another to the best of our abilities. The primary objects, therefore, of the Society's attention seem to be, to pay the poor generously for the employment of their time; and to instruct the ignorant clearly for the discharge of their duty in this way.

The Society, God bless it, is always likely to be sufficiently able to defray the expence necessary for the first of these purposes; and certainly it is by no means impossible, or even difficult, to furnish the simplest, and in a plainer way, with all the instruction that can be given at present for the proper discharge of their duty. In the immediate state of things, all the knowledge that the best

* See "*Memoirs of the Society instituted at Amsterdam in Favour of drowned Persons*," &c. &c.

lecturer on the art can communicate, lies in very narrow bounds, and might easily be summed up in a form so simple and so short, as not to puzzle the brains, or distress the memory, of the veriest old woman in the nation. Taking them as stated in a leaf of a book exceeding 162 pages, translating them into genuine English, and paring away their superfluities, all the directions of the Society might be engraven, *in puris naturalibus*, on one of its medals, if it was but the size of a *fixpence*.

The directions of the Society, electricity included, do not now exceed twelve in number; proper numerals; therefore, had the Reports been judiciously printed, might easily have ascertained the mean or means made use of, in every case whatsoever. By some such method, what is useless might have been made useful, and a certification, in plain language, of the express means by which any service has been done, would have enabled the plainest person to do like service another time. What can justify the Society for permitting in their Reports such deviations from common English, and such blind accounts of the modes of recovery, as render the construction of them disgraceful to the Society, and the publication of them useless to common people? what indeed can be learnt from such unintelligible phraseology, as *usual methods*, *various means*, and references to unprinted lectures on *suspended animation*, meaning, no doubt, imperceptible or unperceived life? Is not the Society to blame for suffering these lectures, if good for any thing, to have remained so long unprinted? or to confine at their being read only to *medical students*; especially as the Lecturer is not one of their medical assistants who serve them *gratis*? It would surely be for the honour and advancement of the Society, to appoint a proper committee for printing their reports. After all, might not the *biennial* REPORTS of the Society be divulged from time to time much more effectually, fresh and fresh, in the most popular newspapers, the proprietors of which would, no doubt, thankfully receive and disperse such communications *gratis*, and in genuine English?

The Humane Society is blamed, and seems blameable, for suffering it to be said in their Reports for 1785 and 1786, p. 15, that their institution was established for the honour and advancement of

the [medical] profession. This idea is equally new and execrable; for the honour and advancement of the Society, it ought to be publicly advertised as a capital *cratum*, and erased with indignation from their records. For shame! let it not be said, that while the directors of foreign similar institutions are vying with one another in divulging and forwarding a simple method for the benefit of all, the Humane Society of London is forming a lucrative mystery for the emolument of a few. Let it not be thought, that what originated abroad in humanity terminates here in craft.

There is certainly ground for such reproaches as matters are managed at present. Let any member or friend of the Society pause for a moment, and consider the accounts of the recoveries by medical skill, p. 65*; they amount in all to no more than fifteen. Turn then to p. 68, from which it appears, that more than three times fifteen have been recovered in the very same period of time by common people and old women, without any interference, or any need of the interference, of medical assistants. I wave remarking on this eloquent fact, and beg leave to tell a story.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of physicians, one, who was an honour to his profession, dropt, in the course of conversation, an insinuation, as if he thought the Faculty unserviceable to mankind. In a company of penetrating and liberal-minded men, the hint was taken, and underwent discussion; when it appeared, that the gentleman who started the fancy was not singular in his opinion. It was unluckily remarked, that the senior physician, who was deservedly knighted for his medical merit, had never opened his lips on the subject. Being now urged to declare himself, he begged to know whether nurses and old women were to be considered as a part of the Faculty, for, if they were he thought it might truly be said to be useful."

OBSERVATOR LONDINENSIS.

EPITAPH IN LIMERICK CATHEDRAL.

HERE lieth little SAMUEL BARRINGTON
That great undertaker
Of famous chimes clock and chime-maker
He made his own time go early and late.
But now he is returned to God his maker
The 19th of November then he ceased
And for his memory this is placed
By his son BEN.

* Reports, 1785 and 1786, p. 65, and p. 68, & seq.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 4.

IT is often difficult, even when thieves are taken in the manour, to trace the manner in which they came by the goods. Garrick was not likely to pore over Stobæus,

Or poach in Spidas for unlicens'd Greek; yet there can be little doubt but that he was indebted to that compiler for the elegant idea of τῆς φουρτῆς γραμματεῖς; ἢ, τοῖς καλαμοῖς ἀποδεδεχῶν εἰς τὸν; as your humorous, but too severe, encomiast of Sir J. Hawkins has observed: as little doubt can there be that Lord Chesterfield took from Casimir the pretty thought (too much indeed bordering upon a *conceit*), that evening dews are the tears of the day for the loss of the sun; though it is not very probable that he should peruse the Polish poet.

Plagiarists in conversation are necessarily not so often detected; but are not, I conceive, less frequent than those in writing: for I believe, that what Lord Clarendon says of Mr. Waller, that "he seem'd often to speak upon the sudden what he had thoroughly considered," is applicable to more persons than we are generally aware of; at least no one, I suppose, will hesitate to affirm, that Lord Chesterfield's celebrated *bon mot* to Miss Chudleigh, now Lady Bristol, or the Duchesse of Kingston, was taken from the following anecdote, which is related in a little French book, published the beginning of this century, intitled, *Passe-temps agreable*: "La Duchesse d'Aiguillon se plaignit un jour à la Reine que Madame de St. Chaumont lui avoit reproché qu'elle avoit eû 5 ou 6 enfans du Cardinal de Richelieu son oncle. Sur quoi M. de Charost prenant sa parole: Eh quoi! dit il; ne sçavez-vous pas, Madame, que de tout ce qui se dit à la cour il n'en faut croire que la moitié?" Vql. II. p. 54.

Qu. Did persons in the 14th century wear capes to their coats, or cocked and round hats? If they did not, is not the print of *Spes publica* in p. 857, a modern fabrication? I cannot help observing, that the explanation of it put me in mind of a passage in Addison's Dialogues on Medals, Dial. I. inter opp. edit. in 12mo, 1766, vol. III. p. 28: "There are several, for example, that

* There is likewise an expression very similar to this in Richardson's "Arabian Grammar," printed at Oxford; where an Oriental poet describes the flowers as drooping their heads, and lamenting the departure of the Sun.

will find a mystery in every tooth & Neptune's trident," &c. Yours, &c

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1

YOUR having occasionally given a place in your excellent repository to many miscellaneous notices on Milton and others, which at different times occurred to me in the course of such idle reading, induces me to request the insertion of the following, if thought worth preserving. C. T. O.

Milton describes Sabrina with *amber-dropping hair*, Comus 863. We find the same attribute given to the daughters of Sabrina in Withers' *Epithalamia*, edit. 1622. *Locks of amber* are given to the Sun in Sylvester's *Du Barus*, p. 140.

Where's *Sabrina* with her daughters
That do sport about her waters.
Those that with their locks of amber
Haunt the fruitful hills of Camber?

Milton a little further on talks of *diamond rocks*, 880. G. Fletcher, in his *Christ's Victorie*, part I. st. 61, edit. 1610, has "maine rocks of diamound." To Mr. Warton's note on Comus, 837, I beg leave to add the following similar passage from Bion ii: Ὑμνοῖς, p. 311.

Χρῆν δ' ἀμβροσίην καὶ νέκταρ, ἥντι ἀνθρώποις
ἔστι δῖον. Μαρμεῖαι δ' ἀμβροσίᾳ φάρμακον πᾶσι.
Ungebat etiam ambrosiâ et nectare, ungebat totum

Vulnus: sed Parcis omnia remedia vana sunt.

To the note, 5 Eleg. p. 462, in which Mr. Warton observes the circumstance of Milton's composing early in the morning, I beg leave to add the following passage from Horace, B. II. Ep. 1, l. 112:

et prius orto
Sole, vigil calamus et scrinia posco.

These intimations, which we discover in great writers themselves relative to their lives or their works, are always acceptable to well-directed curiosity. Milton uses a compound epithet that might have been suggested to him by Spenser:

The sun-did power of Chastity. Comus 792.
Sun bright honour. Shep. C. lxx. October.

To Mr. Warton's excellent note on "the great vision of the guarded mount," Lycid. 161, let me add, that Spenser had introduced this, probably for the first time, into our poetry. See Shep. Calend. July, where Morrel says, In evil hour thou heust in hand

Thus holy hills to blame;
For sacred unto saints they stand,
And of them han their name.

286. *A Biographical Dictionary of Engravers.*
By Joseph Strutt. Vol. II.

[Reviewed by a Correspondent at Dublin.]

SOON after the publication of the first volume of this work, we took the liberty of communicating to Mr. Urban some remarks upon it for the Gentleman's Magazine; which were inserted in vol. LVI. p. 418.

The second volume, we understand, has made its appearance a considerable time since; but not having reached us till very lately, we hope we shall be excused for the delay of our review, the continuation of which we think ourselves bound to from the polite attention experienced from Mr. Urban.

This volume is accompanied with engravings, as well as the former one. They consist of imitations of early masters, admirably done, and sufficiently evince that Mr. Strutt is excellent as an artist, whatever he may be as an author.—Prefixed is an introductory Essay, of six chapters, intended as a continuation of the Preliminary Essay in the first volume. Several just remarks are interspersed; but it abounds with repetitions, in a style languid and diffuse.—Chap. IV. treats of seals and stamps, not very obviously connected with the subject. They are deduced, early enough indeed, from *Judab and Tamar*. The author seems so fond of bringing Scripture in, whatever be the occasion, that we cannot help suspecting he belongs to the Methodist society. In mentioning the claims of the Dutch to early engraving, he observes, "De Heineken has carefully examined their evidences in support of *Laurence Coster*." This is confounding matters strangely. L. Coster was supposed to be the inventor, or at least one of the inventors, of types for printing words, but never of what is called, strictly the art of engraving, or of producing representations from pictures and drawings. De Heineken is guilty of no such inaccuracy, and has kept the two subjects quite distinct in his curious treatise.

Of the remainder of the Dictionary we must observe, that it is just as defective and unsatisfactory as the former part; the same negligence and want of information with respect to dates and births; and though, in itself, it may be an insignificant circumstance where or when the birth or death of an artist happened, yet, on the other hand, it is rather material, when the progress of the

arts, when manners, allusions, and historical researches, come to be in question. If dates and births are to be indiscriminately slighted, there is an end of certainty, authority, or perspicuity in history.

The volume begins with the letter *H*. The first article we are struck with is

John Hackaert, born 1635. Though his name might have suggested it, not the least notice is taken of the eminent artists, now living, of the same name, and who probably are his descendants. There were four brothers, of whom one died, not many years ago, in London. They have all, we believe, published etchings; and one brother produces yearly several works of this kind, that are much esteemed. Such an omission is not very excusable.

Letter *J. Junghans*.—"The reader will find a circumstantial account in the Essay on Wood Cuts, at the beginning of this volume." Notwithstanding this assertion, no such name is to be found in any of those six chapters, nor in those either of the preceding volume; which shews how carelessly the work has been compiled.

Letter *L. Gerard Lairesse*.—"This artist was born at *Liege in Holland*." Our author does not pique himself much upon his geography.

George Lambert flourished . . . blank. "If I mistake not, this artist was a 'landscape painter.'" This is a most surprising article. Is the author but a mere boy? or can he have lived in London and not speak with more certainty and information about Lambert? He has not been dead, we believe, above eighteen years, and was, in his time, almost as well known as Sir Joshua Reynolds, or any other eminent artist now living; not that in his line, landscape, though he had merit, he could ever be ranked with Sir Joshua in his class.

Nicholas Lanier . . . blank. . . "He was, says *Baſan*, in the service of 'Charles the First.'" Here the author chuses to quote *Baſan* in preference to that useful and agreeable work, *The Anecdotes of Painting*, where there is a considerable article relative to this Lanier, to which, at least, he ought to have referred.

Letter *M. Andrew Miller*.—"An Irish artist. He resided at Dublin." He was not an Irish artist. He was born in London, probably of Scotch parents, and was bred under *Faber*; but he never

never came near his master in ability as an artist. He resided in Dublin many years, and died there near thirty years ago. His being much addicted to drinking spirits brought on a bad habit of body, which terminated in a consumption. The print of *Souden* the actor, in the character of *Basanet*, has been esteemed one of his best performances.

Letter P. *Le Prince*.—Of this excellent and much-admired artist, all that we are told is, that *Basan* informs us, his works were well received by the publick. So, without the *ipse dixit* of *Basan*, people could not possibly be apprized of this, or judge for themselves!

Richard Purcell. In our review of the first volume we observed, this artist made use of various signatures, sometimes naming himself *Corbuit*.

Letter R. *W. W. Ryland*.—Of this artist it is said, "Few men in private life ever possessed more amiable qualities than he did." The author continues the panegyrick for several lines; mentions the artist's death; but not a hint of the calamitous manner of it. This is violating the truth of history unpardonably, and to little purpose, as the notoriety of the fact precludes all possibility or hope of its being obliterated or concealed.

Letter S. *Charles Spooner*. "He was, I believe, a native of England." Certainly not. He was born in Dublin; bred under Brook, and was about 23 years old when he first went to London. It was erroneously asserted in our remarks on vol. I. that he went with Brook to England; we have been since informed that he did not go till some few years afterwards, induced by the invitations of M^r Ardell.

Letter V. *Nicholas Verkolie*.—He worked in mezzotinto. Several of his pieces are here enumerated. One, not mentioned, is of a painter sitting at his easel, and studying the figure of a naked female that stands before him; her left leg raised, and kneeling on the seat of a chair; a monkey under the seat is looking earnestly at something the girl exposes; *A. Houbrake invenit*; *N. Verkolie fecit*; no date. The print is finely executed; and, if the others are equal in merit, the artist may be deemed a first-rate in mezzotinto; yet he seems to be obscure, and little noticed.

François Prvaren. A meagre article, out date, or useful information of kind, yet of an artist so deserving

and so recent; and the author besides assures us, that the widow is still living.

The work finishes with letter Z.—Truth compels us to say, that, upon the whole, this Dictionary is a very ordinary performance. The omissions of artists are numerous. It contains no information that is not to the last degree trite and common; no discoveries to gratify curiosity, or criticism to improve taste; nor can it be considered as any thing more than a catalogue of names, and even in that respect very incomplete.

We have often thought it would be an useful and amusing work to publish a series of select copies from every species of engraving, from the first dawnings of the invention to the commencement of the last century. We mean a selection of two or three of the most celebrated pieces of each artist, enough to shew the gradual progress of the art, and the ideas of the times. Specimens should be chosen, not merely with a view towards the execution of the engraving, but also remarkable singularity in the subject, or curious anecdote relative to it, should be regarded, and to this necessary explanations and historical accounts to be added. Mr. Strutt appears well qualified as an artist to bear a part in such a work. We say, to bear a part only, for it is absurd to imagine that one man could adopt all the variety of manners, or copy successfully every artist. A work of this kind would require a number of hands to be employed on it, and should be conducted by persons of no inconsiderable reading, inquiry, and taste. Such a work would satisfy the curiosity of many, without great expence or much trouble. It might also moderate the avidity of connoisseurs; they might then gain, before-hand, an exact idea of what they were in pursuit of, and not overstretch their expectations; it might guard them against the distress of endless hoarders, who are often observed to become weary and uneasy as much from the inconvenient bulk, as the enormous expence, of their collections.

127. *Observations on divers Passages of Scripture, placing many of them in a Light altogether new; ascertaining the Meaning of several not determinable by the Methods commonly made use of by the Learned; proposing to Consideration probable Conjectures on others, different from what have been hitherto recommended to the Attention of the Curious; and more amply illustrating the rest than has been*

St. Michel's Mount who does not know,

That wards the Western coast? &c.

Compare this with the old rhymes quoted by Mr. Warton from Carew.

Milton calls the song of the nightingale *love-labour'd*, Par. Lost, book V. 42. Spenser has something like this when he talks of "the birds *love-learned* song," vol. V. p. 95, Hughes's edit. Milton says of the birds,

but feather'd foot and fledg'd

They sum'd their pen. Par. Lost, b. VII. 420.

Drayton has this phrase:

The Muse from Cambria comes, with *pinions*
sum'd and found. *Poly-Olb. Song.* 11.

It is evident from what has been adduced by his several commentators, that Milton was not averse to borrowing hints from the popular poets of his day; and it is more than probable that many of his finest images were originally suggested by passages so much inferior from his improvement on them as to be now scarce discernible. He must have been an attentive reader of "The Purple Island." I mention it, therefore, in order to observe, that the earliest personification of *contemplation*, I know of in our poetry, is to be found there, where it is styled,

— *still-musing* Contemplation.

Cant. 9, st. 12.

Pope has his "*ever-musing* Melancholy." Milton's cherub Contemplation is, I believe, the next that we find. Milton describes the lark as "startling the dull night," Alleg 43. He might, previously to his writing the passage, have been struck with a very lively description of the same subject in the above-mentioned Canto of Fletcher:

The cheerful lark, mounting from early bed,
With sweet salutes awakes the drowsie light.
The earth the left, and up to Heaven is fled,
There chants her Maker's praises out of sight.

Stan. 2.

Browne had been beforehand with them both in one of his Pastorals:

Here danc'd no nymph, no *early-rising* larks
Sung up the ploughman and his drowsie mate.

Vol. II. Book II. Song 1. p. 28.

Compare Drayton's Description of Elysium from p. 1445 to 1448, Oldys's edit. vol. IV. with Milton, from 240 to 268, Par. Lost, book IV.

Dr. J. Warton has observed on Mr. T. Warton's edition of Milton's Minor Poems, p. 159, that our great Bard has coined many beautiful compound epithets. Among many that he instances, he mentions *love-darting eyes*: Milton, no doubt, has enriched our language

with some epithets of the kind of his own coinage; but in general he had recourse to Sylvester's translation of Du Bartas, a very fertile storehouse for materials of this kind, and he might there probably have found *love-darting*, as it there occurs:

Whoso beholds her sweet *love-darting* eye.

P. 186, ed. 1641.

I will lay before the reader many epithets of much merit extracted from the before-mentioned Translator. "Honey-sleep'd style," 64; "figure-flowing pen," 124; "soule-charm image," 124; "Heaven-tuned harp," 124; "rose-crowned Zephyrus," 123; "forest-haunting heards," 123; "opal-colour'd morn," 121; "ghastly-grim," applied to Death, 50; "bright-brown clouds," 127; "milde-eyd Mercy," 141; "bane-breath'd serpent," 133; "many-towred crest," 128: but I have already enumerated more than perhaps are necessary. Peck also had been beforehand with Dr. W. on this particular in Milton; see pp. 117, 18, 19, of his Memoirs. But I think our divine Bard is under higher obligations to Sylvester than for an occasional epithet. From a very exuberant description of Sleep, his cell, attendants, &c. the following is transcribed:

In midst of all this cave so dark and deep,
On a still-rocking couch lies blear-ey'd Sleep.

Oblivion lies hard by her drowsie brother,
Who readily knowes not her selfe nor other:
Then solitary *Morpheus* gently rockt:

Confusedly about the silent bed
Fantastick swarms of *Dreams* there hovered.

Green, red, and yellow, tawny, black, and
blew: [true;
Some sacred, some profane; some false, some

They made no noyse, but right resemble may
Th' *number'd* *meats*, which in the sun do play,
When (at some cranny) with his piercing eye
He peepeth in some darker place to spy.
Thither th' Almighty (with a just intent
To plague those tyrants pride) his angels seat,
No sooner enter'd, but the radiant shine
Of's glistering wings, and of his glorious eye,
As light as noon makes the darke house of
night, [&c.

The *gawdy swarm* of dreams is put to flight,

This page of Du Bartas was before Milton when he wrote as follows:

Hence vain deluding joys

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Dwell in some idle brain,
And fancies fond with gaudy shapes possels,
As thick and numberless
As the gay notes that people the sun-beams,
Or likest hovering dreams
The fickle pensioners of Morpheus' train.

Il Pens.

When Milton wrote,

part huge of bulk

Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gate,
Tempest the ocean: there Leviathan,
Hugest of living creatures, on the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land. P. Loft, b. VII. 410.

he had the following lines of Sylvester before him:

When on the furies I perceive from far,
Th' ork, whirl-pool, whale, or huffing phy-
Metbinks I see the wandering isle again [eter,
(*Orisyian Delos*) floating on the main.
And when in combat these fell monsters cross
Me seems some *tempest* all the seas doth tosa.

P. 40.

Dr. Young has borrowed Milton's term to *tempest* (which was suggested by Du Bartas):

those too strong

Tumultuous rise and *tempest* human life.

Night 7.

Mr. Warton, in a note, p. 186, vol. II. "History of English Poetry," says, that Milton, when he mentions the swan, the cock, and the peacock, together, Par. Loft, b. VII. 438, had his eye upon a passage in Douglas, a fine old Scotch poet: but I am inclined to believe him mistaken, and rather to have had his eye on a passage in Du Bartas, who mentions the crane, peacock, and cock, together:

the *crisled cock*, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours; and th' other, whose gay train
Adorns him, colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and *harry-eyes*. MILTON,

There the fair peacock, beautifully brave,
Proud, portly-strutting, staking, stately-
grave,

Wheeling his *harry trayn*, in pomp displays
His glorious eyes to Phœbus golden rays.
Close by his side stands the courageous cock,
Crest-peoples king, the peasants' trusty clock,
True morning watch, Aurora's trumpeter,
&c. SYLVESTER, p. 46, ed. 1641.

Milton had just before mentioned the crane.
T. C. O.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

IN your Magazine of July last (p. 571), your correspondent Staffordien-
tis takes me to task for some sentiments
that were conveyed through the same
channel on Mr. Warton's observation
respecting our *grave* Sunday, and the

period from which is commenced. Wil-
ling to counteract the effect which, from
the sacred order to which Mr. W. be-
longs, I could not suppose he meant,
though I feared it might have, in affo-
ciating ideas that might lessen the re-
verence due to so important an institution,
and lead the inconsiderate to suppose the
religious employment of the Sunday to
be a relic of the fanaticism and outside
sanctity of the times from which he de-
rived it, I thought it the duty of one
who does not over-rate its importance
when he considers the practice if not the
knowledge of religion to depend upon
the right employment of this day, to set
Mr. W. right with respect to the time
in which the revival of its stricter obser-
vance took place.

After so long a silence (vol. LV. p. 1020), I did not expect that I should be
called upon to defend my sentiments; but
Staffordien-
tis having at length step-
ped forth to controvert them, "arraign-
ing me of false notions of the discipline
of the Church of Rome,"—"of casting
the stone at our neighbours,"—"and
"exposing the Catholic to public
indignation as a notorious Sabbath-
breaker,"—it was impossible that I could
be silent. I immediately requested your
insertion of my answer; but I have
looked month after month into my Ma-
gazine with disappointment, and, I may
add, not without some cause to complain
that I am suffered to remain all this time
without the opportunity to vindicate a
character which, though sheltered from
the severity of others under the privilege
which an anonymous correspondence af-
fords, would not be able to escape its
own reproaches if it were conscious of
the misrepresentation or illiberality with
which it is charged.

The subject itself you are too much a
friend to, not to allow it to be of at least
as much importance as many others that
have in that time employed your page.
If I had not myself a claim to the op-
portunity of reply, my subject should
have procured me the favour that I ask-
ed; for it is not calculated to disseminate
vice, or unsettle the minds of your read-
ers, but to promote the knowledge and
practise of that which all agree to be of
the utmost importance to the present and
future good of man.

Supposing the neglect I complain of
to be the effect of oversight, I write
again to remind you of the delay, and
to request that my letter may be inserted
in the present month; for, if it be suf-
ficient

ferred to stand over to the new year, I shall have the mortification to remain, as your correspondent terms it, *arraigned* without an opportunity to be heard in my defence: for the volume which contains his letter may be read by those who will not give themselves the trouble to look forward into another year for the

reply. And that *Staffordienfis* may see that I have not stood silently *arraigned* all this while, or, self-convicted, acquiesced a moment in the justice of his charge, I beg you to preface the letter I sent you before* with this which you now receive from

A Friend to all useful Institutions.

* It was laid aside on account of its length, and shall be given in our Supplement. EDIT.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. IV.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 988.

Monday, April 30.

ORDERED in a bill for selling houses, &c. belonging to the King.

A bill ordered to continue an act of last session, appointing commissioners to examine into the claims of the American loyalists.

A bill presented, for Margate pier.

In a committee of supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* produced the scheme of the lottery, for the purpose of raising 756,875*l.* for the service of the year 1787. The tickets, he said, which were in number 50,000, had been disposed of at 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* each. The committee signified their acquiescence.

Sir John Miller rose, in consequence of a former notice, to offer his bill for preventing occasional voters from giving their suffrages at elections. The act of 3d Geo. III. being read, he stated the inconvenience which arises from persons voting at elections who had not been previously admitted to the freedom. In the cities of London and Norwich, the voters were obliged to be duly qualified for the space of twelve months before they were permitted to exercise this privilege. He then enumerated several contested elections, in which the House had determined that persons, who had not been qualified previously to the teste of the writ, were incompetent to vote. He concluded with moving, that all persons, whether their claims to the privilege of voting for members to serve in parliament arose from patrimony, servitude, or matrimony, should be disqualified from voting, unless they shall have been regularly admitted to their freedom six months preceding the teste of a writ for such election.

Mr. Jolliffe, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Soper, Ald. Saxbriidge, and Mr. Rolfe,

principle of the bill, which went, they said, to disqualify two-thirds of the voters for cities and boroughs in the kingdom from exercising their constitutional right. The bill was withdrawn.

The House going into a committee on the state of the poor, Sir Edward Astley in the chair,

Mr. Rolfe, from a printed paper which he held in his hand, explained the nature of his plan, which was intended to effect a total alteration of the whole system of the poor laws. He ascribed to the destruction of small farms the principal distresses of the labouring poor, and said that, in the present state of things, it would be the work of half a century to repair the damages which this ruinous measure had occasioned, by thinning the race of substantial peasantry. To this also was to be imputed the amazing rise in the price of provisions, a circumstance that has given a fatal blow to population. After having expatiated with great energy and feeling upon these topics, he opened the particulars of his scheme, which was, to settle, instead of the present parochial allowances, upon every married labouring man the sum of 6*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* and onwards up to 2*s.* a day, in proportion to the number of his children. Provision was also made for the aged and the infirm, and for the maintenance of illegitimate children. He proposed that the whole kingdom should contribute in equal proportions to these expences, by which means the prodigious sums expended in litigations respecting settlements, which swallow up near a third of the whole poor-rate, would be saved. This mode would render utterly unnecessary the laws against vagrants, as a labouring man might resort to any part of the kingdom for employment; and, having obtained it, would not be obnoxious, as now, to the unfeeling insolence of petty parish

veral other beneficial consequences that would probably result from the adoption of this plan; which was calculated to relieve the distresses of the industrious labourer; to diminish the enormous weight of the poor's rate; to augment the number of a hardy and most useful class of men, the peasantry; and, ultimately, to add to the general strength, happiness, and security of the kingdom.

After a few words from Mr. *Tonge*, and some opposition, evidently contrary to the sense of the House, from Mr. *Gilbert*; it was ordered, that Mr. Rolle and Sir Edward Ashley do prepare, and bring in, a bill for the purposes above specified. It was also ordered that the same be printed.

Ald. *Newnham* rose, and the House was unusually attentive. He began with saying, that on a former day, when he had taken the liberty to lay before the House the leading traits of a motion which he intended to make, relative to the situation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a Right Hon. Gent. on the Treasury bench (Mr. Pitt) had said, that, exceptionable as any mode must be of bringing forward so important a subject, the mode which he had chosen (an address to his Majesty) was the most exceptionable. It did not, he confessed, strike him in that light; yet, as it was his wish to conduct himself in this arduous business with the most respectful decorum, he was ready to adopt any manner that, in the general opinion, should be deemed less objectionable; but if no such form was pointed out to him, he must adhere to that which, on the maturest deliberation, he had selected. A great deal had been said of the tenderness of the ground upon which he stood; and several hon. gentlemen on both sides the House had, no doubt with the best intentions, entreated him to drop his design. He declared himself totally exempt from those apprehensions with which others were so unaccountably filled. If there was danger in the measure, let those who gave occasion to it tremble at the consequences. As a member of that House, he saw no danger; and he would assure them from authority, that the Prince saw none; and, in proof of the latter assertion, he was authorised to declare, that it was by the express desire of his Royal Highness the motion was introduced. [A general cry of hear! hear!], who was ready to meet the assassin-like attacks which had been made

upon his character, and would shrink from no enquiry, however minute, into every part of his conduct; from a consciousness that his actions had been uniformly regulated by a due regard to the dignity of his high rank, and to those principles of honour which characterise the gentleman. Mr. Pitt's explanation on Friday had given him great satisfaction; but something had fallen from Mr. Rolle, which, he hoped; that Hon. Gent. would explain. That he should apprehend that his intended motion would involve both church and state in confusion, excited his surprise in no small degree; nor could he account for the Hon. Gent.'s apprehensions in any other way, than by supposing that a report, as unfounded as it was insidious, which prevailed among the vulgar, had operated upon his mind: a report which he had authority to contradict in the most positive and unequivocal terms. He concluded with observing, that, conceiving himself highly honoured by the Prince's confidence on this important occasion, he was not to be intimidated from pursuing his object; and he would venture to assert, that his Highness was not to be deterred from his purpose; for which reasons he gave notice, that the motion would certainly be made on Friday next; he would not, however, bind himself to any particular mode, but would be prepared on that day to bring it forward in whatever shape he should think most proper.

Mr. Rolle said, he was not singular in his fears for the church; many other gentlemen had been equally alarmed; and he was happy to hear, from authority, that their and his apprehensions were groundless, at least so far as regarded the report which had circulated so rapidly, and was so generally believed; but still he deprecated the intended motion, from a firm persuasion that it would be the means of opening a breach between the Sovereign and the Heir Apparent; he loved and honoured his Majesty, and every branch of the royal family; and thought it his duty to discourage any attempt that, in his opinion, tended to disunite them. His Royal Highness's necessities had been represented as immediate and pressing; but he had not heard in what they originated, nor to what cause they were imputable. His royal grandfather never possessed the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which alone amounted to

20,000*l.* a year. This income, in addition to what Parliament had settled upon him, the Prince enjoyed. He added that, as an independent member of that House, he was not to be deterred from making every enquiry which he supposed had the least tendency to illustrate a subject that so materially involved the first interests of the publick.

Mr. Fox, apparently much agitated, said, he would not enter into a debate upon a question which was not then before the House; but he would go so far as to say, that the insinuations which had been thrown out against his Royal Highness, whatever quarter they came from, were in the extreme illiberal, unjust, and rancorous. "Exposé to the public eye (said he) the whole correspondence relative to the augmentation, and I will pledge my life and honour that nothing will appear which is not perfectly consistent with the respective relations of a subject and a son. Thro' the whole, the obedience of the former, and the duty and affection of the latter, are eminently distinguishable." As to the suggestion of danger to the church, he should only say, that it originated in folly, was cherished by insanity, and matured by calumny. It might amuse the lowest of the vulgar, but could not obtain credit for a moment with those who possessed an ordinary portion of common-sense, or were endued with the most moderate powers of reflection. It was a report that went far beyond the limits of probability, and he had authority to pronounce it an infamous falsehood. Although he was fully convinced of the propriety of the motion, as things stood; yet he wished, for the purpose of avoiding discussions of a delicate nature, that those, whose duty it was, would take immediate steps to prevent its being brought forward. It was not, surely, reasonable or prudent to enquire into every shilling, or even thousand pounds, that the Heir Apparent to a great kingdom had expended; yet he would meet even that enquiry in either House of Parliament. It was impossible, therefore, to comprehend what danger could arise to the state from the motion, unless indeed a Bruntwick faction had started up in this country, which he sincerely hoped was not the case [hear! hear! hear! resounded from every part of the House]. In every view of the subject, for the honour of the Crown, the dignity of the

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Prince, and the credit of the Nation, it became the House to deliberate upon the subject with all the solemnity which its importance demanded.

Mr. Pitt replied, with great caution, that as he did not understand the observations of the last Right Hon. Speaker, he could not possibly answer them; nor did he conceive that any of the allusions were pointed at him. With respect to his striking out any mode of bringing forward the question, it would be highly improper, as he condemned the measure *in toto*. His Majesty had given him no orders relative to it; and with him alone, in his opinion, a matter of this nature should originate. He lamented the necessity, which he now saw was inevitable, of entering into the question; all that remained for him was, to discharge his duty with the respect that was due to the exalted personages who were more particularly interested in it.

Mr. Rolle desired to be answered explicitly, whether the circumstance to which he had alluded was true, or not.

Mr. Fox replied, that he had the authority to give it the most positive contradiction.

Mr. Sheridan reprehended Mr. Rolle for having taken notice of a report, calculated to injure a most amiable character, and to wound the honour and feelings of the Prince.

Mr. Rolle thought, that, as the report was in general circulation, he could not have given a stronger proof of his respect for the Prince, than by being the means of drawing forth a flat contradiction to it, and preventing the ill effects which might arise from its gaining ground.

Mr. Sheridan pressed Mr. Rolle to apologize for his conduct on this occasion; but the latter gentleman replied, that the House were in possession of what had fallen from him, and were competent to form their own opinions on the subject.

Mr. Pitt defended Mr. Rolle, and said, that the manner in which this matter had been pressed upon his honourable friend was a violation of the freedom of debate.

Sir Edward Ashley still hoped that means might be found to effect a compromise. He was persuaded that the present embarrassments of the Prince ought to be removed. It was a humiliating, as well as an affecting sight, in

passing through Pall Mall, to see his palace literally in ruins.

After a few words from Mr. *Drake*, Mr. *Gray*, and some other members, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 1.

There not being a sufficient number of members to ballot for a committee on the Norwich election, the *Speaker*, agreeably to Mr. Grenville's act, adjourned the House to

Wednesday, May 2.

The Norwich committee having been ballotted for, Sir *W. Leves* moved, that the committee on the bill for paving the town of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, be revived on this day fortnight. Agreed to.

Mr. *Rohe* presented a bill for the relief of the poor, and for ascertaining the settlement of bastard children; which was read the first time.

The House resolved, that an humble address be laid before his Majesty, "that he will be pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House an account of the money issued pursuant to the addresses of this House."

Mr. Ald. *Sawbridge* made his annual motion for a reform in the parliamentary representation; which, a division immediately taking place, was negatived. Ayes 57. Noes 101.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the bill for farming the duty on post-horses;

The Hon. Mr. *Marham* said, he would oppose the bill, because he considered it as unnecessary and unconstitutional: unnecessary, because the tax, he was well informed, was becoming productive; and unconstitutional, because the House were not empowered to fix the continuance of a tax for a term of years, which was certainly intended, in the present instance, as, though a blank was left for the specific number, yet the plural *years* demonstrated that less than two could not be intended. It was also an innovation in the mode of collecting taxes; and he was surprized to see it supported by gentlemen who had always declared themselves inimical to innovations of every kind. For these reasons too, it should meet his determined opposition in every stage.

Mr. *Pitt* defended it, on the ground of preventing evasions, which every gentleman knew were practised in a shameful degree. He also denied its being unconstitutional.

Mr. *Lambton* condemned it, as fur-

nishing a bad precedent, and tending to augment the influence of the Crown, as well as to increase to an enormous degree the wealth of individuals.

Mr. *Rose* was of opinion, that, instead of increasing, it would diminish, the influence of the Crown, in being taken from the present collectors, and put into the hands of the best bidders at public auction.

Mr. *Bastard*, Mr. *Wyndham*, Mr. *Sloper*, Lord *Maitland*, and Alderman *Townsend*, opposed the bill. Mr. *Powys*, Mr. *Addington*, Sir *W. Moleworth*, Sir *R. Hill*, and others, supported it. One side expressed their fears, and the other their hopes, without introducing any thing new or striking in justification of either. On a division, there were for the second reading 160; against it 95. Adjourned.

Thursday, May 3.

A bill for inclosing Little Eaton, in the county of Derby; the Sawley inclosure bill; the Milbourne inclosure bill; the Chester road bill; the Haslemere road bill; the Clerkenwell church bill; and a bill to amend an act of the 19th of his present Majesty for enabling the chancellor and council of the Duchy of Lancaster to discharge its incumbrances; were respectively read a first time; and ordered to be read a second time.

The House, in a committee on the Hon. Mr. *Foley's* divorce bill, went through the same, and made a report to the House.

The thread bill was read a second time; and the bill respecting the Edinburgh surgeons was presented, and read a first time.

The Scotch judiciary bill was read the third time, and passed.

A bill for re-building the chapel of Hanley, in the county of Stafford; and a bill for re-building Wanstead church, were presented, and read a first time.

The second reading of the Hull dock-bill was, upon motion, put off for three months.

Mr. *Steele* presented, according to order, "An account of the number of seamen who pay to the support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, in the merchants service, to the corporation of merchants venturers of Bristol, from Jan. 1, 1780, until Dec. 31, 1785, both years inclusive."

Mr. *Irvine*, inspector-general of the customs, presented, agreeably to order, an account of the number of horses exported from Great-Britain from Jan. 5,

1780, to Jan. 5, 1787, distinguishing each year, the ports from, and the countries to, which they have been exported. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Irvine also presented an account of the amount of all the malt exported from Scotland, from Christmas, 1776, to Christmas, 1786, distinguishing the quantities of each year, and the port from, and to, which it was exported: likewise, the quantities of malt exported from Midsummer, 1786, to Feb. 20, 1787. Ordered to lie on the table.

A bill "to prevent frauds in the loading and delivery of coals sold by ship or pool measure, within the cities of London and Westminster, or either side of the river Thames from Putney-bridge to Woolwich, and to prevent frauds in the admeasurement of coals sold by wharf measure between Rotherhithe and Woolwich," was read a first time.

Ordered, upon motion, that there be laid before the House "the different memorials and letters presented to the Treasury and Customs during this session of parliament on the subject of the full dock bill, with the report of the Customs thereupon."

Mr. Rolle presented the poor bill, which was read a first time.

Friday, May 4.

Passed Foley's divorce bill.

Ordered an account of imprest monies. Referred Plymouth harbour bill to a committee.

Ordered out a new writ for Huntingdon, in the room of Lyde Brown, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Ordered an account of Somersetshire expenditure; and the Scotch debts, and American claims.

Leave was given, upon motion, to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to use a playhouse in the town of New-cum-upon-Tyne.

A petition was brought up from the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of the city of London, praying leave to bring in a bill against foreign and regrating, which were stated to be the principal causes of the present prices of provisions.

Mr. Dempster spoke against the petition at the point of order. He said that, if a public bill, it was by no means necessary to introduce it by a petition.

Mr. Vyner opposed it also from its introduction at so late a period of the session.

But, after a few remarks from

the Speaker, respecting the point of order, the petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ald. Newnham, being called upon by the Speaker, and anxiously expected by the whole House, in which more than 400 members were assembled, rose, and said, he felt the highest satisfaction in being able to inform them, that his intended motion was no longer necessary.

Several members having expressed, in very warm terms, the pleasure this information gave them;

Mr. Sheridan joined most heartily in the general joy, and then, with great feeling, observed upon those cruel insinuations which had been thrown out, during the agitation of this subject, tending to wound the feelings of another person, whom every mind, tinged with honour and delicacy, would wish to shield from obloquy and injurious suspicions; and to whom every praise, which the finest and most valuable qualities of the heart could claim, was unquestionably due.

The order of the day being read, for going into a committee on the bill for farming the post-horse tax;

Mr. Sheridan observed, that as, in his opinion, the measure proposed by this bill was pernicious and unconstitutional, he would take the sense of the House with respect to its being put into a committee: a division therefore took place, which was in favour of the Minister, the numbers being, Ayes 147, Noes 100.

A committee being formed, Mr. Gilbert in the chair, the different clauses of the bill were discussed in progressive order. On the reading of that which empowers the Commissioners of the Treasury to determine the extent of the districts to be farmed;

Mr. Smith, having expressed a wish that small districts might be appointed, moved an amendment to the clause, purporting that there should not be fewer than twenty. This motion brought on a short conversation; after which it was withdrawn.

Three years being proposed as the term for which the tax was to be farmed, Mr. Drake, jun. moved, that the words "one year" be substituted for the words "three years." This motion being negatived, the term was fixed at three years.

It being then proposed that this bill should take effect from the 1st of Aug. 1787, Mr. Alder expressed a wish that

it might not commence before Aug. 1, 1788. On this point, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Bastard, Mr. Drake, jun. Mr. Rose, and the Attorney General, spoke; after which it was fixed for the former period.

The clause enacting, that the farmers may have the same remedies against persons appointed to receive the rates, by extent, which are allowed for taxes paid directly to the Crown, gave rise to a tedious debate; in which one side contended, that the obnoxious clause was not only a delegation of the rights of the Crown to individuals, but must naturally produce a great degree of oppression; while the other asserted, that in this case three distinctions were observable, viz. an action for penalty—a writ of extent—and a bond in suit: and in any one of these no powers that were not regular could be granted. In other cases, as well as in the present, popular actions might be brought, without having recourse to the Attorney General.

This clause, however, appearing to be considered in a very serious light by several respectable members, the Attorney General, to remove all objection to it, proposed the insertion of the words, "with the consent of his Majesty's Attorney General:" and also that the farmers should, in this case, be regarded as popular informers, and consequently bring the action at their own peril.—These amendments were agreed to.

The disqualification of innkeepers from farming this tax was objected to by Mr. Powys and Mr. Bastard; to whom Mr. Pitt replied, that his motive for objecting to persons of this description was, that an innkeeper, who should farm this tax, would be enabled to draw the custom from the other inns of the place.

Mr. Rose proposed to add a clause to the bill, importing, that the Commissioners of the Treasury might, on giving six months notice, withdraw the contract from any farmer, even before the expiration of the time for which it was granted. This being agreed to, the House adjourned.

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

MR. URBAN, *Hyde-street, Dec. 19.*

AS there has been a Life of Daniel Defoe published in the New Annual Register; and as we live in an age distinguished for biographical enquiry; some account of a descendant of that extraordinary man may not be unworthy a place in your repository.

His grandson is at this time cook to the gentlemen of the gun-room of the

Savage sloop of war. *Quantum amittat ab illo!* Having been lately surgeon of one of his Majesty's ships on the coast of Scotland, and business requiring me on board that ship, I casually heard a DANIEL DEFOE mentioned among the seamen. The name being so familiar to me, I enquired from motives of curiosity concerning his family. He told me, his father was a callico-printer in London, who had failed in business; that his grandfather had written "Robinson Crusoe," "The true-born Englishman," &c. I felt myself, Mr. Urban, much affected when I saw the descendant of an ingenious man in so unworthy a situation; and, making the circumstances known, recommended him to the attention of the gentlemen on board.

Yours, &c. ED. HARWOOD, jun.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 20.*

YOUR correspondent H. D. p. 470, who amuses himself with criticising some expressions of Mr. Semple, the editor of a new and improved edition of "Crawford's History of Renfrewshire," will find, that *curling* on the ice is a particular mode of taking exercise or amusement on it, of which Mr. Penant gives the following account:

"Of the sports of these parts [Essexdale], that of *curling* is a favourite, and one unknown in England. It is an amusement of the winter, and played on the ice, by sliding from one mark to another great stones of 40 to 70 lb. weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is, to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner which had been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist." *Voyage to the Hebrides*, p. 81.

A passage in Dr. Campbell's *Philosophical Survey of the North of Ireland*, p. 210, reminds me of the Query in vol. LV. p. 328, answered p. 603; (I cannot find the answer, p. 206, mentioned in the Index;) about placing a plate of salt on the bellies of dead persons. The Dr. says, in Ireland "the plate of salt is placed over the heart," and he supposes "they consider the salt as an emblem of the incorruptible part, the body itself being the type of corruption." Your correspondent Bickerstaff gives a much more philosophical solution of this custom.

Mr. Kendal, who has engraved a view of Bury, and its abbey ruins, has also executed a fancy print of the monument of Mary Hafferton, with the inscription mentioned in your vol. LV. p. 666, 696.

yet done, by Means of Circumstances incidentally mentioned in Books of Voyages and Travels into the East. In Two additional Volumes. Together with a Specimen of similar Observations on the Classics, and on Josephus and St. Jerom. Volumes III. and IV.

IT must give every enquirer into the great truths of revelation and the history of the people to whom it was first made, the same pleasure as we feel in perusing two additional volumes to the Observations already collected for the illustration of Scripture by this modest and ingenious writer, Mr. Thomas Harmer, pastor of a Dissenting congregation near Bury St. Edmund's. His two former volumes were published at first in a single volume in 1765, without his name; reprinted with it 1777, with large additions between crotchets.—Of the two additional volumes now before us, the 1st (or IIId) contains further Observations on the

Weather of Judæa.

Their living in tents there.

Its houses and cities.

The diet of its inhabitants, &c.

Their manner of travelling.

The Eastern manner of doing persons honour*.

The IIId (or IVth),

Their books.

The natural, civil, and military state of Judæa.

Ægypt, its adjoining Wilderness, and the Red Sea.

Miscellaneous Matters.

These additional Observations are the result of the learned observer's further reading of several old publications, which had escaped him before, and of others printed since his former volumes. As he reads with equal profit to himself and the publick, we cannot help regretting that his situation deprives him of any opportunity of consulting proper authors, at the same time that we congratulate him on the opportunities he has been furnished with by his respectable neighbours; among whom, we think, we discover a good friend and correspondent of ours. The publick are much obliged to the worthy Baronet who, on a former occasion, communicated to Mr. H. Sir J. Chardin's Observations; the best edition of whose *Travels* is that of Amsterdam, 1735, in 4 vols. 4to, in which the passages omit-

ted by the publisher through fear of the Bastile, are carefully replaced, with additions. We do not hesitate to rank Sir John with those later travellers who made their travels subservient to the noble design of illustrating Holy Writ; an example adopted by Professor Michaelis, who suggested it to the Danish Monarch and Literati, who entered so well into his views that nothing but accidents and death prevented their filling up his outlines. Such modes of illustration are the best answers to the objections of sceptics, who, confining their ideas to the times they live in, will hardly give credit to what passed before they were born, much less to the events of Grecian, Roman, Jewish historians, or the manners of the actors on those several stages. It is the great felicity of modern travellers that they have the lights of older ones to assist their own, without their credulity; and if they neglect such advantages, they deserve no more favour than Mandeville, or that traveller who pretends to more knowledge than he will communicate (see p. 990). The application of travelling to the illustration of *classical* as well as *sacred* antiquity needs no confirmation. Even our own history must be read with additional profit, as well as pleasure, on the spots where the several transactions happened. The site of Ilium may interest a classical scholar, but a Briton wants not sites of fame to contemplate in his own island.

Mr. H. is not afraid to depart from, or even gainsay the greatest authorities; and has adopted the strictures (see vol. IV. pp. 475, 480, 483) made by one of our correspondents (see vol. L. p. 75—78) on misconceptions of patriarchal manners.

The ancient inhabitants of Judæa differed no otherwise from their neighbours of the East than in the system of morality and religion prescribed to them by the Almighty. Though separated from the nations around them, they retained their manners, and too frequently relapsed into their corrupt habits. But since they have ceased to be a nation confined to a particular spot, and, in their intermixture with the world at large, have adopted general manners, and only retained a distinct ritual, their original conformity with their contemporaries can only be traced in the comparison between their history and the modern manners of the people who have succeeded to their country. For

* This article was in the 2d of the two former volumes;—a proof how much these others are enlarged.

we must trust to the relations of the best informed travellers, and be pleased with the use made of it by the author before us.

To the travellers of whom he has made so good mention might be added Savary and Volney, of whom see p. 893 and pp. 807, 905.—There are several curious but rare relations of travels into the Holy-land in the 16th century, and even in the 15th: witness Breydenbach's *Peregrinatio Hierosolymitana*, 1483, printed at Spire 1490, fol.; *Haytoni Passagium Terra Sanctæ*. Hagen. 1529, 4to.; *Braino Viaggio in Terra Sancta*. Ven. 1566; and several others, to be found in Brauciere's and Croft's Catalogues.

After our commendations of Mr. H's work, he will forgive us if we think some of his observations are too refined and laboured.

138. *A Concordance to Shakespeare, suited to all the Editions; in which the distinguished and parallel Passages in the Plays of that justly-admired Writer are methodically arranged. To which are added, Three Hundred Notes and Illustrations entirely new.* 8vo.

FROM the first view of the title, or rather of the leading term in it, we were led to think Master Shakespeare had met with a second *Cruden*. Perhaps our "with was father to that thought"—The present work is neither the "Beauties of Shakespeare," nor a Glossary or Index to Shakespeare, but something in addition to a Shakespearean Library. *Three Hundred* notes and illustrations *entirely new*, and yet a great many more left behind, which, if *duely encouraged*, are to be published *without delay*. There is no end to commenting and criticising on Shakespeare. Our Magazine comes in for its share of illustrating him. Yet we will venture to say, that, till a Steevens, a Malone, a Farmer, or a Reed, set about a Glossary, not only to Shakespeare, but to all the English Poets before him, and, we had almost said, to all the black-letter books which they have read—if they will wade through them a second time, or have not noted their piracies in the margin—all the *variorum* editions of Shakespeare will only perplex the brains of those who have pockets to purchase them; for, like the *variorum* edition of the Classics, no editor has yet made the happy selection. An *Index Perborum*, like that in the Desprez edition, would be an admirable foundation for a Glossary that we cannot help recommending to the Oxford Lexicographer.

The present editor has not confined

himself to the "*Axioms*" of Shakespeare, but has given his *Descriptions*, and those not only of passions and affections, but of persons and things. Not unfrequently *words* or *terms* are introduced merely for the sake of a note to illustrate them.—A. B. (for so he signs his notes) acknowledges himself a "young but zealous critic," and we will not dispute his title to this character.

139. *Favourite Tales, translated from the French.* 8vo.

THESE "Tales," very much beyond the ordinary run of French frippery, are original and entertaining; the "Queen of Golconda" in particular, "by the Chevalier de Boufflers," and "Imirce, or, The Child of Nature, by the Abbé Laurent." The "Tale in the Maner of Scerne" is well devised. "The Mad Girl of St. Joseph's, by the Chevalier De Grave," being neither long nor tedious, shall here be given.

"It was two o'clock in the morning, the almost-exhausted lamp in the court-yard gave but a glimmering light, and I was retiring to my apartment, when I thought I heard a noise at the foot of the stair-case. I called out twice, 'Who's there? What are you about there?' and was answered by a soft and touching voice, 'It is I; don't you see that I am waiting for him?' As I was not the person expected, I was walking away; when the same voice called to me, 'Pray come here; but don't make a noise.' I approached, and near the last step, behind the pillar, perceived a young woman dressed in white, with a black sash, and with her hair falling in disorder on her shoulders. 'I never did you harm,' said she; 'pray do not hurt me. I have touched nothing; I am here in a corner, where I cannot be seen—this injures nobody—but don't say any thing about it: don't mention it to him.—He'll come down presently.—I shall see him; and then I'll go away.'

"My surprise increased at every word; and I tried, in vain, to recollect this unfortunate creature. Her voice was perfectly unknown to me, as well as whatever I could discover of her person. She continued to speak; but her ideas became so confused, that I could discover nothing but the disorder of her head and the distress of her heart.

"I interrupted her, and endeavoured to bring back her attention to our situation.—'If somebody else,' said I, 'had seen you before I did at the foot of the stair-case?'—'Ah!' said she, 'I see very well that you do not know all.—He alone is somebody—and when he goes away, he does not, like you, listen to all he hears: he only hears her who is above. Formerly it was I; now

"It is true.—But it will not last. Oh! no, no, it will not last!"

"At these words she took a medallion from her bosom, and seemed to examine it with much attention.

"A moment after we heard a door open; and a servant holding a light at the top of the balustrade enabled me to distinguish a young man, who tripped lightly down stairs.

"As he passed, his hapless victim was seized with an universal trembling: and scarcely had he disappeared, when the rest of her strength forsook her, and she fell on the lower step, behind the pillar that concealed us. I was going to call for assistance, but the fear of exposing her prevailed on me; and I took the poor creature senseless in my arms. The shutting of the door above was then heard. She started at the noise, and seemed to revive a little. I held her hands in one of mine, and with the other supported her head. She tried to speak; but the sounds she endeavoured to utter were stifled by her grief. We remained some time in a silence which I did not dare to interrupt; when, at last, having entirely recovered the use of her senses, she said to me, in a soft and faltering voice, "Ah! I see very well I ought to have warned you.

"The accident that has just happened to me must have made you uneasy, for you are good and kind; you must have been afraid, and I am not surprised at it. I was like you; I was afraid too when I found myself in this situation; I thought I was going to die. And I feared it, for that would have deprived me of the only means of seeing him, which is all that I have left. But I have found out, yes, I have found out that I cannot die. Just now, when he passed by, I left myself to go to him! If he died, I should die too—but without that, it is impossible. We only die where we live; and it is not in myself, but in him, that I exist.

"Some time ago—I was mad!—Oh! yes, very mad indeed! and that will not surprise you, as it was in the beginning of his going up this stair-case. My reason is now returned. Every thing goes and comes; and so does that. This medallion, which you see, restored it to me: it is a portrait; but it is not that of my friend. What good would that do? He is very well already; he has no occasion to improve—he has nothing to alter. If you did but know whose portrait it is! It is the wicked woman's above stairs—The cruel creature! What trouble has she given me since she approached my heart!—It was so content! so happy!—but she has deranged and destroyed all!—One day—I recollect it very well—I happened to go alone into my friend's room.—Alas! he was no longer there!—I found this portrait on his table; I took it; ran away with it; and since that I am better." After saying this, she began to laugh; talked of the public walks; of phre-

tons, and of horses; and I once more perceived a total confusion in her ideas.

"Some moments after, when she left off speaking, I drew nearer to her; and asked, 'Why she preserved, with so much care, the portrait of the wicked woman above stairs?'

"How!" answered she, "what! you do not know?—Why, it is my only hope;—I take it every day, put it by the side of my looking-glass, and arrange my features like hers. I begin already to be a little like her; and, by taking pains, I shall resemble her exactly. I will then go, and see my friend; he will be satisfied with me, and will no longer be obliged to go to her above stairs. For, except that, I am sure he likes me best. Only think on what trifles our happiness depends! on some features which he found no longer disposed to his liking. Why did he not say so?—I would have done then what I do now; and he would not have been obliged to apply to a stranger. Nothing was more easy, and it would have saved us both a great deal of trouble: but without doubt he did not think of it.

"Every evening I wait at the foot of the stair-case: he never comes down before the convent bell has struck two:—and then, as I can't see, I count the beatings of my poor heart.—Since I have been in possession of the portrait, I count every day 'some pulsations less!—But it is late, and I must go from hence,—Adieu!" I accompanied her to the street-door. As soon as without, she turned to the left, and I walked on some paces with her. She then suddenly fixed her eyes on the stream of light which the lamps formed before us. "You see all these lamps," said she; "they are agitated* by every breath of air:—it is the same with my heart—it burns like them:—but they consume, and I burn for ever!"

"I continued to follow her. "Stop," said she, again; "return home; I carry away with me a part of your sleep, and I am to blame: for sleep is very sweet; it is even so to me,—I see in it what is past."

"I feared to afflict her by insisting any longer, and left her. However, my fear that some accident might happen to her made me follow her with my eyes, as I walked on gently behind. She soon stopped at a little door, went in, and shut it after her. I then returned home, my mind and heart equally agitated, and this unfortunate creature continually before my eyes. I reflected on the cause of her misfortune; and found regret—and the remembrance of some past circumstances, were mingled with my tears. I was too much affected to hope for rest; and, while waiting for day-light, wrote down this scene to which I had been witness."

* "In France the lamps are suspended on lines across the streets." *Google*

190. Clara and Emmeline; or, *The Maternal Benediction. A Novel.* 12mo.

THESE two little volumes, we are informed, are by a female, the Authoress of "Louisa," the little tale we noticed in p. 929.—The apology of this lady would disarm the severity of criticism, if there were even occasion to exert it.

"I have only one plea," she says, "to offer—I would ever wish to place virtue in its deserved, brightest point of view. My pen shall never write a line that may injure the morals of the youngest, or most inexperienced, of my own sex.".... "A celebrated actress produced three reasons for leaving her Bath friends; now I have a far more powerful reason to induce me to write, beside a natural inclination for the employ."

One single paragraph shall be extracted, as a specimen of the language and sentimental turn of the writer:

"I am by no means pleased it matches made suddenly by immoderate love; without a knowledge of disposition there cannot be esteem. People of very different tempers, in an hour of gaiety, may be violently smitten with each other; but when time removes the mask, the gay will seek the gay—and the serious be left to contemplate alone. A marriage, on the contrary, which commences in esteem, is far more likely to be happy—Friendship, in the beginning, may easily become a softer sensation; for we cannot esteem without some portion of love; but, I fear, we may sometimes love where it is impossible for us to respect; though time, reason, and virtue, will always enable us to conquer what is repugnant to honour."

191. *The Russian Prophecy; A Poem, occasioned by a remarkable Phenomenon in the Heavens, observed in Russia, February 19, 1785. Printed at Sheffield.* 4to.

THIS nervous poem was composed in 1785; soon after an account of the celestial phenomenon, which gave rise to it, had been transmitted to England; and "never would it have emerged from the obscurity in which it has so long lain dormant, had not the recent declaration of war by the Porte, against the Russians, induced the author to attend to the wishes of some literary friends, who were of opinion, that the present juncture of time was the properest season for the publication of *The Russian Prophecy*."

The verses having "germinated," if we may so express ourselves, from the account of this phenomenon in our vol. LV. p. 531, the ingenious Bard will excuse our transcribing largely from his *Prophecy*.

"Borne on her eagle, Iris-colour'd wings,
The daring Muse through the blue ether soars,
Till in his orb she hears the Regent sing,
Whose beaming influence gilds MOSCOVIA'S
shores.

"Near NEVA's rapid flood she furls her flight,
Where PETER'S shining domes and towers
arise;

And views with wonder and sublime delight
The arts of Athens near the polar ices.

"What means this tremor in the fighting wood?
Why heaves the NEVA from his lowest bed?
Lo! where emerging from the surging flood,
The empire's Genius rears his awful head.

"Bearing the form of the creative CZAR,
A sable helm veil'd his majestic brow,
O'er which terrific stream'd a blazing star,
And changeful like the boreal meteor's glow.

"Siberia's ermine, with her snows that vy'd,
Was o'er his burnish'd silver armour thrown,
Flow'd amply like the unulating tide,
And like a flame his brandish'd sabre shone.

"Be hush'd, ye winds!—ye surges, cease
your roar!

Moscovian realms, your awful Genius bear;
Of Fate's dread tidings, and prophetic lore,
He speaks like thunder to th' astonish'd ear.

"Fame's trumpet sounds—resplendent CA-
THARINE! rise;

"Pursue, in bright climes, her shining way;
And read yon awful record in the skies,
Expressive of thy star's ascendant ray.

"See! o'er th' inverted crescent's changing
light,

"Thy tutelary cross all lustrous shine;
The heaven-directing sign, that led to fight,
And Victory's palms, Imperial CONSTAN-
TINE.

"Behold, ye thrones! from her illustrious stem
Behold blooming CONSTANTINE appear!
Whose race shall orient Rome's rich diadem
And CONSTANTINE's imperial purple wear.

"Again the Fates confirm their dread decree;
Lo! round the sun's bright, orb-crown'd cir-
cles glow;

"Again yon Iris-tinted crescent see,
Beneath the GRECIAN CROSS, inverted bow.

"With such tremendous, but ensanguin'd glare,
Portending Delusion's rising hours,
The sword of Vengeance hover'd in the air,
O'er the devoted Solymæan towers.

"See! where the fierce Moscovian eagles fly,
As conscious of their heav'n-devoted prey;
Hang like the Night, o'er all the Thracian
sky,

"And strike the turban'd legions with dismay.

* "The younger grandson of the reigning
Emperors of Russia is named Constantine."

† "A comet, which bore the resemblance
of a sword, hung over the city of Jerusalem
for the space of a whole year." *Josephus's
Wars of the Jews*, b. 7, c. 12.

See! the grey Mufti smites his troubled breast;
 ' Within his mosque, with gleaming crescents
 ' crown'd;
 ' And daffes, fill'd with Araby the blest,
 ' His fuming censor on th' embroider'd ground.
 ' Starting from many a mould'ring, marble
 ' tomb,
 ' He views a train of gory spectres rise;
 ' And reads Byzantium's im: ending doom,
 ' From their sad orisons that pierce the skies.—
 —' Ah, princely youths! I know your royal
 ' line *;

' With fair Irene and her weeping train:—
 ' Nor think, ye slaughter'd race of Constan-
 ' tine,
 ' Your mournful orisons shall rise in vain.

' For now the rising hours, upon their wing,
 ' Aftrea's flaming sword of vengeance bear;
 ' And to my realm's auspicious Empress bring
 ' The awful mandates of the scriptur'd sphere.

Big with the fates of Oriental powers,
 ' See where, sublime, her eagle Genius soars!
 ' Her Ery builds on Theodosia's towers †,
 ' And flies in triumph round her Euxine
 ' shores.'

After describing with animation the advantages which necessarily must succeed to the countries about to change the Ottoman yoke for the milder sway of the Empress of all the Russias, the Poet thus concludes:

' Ye radiant Visions! croud not on my sight;
 ' Enough the Fates auspiciously reveal,
 ' By dim Futurity's dim, shadowy light,
 ' Of CATHERINE'S glories, and of human
 ' weal.—

" The Genius paus'd;—and from the Muse's
 sight

On fragrant, amber clouds was borne on high:
 But still the cross o'er the pale crescent's slight
 Glow'd, till Night's mantle had involv'd the
 sky."

192. *A Letter to the Minority in the House of Commons who voted, on the 24th of April, 1787, in favour of a Motion for a Repeal of the Sheep-Tax.*

A candid and dispassionate statement of what the concurrent voice of all but those who are acquainted with the exigencies of state allow to be an impolitic, unequal, and oppressive tax. which we

* "Knolles, in his *History of the Turks*, has given a nervous and affecting relation of the barbarous murders of the family of Constantine Palaeologus, the last Emperor of the East, and of the tragical fate of Irene, beheaded by the hands of Mahomet, the conqueror of Constantinople."

† "Kaffa, in the Crimea, lately restored to its ancient name of Theodosia, by the orders of the Empress, since her Imperial Majesty became Governor of that remarkable

are sorry to find extended by some late determinations.

193. *The Adventures of Jonathan Corncob, a Loyal American Refugee.*

THE wit of this Novel is so low, and the ribaldry and impurity of it so gross, that we are almost tempted to suspect a respectable publisher has been surpris'd into a concurrence to prefix his name to it, or that the writer has borrowed it without his consent.

194. *Essays on various Subjects, Critical and Moral. Containing, Remarks on Butler's Analogy; Grammatical Strictures; A Review of Locke's Philosophy; Letters on Wit and Humour. In which various Observations are made on the most celebrated modern Writers on the Subjects of Logic, Morals, and Metaphysics. By William Belchier, Esq. Kent. In Two Volumes. 8vo.*

THIS title-page will give the reader some idea of the bill of fare he is to expect. On the "Grammatical Strictures," we are told, the late excellent Bishop of London "bestowed approbation, though some of them were in opposition to his own positions; and generously offered to countenance the author's labours." In the "Letters on Wit and Humour," Mr. Belchier says:

"Ireland is but a mouthful for France, but a cherry; whose pulp, though Romish, I am yet just enough in these illuminate days to believe unsusceptible of impregnation with the brandy of perfection."

Is this Wit, gentle reader, or is it Humour? It is much too sublime for our comprehension!

195. *De Morbo Morbique Submersorum. An Inaugural Dissertation, by Dr. Goodwyn. Published at Edinburgh in September 1786.*

AS this Dissertation is in the hands of few, and written in a language which other avocations have prevented many from being acquainted with, the following brief account of it (in the words of a correspondent at Bankhouse, near Kirby Lonsdale) will perhaps be not unacceptable to our readers.

"I shall not make any mention of the phenomena which present themselves when an animal is put under water, and suffered to remain there till death; these being generally known. I only beg leave to observe, that, immediately after death, the skin appears remarkably livid.

"APPEARANCES ON DISSECTION.

"1. The blood-vessels of the brain appear uncommonly dark-coloured, but not preternaturally turgid; neither is any extravasated blood to be found.

"2. The substance of the lungs is more livid than usual; and both the arteries and veins are much distended with black blood.

"3. In the extreme calls of the *bronchia* is found some frothy liquor, of a pale red colour; the quantity of which is different in different animals.

"4. The right auricle and ventricle of the heart are filled with black blood. Likewise a great quantity of the same kind of blood is found in the left auricle and ventricle.

"Lastly, the trunks and branches of the arteries, even till they become so minute as to escape the eye, are all filled with black blood."

Since it is evident that the fluid in which the animal is immersed causes its death, and consequently all these morbid appearances, Dr. G. goes on to enquire, how this fluid produces the death of animals?—whether by its entering the *bronchia*?—or by preventing the access of the air?

The first of these has been the opinion generally received; but our author, by a set of well-conducted experiments, made on living animals, endeavours to establish the latter opinion.—From these experiments he concludes,

1. That a very small quantity of fluid is generally, but not always, found in the *bronchia* of the animal immersed.

2. That this fluid enters the lungs, while the animal is endeavouring to breathe.

3. That this fluid, being mixed with the lymph of the lungs, forms that frothy fluid (*Fluidum sponsum*) mentioned by writers on this subject.

He injected into the lungs of several animals a much greater quantity of fluid than what enters when the animal is drowned; and yet it continued to live, and perform all the functions of life. He likewise found, that when an animal put under water had lost all appearance of life, by placing it in an erect posture, and applying heat now and then, he could revive it; and when this happened, it continued to live, notwithstanding its having the usual quantity of fluid in the *bronchia*, which he found on killing the animal, and opening the thorax.

From these experiments he concludes,

4. That this fluid found in the *bronchia* does not induce the morbid symptoms which occur when an animal is put under water.

Hence it follows, that the liquor in which the animal is immersed occasions its death, by preventing the access of the air.

Many eminent physiologists, among whom we may mention Haller, thought

that the difference of the dilatation of the lungs in inspiration and expiration was very considerable; and that the blood-vessels of the lungs, being compressed during expiration, hindered the blood from circulating at that time; but the continuance of the pulse during obstructed respiration, and the free circulation of the blood through the lungs in hydrothorax, empyema, and other diseases where the capacity of the thorax is much diminished, would sufficiently refute that opinion. However, our author finds, from a number of accurate experiments, that the difference of dilatation of the lungs in inspiration and expiration is very little, being in the proportion of 268 to 262, or only about $\frac{1}{33}$ part of the diameter of the thorax. He likewise proves, from a great many experiments on animals, that when the lungs are very much collapsed, and compressed by water injected between the pleura and lungs, the blood still continues to circulate freely through them, so as not to induce any morbid symptom, much less death.—Hence he justly concludes, that the dilatation of the lungs is not the final cause of respiration.

He next goes on to enquire what changes the air suffers in the lungs, and what change (if any) is made on the blood by it; and, from a number of beautiful experiments, concludes,

1. That a certain quantity of pure or empyreal air is received from the atmosphere each inspiration, and taken into the lungs; while a quantity of fixed air is given out by the lungs, and added to the air of the atmosphere.

2. That, by the action of this pure air, the blood in the extreme arteries of the lungs suffers some chemical change, gaining a florid colour and new quality.

3. The blood being thus changed, becomes capable of exciting the action of the left auricle and ventricle.—Hence it is manifest that this change of the blood is the proper end of respiration.

The blood coming from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart, having its stimulative quality diminished by being deprived of pure air, causes the heart to beat slower and weaker; and the more the stimulant quality is diminished, the weaker does the action of the heart become. Hence the changes in the pulse while an animal is drowning. During this time, this vitiated, or, as our author says, venous blood continues to circulate from the heart through all the arteries.

arteries, and to be diffused over the whole body. In two or three minutes, becoming entirely destitute of that quality by which it stimulates the left heart, the action of the ventricle ceases, and death soon follows.

The livid colour of the body arises from the diffusion of this venous blood, or blood deprived of pure air, in all the arteries; which is particularly apparent where the arteries are very conspicuous, *i. e.* in the brain, face, lips, and hands.

I could with great pleasure (adds our correspondent) have entered into a more particular account of this ingenious thesis; but the limits prescribed to your papers prevent my being more full. However, as it is a great improvement in a very important part of physiology, I hope this account of it will merit the attention of your readers.

If the above theory be true (which I do not doubt), the inefficacy, and even hurtful effect of many of the rules laid down for the recovery of drowned persons, will be evident.

The best method, in my opinion, would be, to throw into the lungs a quantity of pure air, whenever that could be had; and it might be constantly kept prepared by the apothecaries. An instrument might also be very easily contrived to inject it into the lungs. When this air cannot conveniently be come at, we ought to endeavour to fill the lungs with common air, by a pair of bellows; but we ought by no means to use a method very frequently directed, *i. e.* to inflate the lungs by applying a person's mouth to the patient's, and blowing. This is not only useless, but might, if the person who suffers the operation was in perfect health, put an end to his existence; as is evident from putting an animal into air which has been breathed, or out of which the pure air has been taken, when it expires almost instantly. The death of persons immersed in fixed or other kinds of air, as also of people who have been hanged, may be well explained on this theory.

Yours, &c. T. GARNETT.

196. *The London Medical Journal*. Vol. VIII. Part. III. 8vo. (Concluded from p. 999).

ARTICLE II. *Account of a Case, in which a considerable Portion of the lower Jaw Bone was removed. To which are added, Some Remarks on the Effects produced by Matter formed in the Socket of a Tooth, and confined there. By Mr. Joseph Brandish, Member of the Corpora-*

tion of Surgeons of London, and Surgeon at Alcester in Warwickshire. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Johnstone, Physician at Worcester, and by him to Dr. Simmons.

This extraordinary disease began with an ulcer on the gum of the lower jaw; and the ulcer, notwithstanding the use of bark, myrrh, and other remedies, continued to spread, till at length a portion of the lower jaw bone, of more than two inches in extent (and of which an engraving is given in the work,) was extracted. The patient soon recovered, and is said to be not the least disfigured.—Mr. Brandish considers this case as a proof that diseases may exist, similar to those caused by transplanting teeth (mentioned by Mr. Hunter, in his late work on the venereal disease), without any venereal taint, but merely from matter formed in the socket of a tooth, and confined there. This opinion he corroborates by some other cases which have occurred to him in his practice.

ART. III. *Additional Remarks on the supposed Influence of the Moon in Fevers. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Robert Jackson, M.D. Physician at Stockton.*

This is certainly a very curious subject, and one that seems, in an eminent degree, to merit the attention of physicians; but what has been hitherto written concerning it serves rather to increase than to satisfy our doubts.—The present observations, however, in answer to the objections of Dr. Lind, which we formerly had occasion to notice, are delivered with candour, and will, we are persuaded, not be unacceptable to our readers.

"From Dr. Lind's Inaugural Dissertation," says our author, "which I read when but a young man, I must acknowledge it was that I first received a hint of the moon's influence on the relapse of the fevers in India: and an opportunity offering to me early in a different part of the world, I was happy to be able, not only to verify what he had taken notice of, but I hope I have had the good fortune to extend the observation farther; and the evidence I have produced in support of it, to me at least, seems to rest on no precarious footing.

"Dr. Lind, who had the merit of bringing the knowledge of the fact to Europe, seems now to have changed his opinion with regard to the cause of it; and I cannot help thinking he has changed it without sufficient reason. I would contend with no man about a word; and whether we suppose the increase

of fevers, observed to happen about the time of new and full moon, owing to the immediate influence of the moon, or to some other cause connected with it, to me is perfectly indifferent. I would only wish it to be known, that what I have observed in the several countries in which I have lived, will not suffer me to allow the cause to be merely local, or solely owing to the immediate effect of tides overflowing the low grounds.—As it is truth I seek, not controversy, I will indeed own, that at Savannah la Mar, in Jamaica, which you know is situated near the sea, the connexion of the moon with fevers is more remarkable than in any other part of the world where I have been; yet I must at the same time add, that the rise of the tide there scarcely ever amounts to 18 inches. That a tide so scanty, on a sandy beach, is likely to produce effects so considerable, few, I presume, will be inclined to believe; but lest any one should, what I can with confidence affirm of the same connexion being found, though in a less remarkable degree, in the interior parts of America, within an hundred miles of which notice ever reached, puts the question beyond dispute.

“That the connexion is not local, or confined to the countries within the tropics, not only what I have observed in the higher latitudes of America, but, to omit others of my own, an observation that I have lately met with, in “A Treatise on the Intermitting Fevers of the Netherlands,” by Dr. Grainger, affords the most unequivocal proof.—Dr. Grainger, describing the progress of the intermitting fever in the year 1743, has the following remark: *Neque silentio prætereundum, quod die, quo si deficit, vixit recentis corripiebantur*.” This is but a bare fact; but it is a fact of much importance in the present question. Whoever is curious may look into the book. The sickness began on the 9th of July; at what distance from the full moon will require no great trouble to find out.

“It is almost unnecessary to say anything with regard to Dr. Lind’s reasoning about the immediate effect of tides. That a high tide leaves behind it what proves a source of future disease, I willingly allow; but that the high tide of to-day can be the cause of fever to-morrow, or even of next day, is so contrary to experience, that I can by no means assent to it. I have frequently had the opportunity of seeing healthy men brought to unhealthy situations, and I have constantly observed some time intervene before the appearance of disease. As the state of the febrile cause was more or less concentrated, or as the body was more or less predisposed, the distance of time was greater or less; but in no one instance, unless perhaps in some few cases of relapse, have I ever found the attack of fever instantaneous.”

ART. IV. *Case of a Rupture of the Tendo Achillis. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. John Rodbard, Surgeon at Ipswich.*

“This is the author’s own case; and it is an instructive one, as it tends to establish a considerable improvement in the treatment of the accident in question.—In the course of his practice Mr. Rodbard had met with three instances of a rupture of this tendon (the *Tendo Achillis*, as it is called, by which the muscles that form the calf of the leg are connected with the heel,) and he had treated them in the usual way, keeping the foot constantly extended, and the patient confined, till the parts were reunited. But in all these instances he had observed, that, when his patients began to walk, it was with great difficulty and pain, and that a considerable time elapsed before they could get the heel low enough to do it with any degree of comfort, especially up hills. Having met with a similar accident himself, he determined, therefore, to adopt a different method, and to try whether a cure could not be accomplished without extending the foot. Accordingly, he kept his foot in its natural position; followed his business; walked and rode considerably every day; and only took care to give the ankle joint as little motion as possible, till he found a perfect re-union of the tendon. The experiment succeeded to his wish, and he can now use this leg as well as the other.—Mr. Rodbard adds, that he has since met with a similar case, which he treated in a similar manner, and with equal success.

ART. V. *An Account of a Peculiarity of Vision in a Girl at East Dereham in Norfolk. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. J. S. Webster, Surgeon at East Dereham.*

As this case will probably be interesting to the generality of our readers, we shall here give the whole of Mr. Webster’s letter to Dr. Simmons.

“I beg leave, Sir, to communicate to you the following account of a remarkable defect of sight, which (with your approbation) I wish to see inserted in “The London Medical Journal.”—I think it right, however, first to observe to you, that my appointment of Surgeon to the House of Industry, in which the girl who is the subject of the case is at present maintained, has afforded me frequent opportunities of examining into the particulars attending her defect of sight; and as, in all my inquiries, I have been upon my guard against deception, so likewise I doubt

not but you will give me credit when I assure you I am as unwilling to deceive as to be deceived.

"Helen Bunnett, or, as she is commonly called, *The Owl-eyed Girl*, is thirteen years old, of a fair complexion, with brown hair, and has all her life enjoyed a good state of health. She was born in a workhouse belonging to East Dereham, in the county of Norfolk; but is now supported in a house of industry belonging to the hundreds of Milford and Launditch, in the same county.

"This girl has, from her infancy, laboured under a peculiarity of vision. What particularly strikes one's attention, on her entering a room in the day-time, is, her looking towards the ground, and her eyes appearing, as it were, sunk in her head; so much so, that the whole ball of the eye seems lost within its orbit, and of course the eyelid covers it, that you would at first imagine the humours of the eye had escaped from their coats.

"No appearance of disease is perceptible in the coats of the eye. The choroid is of a whitish or light-grey colour. The iris is peculiarly perfect. The pupils are entirely black; and the appearance of each eye is the same.

"I first put her faculty of vision to the test by exhibiting large objects before her eyes, such as a watch, a broad button, the key of a door, &c. These she certainly was able to distinguish, though with difficulty; and I observed that she is very near-sighted.

"I next offered to her bottles filled with medicines of different colours, such as blue vitriolic water, vegeto-mineral water, and others; but in attempting to distinguish these she, in general, failed. I then presented to her view small objects, such as a six-pence, a shilling, pins, &c.; but these she could not discover at all.

"Upon closing the windows, and darkening the room suddenly, I had my attention fixed upon her eyes, which instantly dilated, and the pupils became as perfect, and as large in proportion, as in any human body whatever; on the contrary, upon opening the windows as suddenly as I before had closed them, the pupils became instantly contracted, and the balls of the eyes appeared, as it were, sunk. I then closed her eyelids, and rubbed them frequently, but without observing any appearance of dilatation in the eyes. Having now again darkened the room so much that I could not myself distinguish objects, I had in readiness the same bottles of medicines as before, and likewise some pieces of cloth of different colours, that I had offered to her when the windows were not closed, and which she had then not been able to distinguish; but, upon my again offering the same to her in the darkened room, I was agreeably surprised to find that she could tell me the colours of the different fluids in the bottles, as well as the quantities

therein contained, and also the various colours of the cloths, excepting of those which we may term mixed cloths; and perhaps in these she failed not from a want of perception, but from not being sufficiently practised in the distinction of complicated colours. I likewise took a pin, and having dropped it upon the ground, at a considerable distance from that part of the room where she stood, changed places with her, and desired her to look for the pin, which she very soon found. All the time the room remained darkened, her eyes were fully dilated, and continued equally so, neither contracting nor increasing in their dilatation.

"The expression of owl-eyed girl, which I have made use of, is not a term given to her by me, but is a distinction she goes by among the paupers in general in the house where she now is.

"I lately asked her the following questions, which I shall give you, with her answers, as I minuted them upon the spot.

"Q. How is your eyesight when in the sun?

"A. I cannot then see in the least.

"Q. Are your eyes ever painful to you?

"A. They are very painful in summer and hot weather.

"Q. In what direction do you look when you wish to distinguish any thing?

"A. From the corners of my eyes, as one cross-eyed.

"She has informed me, likewise, that she can distinguish objects as well by moonlight, or in the twilight, as in the dark."

197. *The Twin-Brothers; or, A New Book of Discipline for Infidels and old Offenders: in Prose and Verse.* 8vo.

THIS new book of discipline, in prose and verse, comprises two separate and distinct tracts, the one intitled, *A new Colony proposed and considered*; the other, *A new Exhibition; or, A Sermon written on a new Plan: addressed to a Congregation of old Bucks, who still keep it up, and are the Patrons and Patterns of the rising Generation of Bold Spirits. With Anecdotes and Observations for the Use of the Publick, and particularly of Parents and Guardians.*

In the Proposal for the new Colony, the author introduces a sceptic and a believer, conversing about the influence of religion and a priesthood upon the peace of society and the happiness of individuals. The sceptic affirms, that priests are an *useless pack*; that it would be wise to *save the clergy's pay, to defray public burthens*; and that society might subsist, and mankind be happy, without any *establishment or even profession of religion*. These assertions are denied by

the believer; a controversy ensues, which is to be decided by experiment; and a colony of infidels is therefore proposed to be planted in *Nova Zembla*, or in some island in the South Sea. Of such a colony the sceptic affirms, in Hudibrastic verse, that all the members would enjoy a *dear tranquillity of mind* under the *venerable sway of pure reason*;

"When they should hear no bitter speeches
Of him who rails, and him who preaches;
Nor sour their tempers with vexation,
To mark the follies of the nation."

The believer, in reply, demonstrates, in the same species of verse, that the proposed colony is *luff*; that, so far from rising to prosperity, it could not even subsist; that its members, instead of enjoying a dear tranquillity of mind, would be guided by self-interest, caprice, and pleasure; and that, from the collision of interests, quarrels would arise, which must end in universal destruction. For

"Will they have laws—and who will frame
them? [them?]

Will they have bulls—and who will tame
Work must be done—and who will do it?

Shall strength or wit determine to it?

Such is the subject of the first tract contained in this small volume;—a subject which, perhaps, could not be properly treated in verse of any kind, certainly not in verse of that kind which the author has chosen. The Puritans of the last century had the peace of their consciences disturbed by minced pike and plumb porridge, and deemed the banishing of harmless merriment from the kingdom a sufficient cause for rebellion and outrage. Such principles and practices were not more detestable than ridiculous; and it was a work, worthy of the pen of Butler, to hold them up to the contempt and derision of mankind, in his inimitable poem of *Hudibras*; but in the question, "Would mankind be happier without religion than with it?" there is nothing trivial, or to which the test of ridicule can be properly applied; and therefore we must be of opinion, that, were our author's talents for burlesque greater than they are, they would have been very injudiciously exercised upon one of the most serious and important questions, which can employ the mind of man.—It has been observed, that "such numbers and diction as those of Hudibras" can gain regard only when they are "uted by a writer whose vigour of

"fancy and copiousness of knowledge" entitle him to contempt of ornament; "and who, in confidence of the novelty" and justness of his conceptions, can "afford to throw metaphors and epithets away. To another, that conveys common thoughts in careless verification, it will only be said, *Pauiper videtur Cinna vult, et est pauper*." This may be said, and justly said, to the author of *The new Colony proposed and considered*.—The *Exhibition*, though not entitled to high praise, has greater merit. Why the author calls it a *new* Exhibition may be asked. It exhibits the absurdity of being prejudiced either in behalf of religion or against it; and paints, in lively colours, the pernicious influence which the example of an old and impious debauchee must have upon the morals of his family, his friends, and his relations: all this is very just; but in all this there is surely nothing *new*. Reflections, however, upon the conduct of man, as it is connected with his dearest interests, may command attention, after being a thousand times repeated; and such, in our opinion, are the following:

"Some of you are married, and have families. If your doctrines are defensible, if they are true, teach them your wives and children, in the first place. One sort of infidelity will soon introduce another, if they are so tempted and so inclined. And will you then rejoice in the work of your hands? Without direct teaching and exhortation, as far as your example and authority, and discovered principles, can effect a lessened abhorrence of vice, and a lessened respect for virtue, you are making them less virtuous, less amiable, less happy. You are assiduous in training up a race of bold spirits. Are your *peaves* and your *baufs* more privileged than those of others? Your hopeful disciples will soon believe and know your habitations are less sacred, and more affable than those of others.—Your daughters! What ideas crowd into my mind, and into yours! You have a favourite daughter: she may be perverted. You, in effect, pervert her. It is, as to you, merely accidental that she receives any solid principles, any just abhorrence of vice, or love and veneration of virtue. Entertaining respect for you, and knowing you are irreligious, restraint is removed; her mind is debauched: and shall I unfold or draw a veil over the scenes which imagination now exhibits? Is it enough? or shall I harrow up your souls by faithful portraits of infamy, poverty, desperation, sick-beds, insanity, death-beds,—and the tremendous scenes of futurity?—Do you now see yourselves? Have you considered the
hazard

havock you have done? If that havock is prevented by other hands; if the influence of your authority, and example, and training, is counteracted, I greatly rejoice; but I bring you no consolation upon this discovery. He that fires the train that leads to the mine is guilty, though the conflagration is prevented by the train being extinguished. If you have opened the sluices of desolation, on you God and man will charge all the misery it would have occasioned. You fire trains, and open sluices, if you do no more, who oppose religion. The enemies of religion are the enemies, though not always the successful enemies, of the state, of the neighbourhood: they are the greatest enemies of themselves; and yet they are called *Gentlemen*—*Gentlemen of pleasurs*;—they are cheerful, and gay, and happy."

198. *The Exhibition of the Society for promoting Painting and Design in Liverpool. The Second Edition.* Liverpool, 1787. 4s.

THIS Society was formed in 1783, as an academy for the sole purpose of infusing a taste for the fine arts, and instructing pupils in the arts of design, upon an equal footing, with respect to pecuniary matters, as the Royal Academy. Hitherto it has been attended with great care and diligence by its visitors and other members. It consists, at present, of a president, Nicholas Ash-ton, Esq.; a vice president, Mr. Thomas Wakefield; a secretary, Mr. Thomas Taylor; a committee of six members and six visitors, artists resident in Liverpool. Persons above the age of 14 may be admitted as students, if the specimens of their abilities are approved by the visitors. Members and students to subscribe one guinea a year; and, after 50 members have subscribed, no more to be admitted but by ballot. Lectures to be read, at least, once a week, in the Winter, by members, on chemistry, anatomy, the theory and practice of painting, architecture, and perspective; and models provided for copying.—Among the exhibitors this year we find the names of *Gainsborough, Oipin, Elmer, Farrington, Fujeli, Hamilton, Hearne, Malton, Parry, P. Sandby, Stubbs, Tomkins, Webber, and Reynolds*, from the capital; and, among those from Liverpool, Manchester, Derby, Knutsford, Birmingham, and York, besides honorary members, *Chubbard, Craig, Haxlebury, Holland, Jackson, Knipe, Kennon, Medley, Moore, M'Morland, Parry, Place, Staveley, Stringer, Tate, Town, Woodworth, Wright, and Willis*.
GENT. MAG. December, 1787.

Liamson, whom we shall be glad to meet in our future walks to the Royal Academy's Exhibition.

198. *Familiar Essays on interesting Subjects.*

THE writer of this little volume, as we learn from the Preface is the "rector of an obscure country village, who has employed his leisure hours in sketching out different views of men and things, with this ardent wish, that though they should prove beneath the attention of men in the first walks of literature and science; yet to those whose reading is not so extensive, and particularly to the youth of both sexes, they may operate in storing the mind with what is just and praiseworthy, that, amusement and instruction being blended together, they may introduce the readers to a very intimate acquaintance with religion and "virtue." This laudable design is supported by a familiar and easy style on the following subjects: Method; Meanness contrasted with Ingenuoussness; The present fashionable Mode of educating young Ladies; Second Thoughts are best; A contented Mind one of the greatest Blessings of Providence; The Love of Praise, and a Spirit of Emulation in Youth, more efficacious than Bodily Correction; Domestic Peace and Happiness; The Causes of the Depopulation of the Country; Exercise and Temperance; Humanity to Animals.

199. *A Free Translation of the Preface to Bellendinus; containing animated Sentences on the great Political Characters of the present Time.* 1787. 8va.

OUR readers, who will take the trouble of turning back to pp. 713 and 265, will find our opinion of the original work, which has attracted the public attention; and in pp. 753 and 865, extracts from the book itself. After having said so much in praise of the original language of the Preface, what remains to be said of this Free Translation more than in the words of one of its mottoes:

"Was it for me the dark abyss to tread,

"And read the book which others cannot
"read?"

Will not the declaration of Mr. Fox, on the first day of the session, induce the author of this Preface to entertain more favourable hopes, and place greater confidence in the present administration?

for

for that able politician said, in answer to Lord Hood, "His Lordship seems to think a war at no distance; as for me, I think I shall not be suspected of partiality in my opinion: I think that, from the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and a combination of very fortunate circumstances, we may safely indulge the idea of a long and a lasting peace. It is from the imbecillity of France; to that we must look; for on that only depends the public tranquillity."

200. *The History of Limerick, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, from the earliest Records to the Year 1787. Illustrated by Fifteen Engravings. To which are added, The Charter of Limerick, and an Essay on Castle Connell Spa, on Water in general, and Cold-Bathing. By J. Ferrar, Citizen of Limerick. 8vo.*

ABOUT twenty years ago Mr. F. published a little book, in duodecimo, on the history of his native city; "but being then little acquainted how respectable a figure this city makes in the History of Ireland, unwearied diligence has increased his knowledge; and, finding the work has not been undertaken by an abler pen, he has endeavoured to complete one more worthy the perusal of his fellow-citizens." His former materials were taken from a MS. carefully preserved in the family of the Rev. Mr. White, a Catholic priest, who died in 1768, and now in the possession of Dr. M'Mahon, the present Catholic bishop of Killaloe; and from a MS. History relating chiefly to Limerick, in verse, brought down to 1680, which confirms the former, and is here largely quoted.

The drawings which have assisted to ornament this second edition were made by Messieurs Sandby, Pelham, Bath, Ousley, and Denmead. We are sorry they have not fallen into the hands of better engravers. For the rest, we cannot refuse our tribute of applause to "the industry of a man who, amidst the avocations of a laborious employment, and the duties of a citizen, has been diligent in finding, and exact in stating facts, collecting into one point of view every remarkable transaction relative to Limerick;" and who tells us, "at this moment Ireland is the most rising country in Europe, considering what freedom of trade and toleration she has lately obtained."—All the materials of this book are Irish. When

great part of it was printed, the author was induced, in compliance with the public wish, to give a History of the County of Limerick. If his life is spared a few years, to acquire the natural history, and visit every part of the county, he hopes to form a more complete history of it.—The "Essay on Castle Connell Spa, and Water in general," was written on the spot, 1783, and approved by some eminent physicians.

The events of this city begin with the defeat and death of the King of Munster, A. D. 920, and end with Mr. Crosbie's travels in a balloon, and triumphal dragging through the city, in 1786. Then follows an account of churches and religious houses, bishops, chapels, and public buildings, provosts, mayors, sheriffs; Appendix of original papers; History of the County of Limerick; Essay on Castle Connell Spa.

201. *A Letter from Philip Thicknesse to Dr. James Makittrick Adair. 8vo.*

THERE is a quality in some minds which inclines, if not impels, them to take an active part in such transactions, of any moment, as pass within their view. Is innocence defamed, or merit traduced? is indigence bowed down by oppression, or incaution deceived by imposture? these voluntary champions of Humanity step forward, unsolicited, to their assistance. This principle is undoubtedly noble; and, under proper regulations, of no small use to society. But the individual who possesses it in too high a degree lives in an eternal state of warfare; every knave is secretly, every fool avowedly, his foe: and the man, who opposes himself singly to hosts which mock arithmetical enumeration, displays indeed an heroic gallantry of spirit, but discovers little prudence. Yet, perhaps, such characters derive more pleasure, from a consciousness of the generous rectitude of their intentions, than those of a contrary turn are able to conceive. Amongst these souls of strong susceptibility Mr. Thicknesse may be ranked. His sword, his pen, his purse, have not unfrequently been employed in the defence of injured honour, the detection of imposture, the praise of virtue, and the relief of distresses. The indulgence of this natural bias has involved him in the dispute with Dr. Adair. A contest has for some time subsisted between the Doctor and a Mr. Tickell of Bath, inventor of a medicine called Anodyne Æthereal.

Spirit. The Doctor having denied that this preparation possesses the virtues ascribed to it, Mr. Thicknesse warmly defends it, for, it must be allowed, an excellent reason, his having had personal experience of its efficacy. Irritated by his interference, the Doctor, in one of his publications, mentions a triumvirate of *Empirical Vermin*, one of whom he describes as *an assassin, a murder-monger, and a writer in an Evening-paper*. This character Mr. T. appropriates, and in the Letter before us defends himself very satisfactorily from the two former charges, but pleads guilty to the last. He then retorts with severity upon the Doctor, and concludes with the following

"N. B. Mr. T. is every day to be

seen near Bath; and, as other assassins "may meet him, he is always prepared to defend himself; but he will not condescend to send a friend for an explanation with any man who, quack-like, calls his fellow-creatures *vermin, murderers, assassins, and villains*."

Of the heavy parts of the charge the world will readily acquit Mr. Thicknesse; and perhaps, at the same time, with us, that he may not speedily relinquish the guilt of giving to the world, through the medium either of Mr. Urban or of an evening paper, or in any manner that may be thought less criminal, with his usual pleasantries, more of those agreeable anecdotes and shrewd observations with which he has long amused the world.

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*Adventures of Jonathan Corncock, 3s *Robinsons*
The School of Virtue, 2 vols, 6s *Lane*

Dr. Johnson's *Verfus* (not *Odes*) on George II. and Colley Cibber, are mentioned by Mr. Boswell in his "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," and promised to be given to the publick in that gentleman's *Life* of Dr. Johnson.—The Doctor wrote a Sermon, which was preached at St. James's (or in some other capital pulpit) on a 5th of November, and was afterwards published by command of the Archbishop. Qu. in what year, and by whom, was it preached?

CURIOSUS asks, in which of Tully's Epistles the characters of the *Arri* or *Scorpi* are to be found? The passage is highly commended in a letter from Atterbury to Pope.—When Archdeacon Yardley, in 1743, published the Sermons of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, he appears to have had in his possession several letters and papers relative to the family. Should any of these happen to be still preserved by the Archdeacon's representatives, the communication of them to our Printer would be esteemed a favour.

SCORPION is inadmissible. Personal abuse is at best but a bad species of argument; and we have no wish to deprive our readers of the entertainment they may expect from the future labours of the Abbé Maun. That "he hears much, and knows much," is surely a reason for our inviting his correspondence, rather than "shutting our pages against it." On general subjects, therefore, notwithstanding the unfair insinuations of SCORPION, we shall ever be happy to hear from so learned and intelligent a Writer.

A LOVER OF TRUTH (J. B.) shall have place in our SUPPLEMENT; though perhaps he would have spoken more respectfully of his antagonist had he seen p. 1144.

SCRUTATOR is right when he supposes our correspondent "A Lover of Truth" in p. 862, is not the same as the one in p. 784. He objects to the warmth of "Detector," p. 948; and adds, "Although there are living witnesses of the first rank to the truth of the assertion, no one asserted Lord M. did conform before his father's death; but that he was a Protestant before, to the knowledge of his father and friends, and that he meant to conform when he came to the title."

A LOOKER-ON at Bath tells us, "A violent literary squabble has arisen here between Mr. Thicknesse and a Dr. Adair. The latter, it seems, in his Medical Cautions, challenges any man to accuse him of an illiberal or ungenerous action. Mr. T. took up the glove, and, in a letter which he published, brings forth such a charge. The Doctor has replied, denied the charge, and in a printed letter hinted about, but not published, relates many extraordinary anecdotes of Mr. T.'s life. This has determined Mr. T. to publish two volumes in octavo, by subscription, which are to contain, he says, REAL memoirs of his life; and as it has been a long and very singular one, it is

expected to abound with anecdotes of many persons of more importance than himself, and we here are impatient for its publication."

T. B. says, "It may be some confirmation of C's opinion, p. 573, of there being vineyards of ancient standing in this country, that there is at Ely a pretty large spot of ground, which, though now used as a garden, goes by the name of 'The Vineyard'; and is held (as I think) by lease from the Bishop of that see."

In answer to S. E. we are enabled by a friend to say, that the German words which Schelhorn has given in his *Amenitates Litteraræ*, vol. III. p. 101, are an anathema, probably, at the end of a manuscript. They are as follow: "Whoever copies this book, which was written and invented with great care, shall take care to copy the whole exactly, words as well as meaning, just as they are here; nor shall he add a y thing, nor change the words, but correct it over once or twice; nor shall he copy from it any separate part, except the hundredth contemplation, which he may copy if he pleases. Whoever presumes to do otherwise, has to dread the vengeance of God, for he deprives God of his praises, and men of their improvement and advantage which was intended therein; and the neglect and contempt of either will be revenged and punished by the Eternal Wisdom on the day of judgement. Amen. *Deo Gratias.*"

Z's favours are received. The impressions he promises will be very acceptable.

The "Dialogue sent in July," we hope, our worthy Friend will pardon our omitting.

L. L. R. is very obliging; but the plan he recommends to us would not answer.

F. T. R. shall certainly not be neglected.

The letters of Prince Maurice and Gen. Fairfax shall have place soon; with Mr. GREEN's curious Sculpture; the "Short Sketch" of Biography on an amiable living character; M. O. N.; the "Original Letters of Mr. Harvey;" T. H. W. on the *Pteris Aquilina*; the poetical communications of our friend at Goettingen; the critique on "Ignoramus," &c. &c. &c.

East Dereham, Norfolk, Dec. 9.

Sir JOHN FENN is greatly obliged to Mr. Urban's correspondent S. (p. 1001) for his hint. He immediately wrote to his publisher, Mr. Robinson, and received the following liberal answer from him: "Sir, in 'respect to the ~~new~~ additional plates to the 'second edition [of Original Letters], I 'have always given them, and shall continue to give them, to the purchasers of the 'first edition, without expence.' Sir John hopes that this immediate attention to our correspondent's hint, will not only manifest his desire to oblige all those who did him the honour to purchase his work, but will likewise shew the publick the polite and generous behaviour of Mess. Robinson.

PROLOGUE TO THE TRAGEDY OF
JULIA.

Written by EDMOND MALONE, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. KEMBLE.

FROM These^{is} days to this enlighten'd
hour,

The stage has shewn the dire abuse of power;
What mighty mischief from ambition springs!
The fate of heroes, and the fall of kings.
But these high themes, howe'er adorn'd by art,
Have seldom gain'd the passes of the heart:
Calm we behold the pompous mimic woe,
Unmov'd by sorrows we can never know.
Far other feelings in the soul arise,
When private griefs arrest our ears and eyes;
When the false friend, and blameless suffer-
ing wife,

Reflect the image of domestic life:
And still more wide the sympathy, more keen,
When to each breast responsive is the scene;
And the fine cords that every heart entwine,
Dilated, vibrate with the glowing line.—
Such is the theme that now demands your ear,
And claims the silent plaudit of a tear.
One tyrant passion all mankind must prove;
The balm or poison of our lives—is Love.
Love's sovereign sway extends o'er every
clime,

Nor owns a limit or of space or time.
For love, the generous fair-one hath sustain'd
More poignant ills than ever poet feign'd.
For love, the maid partakes her lover's tomb,
Or pines long life out in sad, footless gloom.
Ne'er shall oblivion shroud the Grecian wife*,
Who gave her own, to save a husband's life.
With her contending, see our Edward's bride,
Imbibing poison from his mangled side.
Nor less, though proud of intellectual sway,
Does haughty man the tyrant power obey:
From youth to age by love's wild tempest tost,
For love, even mighty kingdoms has he lost.
Vain—wealth, and fame, and fortune's fos-
tering care†,

If no fond breast the splendid blessings share;
And, each day's bustling pageantry once past,
There, only there, his bliss is found at last.

For woes fictitious oft your tears have
flow'd;

Your cheek for wrongs imaginary glow'd;
To-night our poet means not to assail
Your throbbing bosoms with a fancy'd tale.
Scarce sixty suns their annual course have
roll'd,

Since all was real that our scenes unfold.
To touch your breasts with no unpleasing pain,
The Muse's magic bids it live again:
Bids mingled characters, as once in life,
Resume their functions, and renew their strife;
While pride, revenge, and jealousy's wild rage,
Rouse all the genius of th' impaction'd stage.

EPILOGUE.

Written by JOHN COURTENAY, Esq.

And Spoken by Mrs. SIDDONS.

THOUGH tender sighs breathe in the
tragick page,

What lover now complains—but on the stage?
No suitor now attempts his rival's life,
But lets him take that cordial balm—a wife;
And yet, to prove his pure and constant flame,
Still loves his mistress in the wedded dame;
Still courts his friend, and still devoutly bows
At the fair shrine where first he breath'd his
vows.

For love, she knows some gratitude is due,
Searches her heart, and finds there's room
for two;

And often sees, her coy reluctance o'er,
Good cause to prize her *cara sposa* more.
Thus modish wives, with sentimental spirit,
May go astray, to prove their husbands' merit,
Or open the door, in this commodious age,
Without death's aid, to escape the Wedlock's
cage.

Abjuring rules, that soon will seem romance,
Love's gay system we import from France;
Rescind politely our old English duty.
And take off all restraints from wine and
beauty;

While lighter manners cheer our native gloom,
As Spanish wool refines the British loom.

Had fashion's law of old such influence shed,
The raptur'd Claudio ne'er had timelessly bled:
His bliss with joy Montevole had seen,
And Julia's favourite Cicisbé had been.
The assiduous lover, and the husband bland,
Like Brentford kings, had still walk'd hand
in hand:

Together still had shone at Park, and play,
Quaffing the fragrance of the same bouquet.

Our varlet poet, with licentious speech,
Thus far our injur'd sex has dar'd *impeach*.
The female character thus rudely flurr'd,
'Tis fit, at last, that I should have a word.
First then, without rejoinder or dispute,
This virtuous circle might each *chequer* refute.
That 'tis a *coquet* age, I sure may say,
With their own wives when husbands run
away.—

But truce with jest. Howe'er the wits may
rail,

The cause of truth and virtue must prevail.
Of former times whatever may be told,
We are just as good as e'er they were of old.
Connubial love here long has fix'd his throne,
And bliss is ours to foreign climes unknown.
If now and then a tripping fair is found,
On scandal's wings the buzzing tale flies
round:

While blameless *thousands*, in sequester'd life,
Adorn each state, of parent, friend, and wife;
From private cares ne'er with abroad to roam,
And bless, each day, the sunshine of their
home;

Unnotic'd keep their noiseless happy course,

* *Spectans jubentem fata marito,*
Alcestem. *Juv.*

† "Thou art a slave, whom fortune's
tender arm

I see the verdict's ours; you smile applause;
 So, with your leave, again I'll plead your
 New triumphs nightly o'er this railer gain,
 And to the last our female rights maintain.

TO JOHN FONBLANQUE, Esq.

On the Death of a much-lov'd Parent.

Written by Mr. PRATT.

O FRIEND! if *Agony* could ne'er displace
 Peace from her Soul, or Beauty from
 her Face,

If years of suffering like some Saint she bore,
 And breath'd to Virtue till she breath'd no
 more,

If keenest anguish ne'er subdued the mind
 Where Hero's Courage Christian Meekness
 join'd,

If when its aid the failing tongue deny'd,
 Her speaking eyes extinguish'd voice supply'd,
 If every look, each motion that remain'd,
 The parting fondness of her heart explain'd;
 If in a Husband's and a Child's embrace
 Dying she prov'd how dearly lov'd her race,
 If life's last parting sigh was kindly given,
 That each might share that bliss allied to
 Heaven,

Which no vain jarrings of the World annoy,
 Th' according music of domestic Joy,
 If, without blame, from Youth to Age she
 trod,

Till Nature led her to the Throne of God;
 Well may the Muse attend thy Mother's bier,
 And pay the tribute of the heart-felt tear.

O may the drops of Sympathy impart
 The Healing balm of Comfort to thy Heart,
 And cheer the drooping * little ones, like
 showers,

When soft as dew-drops they descend on
 flowers! [divine

But lo! from stores, dear Mourners, more
 Than all the wond'rous magic of the Nine;
 From more than Bards or Prophets holy fire,
 Ev'n could ISAIAH strike the heavenly Lyre,
 On her white pinions, bearing sweet relief,
 VIRTUE herself descends to calm your grief.
 O hear her hallow'd voice as thus she sings,
 Dulcet as music from a thousand strings.

"Forbear to weep, and hush'd be ev'ry
 sigh,

"Forbear to weep your Parent in the Sky;

"Ev'n now her Spirit in the realms of rest

"Basks in the cloudless sunshine of the blest!

"When filial Piety consigns to Earth

"The sacred corpse of her who gave it birth;

"When on the coffin the cold dust descends,

"And o'er the closing vault Affection bends,

"VIRTUE permits the kindred Tears to
 flow,

"But mingles Comfort in the tide of woe.

"Severe your loss, but, oh, a Parent's gain

"Triumphant pleasure blends with generous

"pain;

The Lady here regretted has left a numerous and amiable family.

"Forbear to weep your Parent in the Sky,
 "Or weep with Joy as you exulting cry,
 "DEATH HATH NO STING, HER
 "GRAVE IS VICTORY."

S O N N E T.

TO COL. ORCHARD.

THE sweetest efforts of the minstrel's art,
 Are beauty to pourtray, and merit
 praise;
 Beauty first fires the youthful poet's heart;
 Remoter merit claims maturer lays.

The patriot Senator, the Man of Sense,
 The Leader able, who, with martial skill,
 Makes e'en rude peasants, for the state's de-
 fence,

Alike alert, or steady at his will.

The polish'd manner, and the taste refin'd,
 The cheerful Friend, and unassuming Lord,
 These are the qualities, that, when combin'd,
 Had I but powers to blazon, I'd record:
 And then t' apply, and dignify my lines,
 I'd tell the world, 'tis thus that ORCHARD
 shines. E.

S O N N E T.

TO LADY ———

GO from my bosom's depth, fond way-
 ward sigh,
 Breath'd into this my artless sonnet go;
 Go, wing'd with passion, to my Julia fly,
 And what my tongue could never utter
 show:

If yet a wretched youth, obscure and low,
 May, ere he dies, one bold excursion try,
 To wake attention to his tender woe,
 And draw soft pity from a source so high.

Tell her, the earliest day she blest my view,
 That very day my panting heart she won;
 And still the dear delusion stronger grew;
 For though by adverse fate exil'd, undone,
 I yet, like some poor martyr'd victim true,
 A vow unshaken love even in my last adieu.
 E.

*Verses to Mr. PENNANT, on the Writer's being
 apprized of his Intention to make a Visit
 into CORNWALL.*

PENNANT! to thee the tributary Muse
 Devotes a grateful offering; proud to had
 Thy footsteps to her native heaths, the' wild
 They whistle to the winds, and frown, austere
 As the dark HERBIDE Isles, and oft disclose,
 Mid slumberous heaps of disembow'd earth,
 Their lacerated entrails! Yet, to thee,
 Favourite of Nature! the drear waste displays
 No unprolific aspect; whilst thine eye
 Pierces with keen acumen its deep vein
 Of mineral wealth, from ancient days the boast
 Of CORNWALL's sons! Yet to thine ardent
 gaze

(If few our trusted vales where zephyr sports
 On aromatic wing) our cliffs high-pil'd

In rugged grandeur, on the whitening surge
Project the gloom romantic, and abrupt,
From chafmy rocks and fretted caverns, breathe
The sacred horror that delights and chills !—
Yet many a curious monument shall strike
Thy antiquarian mind, as fond to mark
Each relic of the vanish'd shades, that cloath'd
In *Druid* ages the majestic hill
Of hoar *KARNRE*—as sedulous to trace
Its *Croml. b.* and its glimmering shrine, or muse
Upon the ruins of thy mossy Fane !—
Yet many a fortress (whether *Roman* hosts,
Or *Saxon*, or the barbarous *Dane* uprear'd
The embattled turrets) shall attract thy sight,
Pale-gleaming thro' the ivy-veil of years !—
Yet shall the castle's massy fragments guide
To other times thy penetrating thought !

Nor that our prospects are one cheerless
blank

Unbroken—save where the bold hand sublime
Of rough magnificence hath interpos'd
The random scenery :—witness, rising round
In many a gentle swell, the beauteous hills
That overbrow the *THAMAR*—here, distinct
With wood or reddening grain or pasturage
—there,

Soft-clustering, 'till the scene, far off, retires
From the charm'd eye ; and bids its vivid hues
Dissolve into a mellow light, to meet
The distant purple, and in shadow gain
Heaven's purer azure !—sudden when the
wave

Of long-lost *THAMAR* sparkles to the day,
And seems by sweet illusion to restore
The fleeting landscape ! Nor shalt thou despise
The richness of the vermeil meads, that,
stretch'd [slow

Beneath *RESTORAL*'s shaggy ramparts,
Full oft in gay disclosure, or, embrown'd
Amid luxuriant foliage, slowly wind
Into the secret grove ! Nor shalt thou slight
LANHYDROCK's verdurous, yet dismantled,
Seat of baronial dignity, what time [bowers ;
Each helmed hero bade his galleried hall
Echo to minstrel harps !—Still, scatter'd
The traces of heraldic honours lead [there,
The melancholy ponderer to the days,
When, towering, the rude-sculptur'd gate-
way crown'd

Yon solitary lawn !—Nor shall the *FAL*
Escape the survey, where its woody skreen
O'erhangs the stream ; and sweeping round
the cragg's

Bare eminence, within the hollow dell
Slopes swift away—there, quick protruded,
flings

Its chequer'd umbrage o'er the gliding sail !
And to illustrious Traveller, to our hearts
Old *CORNWALL*'s Genius, with a raptur'd
glance,

From grey *DUNHEDD*'s necromantic walls
Kens thy approach ; and triumphs in the hope
Of high distinction, blazoning fair his name
Amid the records of thy countless page !

P. 170. In the "Painting Kiss," 3d and
4th stanzas, r. "slow-consuming prey"

P. 171. l. 2. r. "ONE active scene."

An ELEGY, written in Kensington Garden,
August 1787.

Here, far from noise and care, secure I lie,
And taste the bliss which Nature's
seasons bring, [stay
While every new-born hour that paints the
Sheds bounteous tribute from its passing
wing.

This lovely spot, for health and fancy made,
With echoing groves and lengthen'd vistas
green,
Where, thro' the breezy walks and whisper-
ing glade, [scene.
The yellow sun-shine streams along the

A Sovereign gives : while little lords of earth
That wall about a jealous spot of ground
Ferbid me to rejoice in Nature's mirth,
Or draw the breeze within their haughty
mound.

The painted jay, the blackbird's whistling
throat ; [ing lea ;
The wild deer pushing o'er the neighbour-
The bulfinch and the thrush with mellow note ;
And playfome squirrel clamb'ring up the
tree :

All here exult in Bounty's ample reign,
And life's free blessings unmolested share,
While thro' the grove, the vale, the glade,
or plain,
They celebrate their scenes of love and care.

Yet will the Tyrant of a petty field [thral,
Creation's tenants chace with death and
Nor let the rook his clamm'ring offspring
shield
Upon the wither'd fir that skirts his wall.

Nor let the redbreast pick its scanty food
Amid the remnant of the harvest-home ;
And dash the twittering swallow's tender
brood [dome.
That breaks his slumbers and pollutes his

The little soul, whom Fortune's cruel breath
Exalts amid the sun-shine of a day,
Joys to exert its rule on all beneath,
And throud its walk in Pride's o'erwhelm-
ing sway.

Remember, fond weak man, whom For-
tune's hour
Inveils with fullen and oppressive state,
Like thee the pamper'd slave that waits on
power
Exults to chace the beggar from the gate : !

Remember that, amid the free abode
Where Greatness dwells, a liberal roof is
found ; [rod,
The god-like arm, that breaks the Tyrant's
Will raise the hisping Orphan from the
ground.

And wheresoe'er the soul benign and great
Holds fair Humanity's benignant scene,
No ills of Penury's depressing state
Can touch with blemish her celestial mien.

A Cottage-Howard, amid the barren heath,
Spares the dumb brute with age and hard-
ship worn;
Nor hunts within his walk the beetle's breath;
Nor envies the poor hare its blade of corn.
To nought that can with health and gladness
live

Would Heav'n in love deny the vital boon:
Nor the mute worm of Being's gift deprive;
Nor knot that pants upon the beam of noon.
Would man but let the heart that God unfolds
Possess the rightful portion of its birth,
Each gladsome voice the wide Creation holds
Would chant the tale of Liberty and Mirth.
S. N.

*Answer to SHAKESPEARE'S Red-fide, or the
Doctors Enumerated; p. 912.*

HOW could you assert, when the poet
was sick,
None hit off a method of cure;
When *Montagu's* pen, like a magical stick,
His health did for ever ensure!

*Lines to the Memory of the late Mrs. DOBSON,
of Exeter.*

IF *Meckness*, by affection rais'd, inspire
The Bloom of Beauty with a softer fire;
If quick *Sincerity* the Emotion dart
That on the lustrous brow displays the heart;
Entranc'd, the magic harmony we see
Ah! *Dobson*! such as beam'd, divine, in
these.

And, was it *his*, who knew to prize them
most,

To mourn those dear attractions early-lost?
Trembling, observe intelligence, less warm,
Though sweetly-mild, illumeth faded form?
Survey thy *Meckness* languishing in death,
And catch *Sincerity's* fast faltering breath?

Yet, though he wore each look that an-
guish wears,

And bath'd thy pillow with unceasing tears;
Though he was doom'd to see thy blushes fly,
View thy pale lip, and mark thy clouded eye,
Hail with fond passion its reviving rays,
And on the last quick sparkle wickly gaze;
Yet could he see, from holy regions brought,
The conscious smile that spoke thy placid
thought; [stole,

Yet could he see, where death's cold languor
The cherub *Faith*, that plum'd thy soaring
soul;

Yet, sooth'd by visions *Faith* can only give,
See, as the Wife expir'd, the Christian livel

EPITAPH ON A YOUNG LADY.

THIS mournful hearse approach, each
weeping fair, [tear;
Your once-lov'd dear *Louisa* claims the
'n her shone beauty, youth, and wit combin'd,
form angelic with an Angel-mind:
! what avail'd youth, beauty, wit combin'd,
form angelic and her angel mind?
the poor relics of this goodly store,

E P I T A P H *

at ST. ERTH, CORNWALL.

UNDERNEATH is deposited, in hopes
of a joyfu' resurrection, the body of *Eliz-
wife of Ed. Collins, Vicar of this parish*;
whose filial piety and obedience, conjugal
love and fidelity, maternal care and affection,
unfeigned charity and benevolence, uniform
and constant perseverance in all the duties
of Christianity, have been equalled by few,
excell'd by none.

M:
Conjugis Opt: dilectissimæ
H: M: C: M: P: C:
Maritus amantissimus
Juxta
Cum Deo visum
Deponendus.

INVITATION: A RURAL EPISTLE. TO MR. T. C. WRITTEN IN 1787.

(Concluded from p. 1004.)
RELUCTANT from these scenes we turn
our eyes,
And guide our steps where yon high-towers
arise. [claim

The wide-spread lawn and bounding deer pro-
The owner rich, and of a noble name.
Here along grove of stately trees are plac'd,
Whose ancient heads have seen whole ages
waste.

The lengthen'd avenue, tall, gloomy, straight,
Form'd of four rows, leads to the mansion-gate.
Here thro' the bars we glance a curious eye,
If haply we the owner may descry:
If, happier still, his daughter we can find,
Where loveliest forms to sweetest sense are
join'd;

Where wealth, and elegance, and noble birth,
Unite, and are excell'd by mental worth.
How like a queen, amid the rural grove
She seems, when Summer tempts her there
to rove;

The fairest flower, tho' there the rose is red,
And the tall lily rears its fragrant head!
How like a queen, when at the county ball
She graceful moves, and there excel them all!
Yet as a queen still more her virtues shine,
When thro' the villages her heart benign
Roves, in quick search of want or modest
worth,

And calls the tear of grateful Merit forth;
Soothes the complaint of every mourner's lips,
And poverty of half its horrors strips.
Blessings attend her!—all the hamlet prays
For joy and peace to lengthen out her days.
With grateful feelings every breast is fraught,
And Heaven approves what Heaven itself has
taught. [of trees,

O'er the smooth lawn, between the tufts
Where aspens ceaseless tremble to the breeze,
To yon white, spring-latch'd gate our path-
way strays, [graze.
Then thro' two meadows where the cattle

* An explanation of the initials in this
epitaph is requested by our correspondent.

Now solemn pause; — tow'rd's hallow'd
ground we rove, [grove.
Where the white steeple peers above the
With rough grey flints the antique turrets rise,
The jutting buttress needed help supplies.
With Gothic forms the pointed windows bend,
And painted Saints their dim effulgence lend.
Half up the tower the dial meets the eye,
And round the summit clam'rous jackdaws fly.
On every side, on many a sculptur'd stone,
The names of generations past are shewn:
Or underneath the turf-clad heaps they rot,
Once known, and dearly lov'd, but now forgot;
Once brisk and strong, to break the stubborn
soil,
Or rich, by plenty well excus'd from toil;
Or good, to pity and relieve the poor:
Now they are good, or rich, or strong, no
more.

O'er their cold graves we drop a friendly tear,
And bid our hearts learn useful lessons here;
While busy Memory former times will trace,
And glowing Fancy paint some long-lost face;
And sacred Friendship light her hallow'd
flame,

And melt the soul with some respected name.
Thro' this green lane we next our path
pursue,

Where the high hedge forbids a distant view;
The verdant turf with many a rust is torn,
Where the long wain its harvest load has
borne. [goads,

Hark! 'tis the whip,—the lab'ring team it
O'er the rough way to drag the weighty loads.
See how each muscle swells with strenuous
force,

And frothy foam marks every willing horse.
The rumbling wheels far off its course betray,
And tinkling bells keep clear the narrow way.

Now wider grows the lane, a flowery green,
Where bleating sheep and frisking lambs are
seen.

At our approach they fly a thousand ways,
Rush thro' the hedge, or trembling stand to
gaze.

Why start the ladies! 'tis a harmless noise,
Some long-ear'd songster brays with hideous
voice;

Behind the hedge the horrid sounds arise,
In horrid sounds his distant mate replies.

Now, by the trusty mastiff's hollow noise,
The cackling geese, and lowing heifer's voice,
Tow'rd's the farm-house our near approach
we know,

'Tis where yon elms appear, a stately row.
See the white walls between the branches
shine, [vine.

The white walls cover'd with the clust'ring
Now in full view its numerous buildings come,
It seems a village, not a single home.

Round the wide yard the well-floor'd granaries stand,

And barns and hayricks rise on either hand.
A busy prospect:—here, a grunting drove
Make ceaseless noise, or seek the mud they love;

GENT. MAG. December, 1787.

There, teams of horses champ the husky oat,
While Roger whistles long the quivering note;
Or lowing herds their milky treasures bear,
A welcome present to the ruddy fair.
Welcome to us, when here at morn we come,
To drink it, wholesome beverage, mix'd with
rum: [wine,

Or when at eve, froth'd up with generous
In a large bowl the syllabub doth shine.

The cobbling turkey drops his sooty wings,
Rears his raw head, and fierce defiance flings;
The busy hen clucks to her chirping brood,
And leads them boldly thro' the house for food;
While in yon barn a cackling boast is made
Of a new egg, her daily store, just laid.

The cock struts proudly tow'rd's her there,
and meets [greet.

Her boast with answering boast, and kindly
With outstretch'd neck, wide mouth, and serpent's
his,

The gander threatens to defend his geese;
Or, plunging headlong in the stagnant flood,
Geese, goslings, gander, mark their way with
mud. [brood

Here swims the duck, and learns her infant
To dabble garrulous, or dive for food;
With their broad feet the yielding waves they
ply, [fly.

Catch the young fish, or hunt the scimming
Now leave we horses, poultry, swine, and
cows, [house;

The bustling farm-yard, and the white-wash'd
This fallow field demands attention now,
Where thro' the bustling clods Ralph drives
the plough:

From end to end how straight the furrows lie!
The well-raised ridge delights the plough-
man's eye.

A fallow season now the earth demands,
Two fruitful harvests drain the exhausted lands.
The dark-brown furrows variegated the view,
And give the chequer'd scene a richer hue.

In the next field no barren clods are seen,
The whole expanse is cloath'd in living green.
See to the wind the bending ridges yield,
Like wave o'er wave appears the eddying field.
The stalks shoot strong, the instant ear in rows
A tender, milky, greenish pulp disclose.

The hopes of future days, when Autumn's sun
Fierce blazes from the torrid heights of noon,
The pulpy green, shall firmer, riper stand,
And golden harvests glow o'er all the land.

But see a prospect now more sweet than
these; [please.

Tir'd with our journey, home will surely
See from the chimney clouds of dusky white,
A savory token for our appetite.

Here we return, refreshment seek, and rest,
And ask which scene or prospect pleas'd us
best;

Review the rural scenes which never cloy,
And find in retrospection doubled joy.

'Tis these delight our glowing bosoms move,
'Tis these delight we call our friends to prove.

1787.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[Concluded from our last, p. 1011.]

ARTICLE II.

SECT. 1. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and, if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by the States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But, if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose for them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age

of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States: he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consid-

deration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers: he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanours.

ARTICLE III.

SECT. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court; and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases beforementioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but, when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt-act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare

the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall fly from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into any other, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SECT. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight,

in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first Article; and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before-mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of Nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President;
and Deputy from Virginia.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| New Hampshire. | { John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman, |
| Massachusetts. | { Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. |
| Connecticut. | { Wm. Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman. |
| New York. | { Alexander Hamilton, William Livingston, David Brearley, |
| New Jersey. | { William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris. |
| Pennsylvania. | { George Read, Gunning Bedford, jun. John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Droom. |
| varr. | |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Maryland. | { James M. Henry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll. |
| Virginia. | { John Blair, James Madison, jun. |
| North Carolina. | { William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson. |
| South Carolina. | { John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler. |
| Georgia. | { William Few, Abraham Baldwin. |

Attest. WILLIAM JACKSON, Sec.
IN CONVENTION, Monday, Sept. 17, 1787,
P R E S E N T,

The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia:

Resolved,

THAT the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled; and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying, the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Convention, that, as soon as the Conventions of Nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution: That, after such publication, the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their votes, certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled; that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for President; and that, after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
William Jackson, Secretary.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IT does not appear, by the exertions that have followed, that either the Ottoman Porte or the Russian court were prepared to commence hostilities, when the declaration of war was proclaimed at Constantinople.

The jealousy, excited by the journey of the Empress of Russia, and the interview which took place between her Imperial Majesty and the Emperor of Germany on the banks of the Boristhenes, added to the consultation held with the King of Poland, whilst on the frontiers of his dominions, appear to have contributed more to that precipitate measure than any infractions of the subsisting treaties that could be alledged on either side.

The mild manifesto which the Empress caused to be published on the first intelligence she received of the imprisonment of her minister at Constantinople, in which she calls God to witness to the purity of her intention, her love of peace, and her abhorrence of the ruinous devastations of war, seems in a great measure to have disarmed the Ottomans of their rage, and gives reason to hope, that this unprovoked war will be as suddenly terminated as it was rashly commenced, and that it will be succeeded by a more firm and permanent peace than any that has yet been concluded between the two Empires.

This hope seems to be strengthened by a firman lately published at Belgrade, enjoining the Turks to be very careful not to be guilty of any thing which might cause any misunderstanding, or occasion any complaint, on the part of the Imperial subjects.

Except some unsuccessful attempts on the fortress of Kinburn, in the neighbourhood of Oczakow, on the borders of the Black Sea, no action of consequence had taken place between the troops of the contending parties, till the night of the 11th of October, when a serious attack was made upon Kinburn. A detachment of full 5000 men landed near that fortress from Otchakow; and although the garrison was inferior in number, upwards of 4000 Turks were killed or wounded, and the remainder with difficulty escaped to their boats. The number of slain and wounded on the side of the Russians did not exceed 400; but several officers lost their lives on this occasion; and Generals Souwarow and Reck, who had the principal command, were dangerously wounded.

Upon the arrival of this intelligence at Petersburg, Te Deum was sung in all the churches of that capital, and the cannons were fired from the fortresses. *Land. Gun.*

To balance this advantage, a very interesting report was spread at Constantinople about the 10th of October, v. z. That a large body of Tartars, from the southern

shores of Cuban, having arrived in great silence at the isle of Taman, had the good fortune to surprize the Russian garrison, who, not expecting such a stroke, were for the most part cut to pieces, and the others obliged to retire to Jenikale.

The island of Taman is situated at the mouth of the strait between the sea of Aſoph and the Black Sea. See our map, vol. XXXIX.

Advices from Petersburg reverse this account, and assert that the Tartars were driven back beyond the Cuban river with great loss.

By an authentic state paper, the King of Sweden, having taken into consideration the war between the Russians and Turks, orders his subjects not to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the out-fitting of privateers, to disturb the trade of either of the two powers, neither by the sale or hire of their ships; his Majesty declaring, that those who act to the contrary shall be out of his protection.

On the 30th of Oct. the King of Sweden landed, from an open boat, at the Custom-house Wharf of Copenhagen. His Majesty immediately went to General Sprengporten's house, and from thence to Court. In the evening the King accompanied the Royal Family to the play; and next morning his Majesty had a lever, at which the principal nobility and the foreign ministers had the honour of being presented to him. His Swedish Majesty, and all his suite, which consists of 36 persons, were lodged at the palace.—A misunderstanding between the Swedes and Russians begins to shew itself.

The government of Venice has declared also, that in the present circumstances they will observe a strict neutrality, and will only arm for its own safety. The Senate have sent circular letters to their Ambassadors, Ministers, Residents, and Governors, not to favour any of the belligerent powers in any respect, and to take care that the subjects of the Republic take no part with either. The commander of Condulmer is ordered to cruise in the waters of Tunis, to protect the commerce of the Republic; and the Chevalier Emo will remain in the Levant, to observe the Russian and Ottoman Fleets.

Since the 25th of Oct. when our account of the affairs of the Republic of Holland closed (see p. 1014.), some very interesting events relative to that state have taken place.

On the 28th of Oct. the deputies of the States of Utrecht broke and annihilated all the armed societies and free corps of the Flat Countries; ordering those who have been members thereof to deliver up their arms, cockades, and colours, within fifteen days, under pain of arbitrary correction to

be inflicted on such as should not conform thereto.

On the 9th of Nov. the following authentic paper was published at Amsterdam.

"THE Colonels order by these presents, to the Prevost, to announce verbally to all the chief guards, and to publish, by affixing at the usual places, that, in consequence of the resolution of their Noble and Great Mightinesses the States of Holland and West-Friesland, agreed on the third of November instant, the following are no more officers of the Burgery."

[Here followed a list of their names, being 1 colonel, 40 captains, 38 lieutenants, and 33 ensigns.]

"The Colonels do also order the men of the respective Companies, mounting guard, not to respect as their officers such as have been illegally appointed since the 21st of February 1787.

"Done at Amsterdam, Nov. 9, 1787."

The same day the Duke of Brunswick took leave of the Court, from whence he set off for Berlin by way of Utrecht.

Before his departure he was informed, by letter from the Princess of Orange, that it was the Request of the States of Holland to the King, to permit three or four thousand of his troops to remain some time in their province, beseeching his Highness, at the same time, to support the Request of the States with his good offices; and leaving it with his Highness to consider, after the arrangements that had been taken to disarm the unconstitutional citizens of Amsterdam, whether the conditions of the satisfaction required by the King may not be regarded as entirely fulfilled, and his Majesty's troops withdrawn, except the number required by the States; which will be both an ease to the country and a relief to the troops, on account of the severity of the season, &c.

His Highness's answer was to this effect;

"I will immediately make my humble report to the King of the contents of your letter; and I think, by leaving a body of 4000 men in this province, until the arrival of his Majesty's orders, I shall only fulfill his desire, &c."

Her R. H. the Princess, having vouchsafed to intercede for the Dutch prisoners of war at Wesel; that request was likewise granted.

On the 24th of Nov. in the morning, the gates of the city of Maastricht were shut, the garrison were under arms, and some field pieces loaded with grape shot placed before the barracks of the regiment of Baron Van Munster, whilst that regiment was disarmed, man by man, from the serjeants to the private soldier, and were one by one examined; in consequence of which, it was found necessary to imprison 180 in the Pieters Poort, and the rest were confined in the cafemates in the outerworks of Wyk, where they are carefully guarded.

The quantity of valuable plundered effects, which were found upon the above men, in their barracks, and in possession of their wives, is very great. Every thing found is properly secured. The tranquillity of the place is preserved by the observance of the strictest discipline and good police on the part of the commandant and vigilant magistrates. When the business in hand was finished, the gates were opened again, and every thing has since remained perfectly quiet.

The Sieur Du Mas, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America with their High Mightinesses, has been the butt of the popular fury. Mr. Adams, Minister of the American States with their High Mightinesses, having been informed of it, has written from London to the Register Fagel, and sent him a memorial for their High Mightinesses, the intention of which is to place the said Du Mas in security. The States-General have authorized the Register Fagel to answer Mr. Adams, that their High Mightinesses had already requested the Deputies of the province of Holland and West-Friesland to watch over the safety of the person of Sieur Du Mas; but that they could not conceal from Mr. Adams that his Chargé d'Affaires had conducted himself very indiscreetly; that therefore they requested Mr. Adams to employ the Sieur Du Mas no longer with them, and to name some other person to act during his absence.

The disputes in Brabant are not yet settled, the States still refusing to let the Emperor establish a Seminary General; in consequence of which, they have, through the medium of the Count de Trautmanstorff, the new Governor General, written to the Monarch on the subject; and the Count has informed the States, that he shall suspend the orders he received respecting the Seminary, until an answer arrives from the Emperor to their letter.

The King of Sweden left Denmark on the 3d of December.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday, the 19th instant, a Court of Proprietors was held at the India-House, at which Mr. Alderman Pickett desired to know what had been done relative to a Petition of the Company's Officers in India. He thought it high time, now that the King's regiments were under orders to embark for that country, that measures should be taken for their relief. The Chairman informed him, that the matter was then under discussion; and that the Committee of the Company's Officers, now in England, on behalf of their brethren abroad, were perfectly satisfied with the measures that had been taken by the Directors. At the same time Mr. Dundas, on the part of the Board of Control, assured the Directors of an ready

ness to give their Petition all the support in his power.

Mr. Aldm. Pickett replied, that if the Committee, who were entrusted with the management of their cause, were satisfied, he was not with the situation in which it stood at present. He had a son in India, who had been an officer there these ten years, who had asked no favour, nor had he asked favour for him; but he should think it hard if he should be superseded. If the officers were satisfied, he was not; nor should he, till something was done for them.

Major Scott was happy in having an opportunity of setting the worthy Alderman right. The officers, he said, were satisfied with the steps taken by their masters, the Directors, who had taken up their cause so warmly, and with the certainty that it was so strongly founded in justice, that it remained only to be fairly represented to obtain redress. This redress they had a right to before the Regiment embarked; because, if refused, the most serious and fatal consequences might be expected; consequences too obvious to need to be mentioned. He spoke warmly in commendation of the Company's officers; that no officers in the world had distinguished themselves more, or gained greater advantages to their country, than those who had fought the battles of the Company in India; but, as those officers who had served under General Matthews on the Coast of Malabar, and had survived their cruel imprisonment in the Mysore Country, had been grossly calumniated in certain publications of great authority in England, he begged leave to move, that their refutation might be printed by order of the General Court, for the satisfaction of the Proprietors at large. This motion was seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

It was further observed, from behind the bar, that, however well satisfied the officers might be with the steps taken by the Directors, it behoved the Court to go much farther, and to consider, whether, upon the restoration of peace, there was any necessity for sending regular troops to India, the expense of which would be enormous. On the other side it was observed, that this was not a measure of the Directors, nor of the Board of Control, but of the Cabinet, who, having before them information which others have not, were best able to determine the force necessary for the preservation of the different dependencies of the Empire, and were responsible for the same. It being at length understood that the Proprietors and Directors were perfectly agreed as to the merit of their officers, their cause was judged in very proper hands.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Letters from Antigua say; that that Island has experienced a total change of climate this year; for at that season wherein hi-

ther to nothing but tempests and strong blowing weather were known, there has been nothing but the mildest and most benignant temperature. While accounts from the Windward Parishes of the Island of Jamaica gave reason to apprehend the approach of a hurricane, advices from almost every other corner of the Island afford ample room to expect, barring elemental visitation, that the next harvest of the produce of the earth will be far more abundant than any that has been known; in the memory of the oldest inhabitant living in that country.

Sept. 29. His Catholic Majesty's ship *Nostra Señora de Lopa*, Josef Frere de Andrada commander, arrived at Port Royal on Sunday last, with troops and emigrants from Corunna, in Old Spain, bound for Truxillo. She had been 52 days at sea, and put into that harbour for a supply of water and ballast.

This ship sailed in company with two other transports, also bound to Truxillo with Spanish emigrants, for the purpose of settling the vacant lands in that neighbourhood, in order to form a barrier against the incursions of their ancient and formidable enemies, the Mosquito Indians.

The Dutch islands of Curaçoa and St. Eustatius are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods; and, as formerly, a considerable trade is carried on there with the United States of America.

IRELAND.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Nov. 20.

"Last night a number of villains (as yet unknown) found means to conceal themselves in the palace of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, where they murdered the porter and house-maid, and afterwards set fire to the palace in several places; but the flames were extinguished without much damage.

"The Archbishop and his family were at Tallaght, and their plate, &c. had not been brought to Dublin. This morning his Grace came to town. The strictest search is making for the perpetrators. The Coroner's Inquest sat on the bodies, and brought in their verdict *Willful Murder*.

"It is remarkable the cellars were not broke open; nor do we learn that any goods were taken away, which is attributed to the courage of the ancient faithful porter, who had once been in the army, and probably made a stout resistance. One man and two women are taken into custody on suspicion."—Against the man the circumstances are very strong, as two pieces of silver coin were found upon him, which were known to have belonged to the woman murdered.

On the morning of the 15th of Nov. a vessel was observed driving between Balbriggan and Skerries. She ran ashore among some rocks on the demesne of the Hon.

Baron Hamilton. The country people assembled as usual on such unfortunate occasions. There was no living creature on board; "Jean of Dunbarton," was painted on her stern. Her cargo was ash timber. The cargo was landed and lodged in Hampton, and the vessel got off, and carried into the harbour of Skerries, with very great labour and difficulty. It was supposed the crew had taken to their boat and was lost; but on the 26th, the master, Walter Park, arrived from Milford, where he and his crew, three in number, had been taken up and carried by the sloop Brothers, when their boat was washed overboard, their pump-spear broke, and the sea making fast over them, and in hourly expectation of perishing. The vessel was bound to Glasgow, and was returned to the Owner by the generosity of the Baron, on paying salvage to defray expences.

Among the cargo of the Recovery, Wetherhead, lately wrecked upon the rocks near Wexford, there are a quantity of rich and rare curiosities of art and nature, collected on the continent of Europe, by John Latouche, Esq; and the entire stock of household furniture, baggage, &c. of General Cornille, late Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

On Thursday the 6th instant, His Royal Highness Prince William Henry arrived in the Cove of Cork. He was presented by the Corporation with the freedom of the town in a gold box, which his Highness was graciously pleased to accept.

Dublin, Dec. 16. This day his Excellency George Nugent Grenville Temple, Marquis of Buckingham, and Alleyne Fitzherbert, Esq; Principal Secretary to his Excellency, landed at Dunleary from the Dorset yacht, Sir Alexander Schomberg, commander. At Balisbridge he was met by a great number of weavers belonging to the silk and woolen branches, with orange and blue cockades, who took the horses from the carriage and insisted on drawing him to town; the streets through which he passed were illuminated in a most splendid manner. About 7 in the evening, he reached the Castle, where he was received by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, and, after the usual ceremonies, being invested by the Ld. Chancellor with the Insignia of State, he immediately entered into office.

SCOTLAND.

On the 10th instant, a little before four o'clock, great damage was done to the shipping in Leith harbour by the sudden rise of the river. The ships were much crowded together; and several breaking from their moorings ran foul of each other, and occasioned such a scene of confusion and danger as never was before known. Several people lost their lives, and among the rest a fine lad of promising abilities, much lamented. The damage done in the harbour is said to have exceeded the expence of enlarging it.

Not a few boats that lay between the shipping were crushed to pieces.

On the 7th instant, it began to snow in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, next day little fell; but early on the 9th it began to fall again with great violence, attended with a strong wind from the East; and in the evening it changed to rain, and fell in incessant torrents, melting the snow on the hills, by which the Clyde and the Melandina burn were on a sudden swelled to such a height as to oblige the inhabitants of Bridgegate to quit their habitations. About ten in the morning of the 20th, the water was from three to four feet deep. Individuals suffered immensely loss in goods and cattle, and the public in general, in this part of the country, by the destruction of bridges, weirs, and other public works. The Great Canal overflowed its banks; and the sluices of Monkland Canal were opened to prevent the banks from bursting. No lives were lost.

On the 12th, the elegant little fleet of Seggiden, about three miles from Perth, was burnt down; but part of the furniture saved.

PORT NEWS.

Chatham, Nov. 30. This morning orders were received here for the Prince George of 98 guns, and the Robust of 74 guns, to be dismantled and paid off, then to be laid up in ordinary at this port.

At the same time orders were received, to allow three months additional pay to each Captain and Lieutenant, with two months additional to the Surgeons and their Assistants, Masters, Midshipmen, &c. Every seafaring man of ships in commission is also to be allowed one month's additional pay to his wages.

Falmouth, Dec. 3. Arrived here the *Arista*, a Portuguese vessel, hired at Fyall, to bring home some British troops taken up at sea by the Catherine, Capt. Corbett, off the Banks of Newfoundland.

Capt. Corbett was bound from Quebec to Spain, when he fell in with the ship *Lord Shelburne*, Woodcock, with troops; which ship being almost foundering, they quitted her, took possession of the Catherine, threw part of her cargo overboard to make room, and proceeded in her to Fyall, where the remainder of the cargo was sold, and hired the *St. Arista*, to bring over one half of the troops with Capt. Woodcock, of the *Shelburne*. Capt. Corbett was to proceed in a few days after for England with the remainder, and is daily expected.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Saturday the first instant, a riotous mob assembled at the house of Mr. Colman, hosiery and worsted manufacturer, in Leicester; and having broke the whole range of windows in the front, and done other considerable damage, they proceeded to the house

of Mr. Whetstone, where they behaved in the most outrageous manner, ransacking the house, and throwing the goods into the street, and being fired upon, it was with difficulty Mr. Whetstone escaped with life. This riot originated from a rumour prevailing among the workmen that machines had been erected by the above manufactories for spinning wool upon the model of that for which Sir Richard Arkwright obtained a patent for spinning cotton, and that from hence the labour of the women would be destroyed, or greatly reduced.

"Sunday the mayor and justices, and many considerable inhabitants, met at the Exchequer, and swore in constables, in order to preserve the peace, which, after the most active exertions of the mayor and magistrates continued for three days, and after reading the riot act, they at length effected without applying to the military. On this occasion more than 500 constables were sworn for the purposes of preserving the peace. On Wednesday, about 150 of the rioters set out for Harborough, where they heard one of these machines were erected. On notice of their arrival, the master of the suspected house opened his doors, and having shewn them the machine, they destroyed it, and departed.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

In our last number, p. 1020, we touched briefly on what passed at the meeting of the French Parliament on the 19th of Nov. What followed is too important to be wholly omitted. As soon as it was known that the Duke of Orleans was exiled, and two of their members committed to prison, the Parliament met, and deputed 40 of their members to wait upon the King at Versailles, to remonstrate against that act of violence, and to redemand their members.

Being admitted to the royal presence, the President thus addressed the King:

"Sire, Your Parliament is come, in obedience to your orders. It has this morning been informed, at the opening of the sitting, that a Prince of your august blood has incurred your displeasure, and that two Counsellors of your Court are deprived of their liberty. Your Parliament, in consternation, humbly supplicates your Majesty, to restore to the Prince of your blood, and to the two magistrates, the liberty which they have lost, having, in your presence, freely declared what their duty and consciences dictated, in a sitting wherein your Majesty had pronounced that you came to take the sense of the Assembly by a plurality of suffrages."

The KING'S Answer.

"When I put away from my person a Prince of my blood, my Parliament ought to believe, that I have very strong reasons for so doing. I have punished two magistrates, with whom I ought to be dissatisfied."

GENT. MAG. December, 1787.

This answer being reported in Parliament assembled on the 23d, new supplications to be presented to the King to obtain the liberty of the Duke of Orleans, and that of the Abbe Lathatier and M. Breteau, were read; and the immediate officers of the Crown were ordered to wait upon his Majesty, to know the time he would be pleased to be attended therewith.

24th. The printing of the Edict for the loan was declared against, as follows: "This day has been put into the office a printed paper, intitled, AN EDICT BY THE KING, &c. registered in his Parliament, and at the bottom, registered in his Majesty's Court then sitting, at the Chambers assembled. Upon which it was observed, that this was a false annunciation of an *arret d'enregistrement* which does not exist. The matter was taken into consideration, and the deliberation referred to Thursday, the 30th instant, one o'clock in the morning.

Afterwards a declaration was made against a printed paper, intitled, RAPPORT OF THE ABBE TANDEAU.

The Abbé was asked, if he had got his report printed, or if he had given it to any body, and to whom. To which he answered, that the Keeper of the Seals had told him, that the King wished to have his report, and that he had given it to the keeper of the seals; but had had no part in the publication.

On the 26th of November, the Parliament, by permission, waited on the King with their address, in substance as follows:

"SIRE,

"The public affliction has preceded your Parliament at the foot of the throne. The first Prince of your blood is exiled; two Magistrates of your Parliament are imprisoned by your orders: the error of this august Prince, the crime of these two magistrates, are unknown to us. It cannot have been a crime to speak the truth in the presence of your Majesty. Your Majesty came among us to demand our free suffrages: To give them on every occasion, is the right and duty of your Parliament, and the interest of your Majesty to hear them. It is true, the Keeper of the Seals expressed the sentiments of your Majesty; but our counsel to you would no longer come from the sanctuary of truth, if restrained by the terror of offending. If the Duke of Orleans is guilty, we are all so. It was worthy the first Prince of your blood, to represent to your Majesty, that you was transforming a meeting of the Parliament into a bed of justice. His declaration has but announced our sentiments; his feelings have judged of ours; and if by the effect of that concord, which nothing can destroy, between the wishes and the duty of your Parliament, the Duke of Orleans has shewn a courage worthy his birth and rank, he has no less manifested a heart zealous for your glory. In fact, Sire, strangers cannot

conceive,

conceive, posterity will not believe, that we could be exposed to any danger in telling your Majesty that truth, which you have demanded in person. Your presence has ever been accompanied with favour: must it henceforth produce fear and affliction? A bed of justice would be less terrible than a sitting of Parliament; and our loyalty to your Majesty would suppress our voices, were our confidence, encouraged by yourself, no other than the signal of our exile or imprisonment. And what imprisonment, Sir? Honour and humanity, as well as justice, tremble at it; the basest men have laid hands on the person of one of your magistrates*; his house has been besieged; instruments of the police have driven away his family. It was by prayers and entreaties to those ungracious men, that he was permitted to see his wife, his children, and his sisters, on his departure. They have forced him away without a servant; and that Magistrate, who, on Monday, thought himself under the personal protection of your Majesty, is gone to a distant prison, unattended but by three men, the devotees of arbitrary power. The second of your Magistrates seized by your orders, though treated in his own house less cruelly than the other, has nevertheless been constrained to depart with a fever, and threatened with an inflammatory disorder, to a place where life is a continual punishment. His dwelling is a rock; his prison beat by the waves of the sea; the air he breathes unwholesome; all assistance is remote, and your Majesty, without wishing it, without knowing it, in signing the order of imprisonment, has perhaps signed that of his death. If exile is the recompence of the fidelity of the Princes of your blood; if outrages and captivity threaten the uprightness of the first magistrates of the kingdom; we may ask ourselves with terror and grief, what will become of the laws, the public liberty, the national honour, and the manners of your Majesty's subjects; those manners so mild, so necessary to be preserved for the common interest of the throne, and of the people. Such designs, Sire, are not in your heart; such examples are not the principles of your Majesty. They arise from another source. Your Parliament, Sire, most humbly beseeches your Majesty, as you value your glory, your high renown; to remove those assisting councils, to consult and listen only to your own heart; and then, justice with humanity, encouraged by the return of the first Prince of your blood, and by the release of your two magistrates, will begin to efface an example which would end by the destruction of the laws, the degradation of the magistracy, and universal discouragement, and

* The officer who arrested the Abbé Tration, is said to have laid his hand upon his shoulder, which is a high indignity in France.

the triumph of the enemies to the honour of the French."

The King's answer to this second petition of his Parliament of Paris, Nov. 26, 1787.

"When I held a sitting among you, Gentlemen, the Keeper of the Seals told you, by my order, that the more condescension I shewed when I followed the inclinations of my heart, the more firmness I would discover when I perceived any attempts to abuse that kindness.

"This might be a sufficient answer to your second petition; but I will add, that if I do not blame the interest you express for the detection of your two Magistrates, I very much disapprove of your exaggerating the circumstances and consequences of it. You seem to attribute the whole of this transaction to motives, which the free liberty I permitted you to express your opinions, does not warrant.

"I am accountable to none for the motives of my resolutions.

"It is time you should separate the particular case of those I have punished from the interest of my other subjects, and that of the laws.

"All my subjects are sensible that the goodness of my heart is ever watchful for their happiness, and must acknowledge the effects of it, even in my acts of justice.

"Every individual is interested in the preservation of public order, and that order essentially depends on the support of my authority.

"If those I have charged to execute my orders have behaved in a manner contrary to my intentions, I will punish them; and if the place of confinement can any way be detrimental to the health of the two Magistrates, I will order them to be removed to more salutary spots; for the feelings of humanity are inseparable from my heart, even in the execution of my justice.

"In regard to the Duke of Orleans' absence from the capital, and from my Court, I have nothing to add to what I have already said to my Parliament."

On the 7th instant the Duke of Orleans narrowly escaped being drowned in crossing a rivulet near his own seat, which by the swelling of the waters had risen above its usual height. His horse was drowned, and he saved by the activity of his servants.

The Marquis Duoret, Chancellor to the Duke d'Orleans, has been deprived of his office, and has taken the well-known road to Calais. It is supposed that he is now in London, with a pension of 1000*l.* a year, allowed him by the Duke. He is brother to the celebrated Madam de Genlis.

The Danube has again overflowed its banks, and laid many thousand acres of land under water, which however, if no second inundation happens, will be rendered abundantly fertile.

The Emperor has nominated three Consuls General for the East-Indies, viz. M. Browne for the coast of Malabar, M. Paterson for Bengal, and the Chevalier de Belgrom for the Ile of France; they are to have power to establish Vice Consuls wherever they shall think it necessary.

The plague, which has so long ravaged, and in a manner depopulated many of the towns in the kingdom of Algiers, has, by a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and wind, which lasted one whole day (Oct. 13), and was incredibly dreadful, received a check. The Mussulmen say, 90,000 Mahometans have died, besides a greater number of strangers, Jews, and other sects.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Robert Ainslie to the Marquis of Carmarthen, dated Constantinople, Oct. 16, 1787.

Monieur Du Rette, the French officer attacked with the plague, died on the 26th ult. very much regretted. This alarming accident, by which most of the ministerial houses in this residence were more or less committed, has produced no other bad effects, although the contagion has made much progress in the last 15 days.

In consequence of which the following directions were issued by the Commissioners of the Customs:

Custom-House, London, Nov. 22.

Let the Collector and Comptroller of the different Out-Ports, and the several officers under their survey (particularly those of the water-guard), pay a strict attention to the afore-going information; taking care to apprise the Board of any matter that may arise in consequence thereof fit for their cognizance. *London Gazette.*

November 8.

This day John Burnell, Esq. was sworn at Guildhall into the high office of Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing, to which he was elected, on the 20th of September, by the free suffrages of his fellow-citizens, in the 84th year of his age, with an irreproachable character.

Nov. 9.

Being Lord Mayor's day, his Lordship attended as usual to Westminster-hall, went through the several ceremonies of walking round the halls, saluting the several courts, taking the oaths appointed at the Exchequer-bar, and recording warrants of attorney, with all the spirit and cheerfulness of middle age; and afterwards returned, in the accustomed manner, to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided, at which the great officers of state, a more than usual number of the nobility, lords of his Majesty's privy council, foreign ministers, judges, and persons of distinction both in and out of office, honoured his Lordship with their company.

The hall was illuminated in a superior style: the ball at night was brilliant and

upon the whole, the festival was well attended and well conducted.

November 12.

The sessions for the High Court of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, when five prisoners were capitally convicted, Thomas Johnson, John Ross, and John Thompson, alias Catnam, late mariners on board the ship Garland, lying at Cape Pandrone, on the coast of Africa, for piratically seizing and running away with a French schooner, called the Pourvoyeuse, on the high seas, about two leagues from the said cape. Henry Parsons and George Steward, who were mariners on board the Ranger Indianman, Captain Elliston, for feloniously and piratically, upon the high seas, about the distance of 100 leagues from the island of St. Anthony, near the coast of Africa, consulting, combining, and confederating with others, mariners in the said ship, to steal, take, and run away with the same, and the goods and merchandize therein, to a very great value. Three were acquitted, and three discharged by proclamation.

Nov. 29.

This day Charles Runningham, Samuel Marshal, both of the Inner Temple, Esqs. and James Watson of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq. LL.D. being commanded by his Majesty to take upon them the state and degree of Serjeant at Law; they appeared at the Bar of the Court of Chancery, and afterwards went through the other ceremonies in the Court of Common Pleas.

John Topham, Esq. was elected Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries; and Craven Ord, Esq. was chosen in the Council, in the room of Edward Bridgen, Esq. deceased.

Nov. 30.

Being St. Andrew's Day, agreeably to annual custom, the Royal Society met at Somerset-House, and re-elected their former officers for the ensuing year; after which a splendid entertainment was provided at the Crown and Anchor, Sir Joseph Banks in the Chair, who the same day presented a gold medal to Mr. John Hunter, for three papers lately read before the Royal Society, on the subject of Natural Philosophy; the one demonstrated the wolf, the dog, and the jackal, to be of the same species.

Saturday, Dec. 1.

This day some fishermen fishing in the river Thames, near Poplar, with much difficulty, and to their great surprize, drew into their boat a shark yet alive, but apparently very sickly. It was taken on shore, and being opened, in its belly were found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a cornelian seal, together with several small pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gentleman, who was unfortunate enough to have fallen overboard and become a meal to this voracious fish; but that the body and other parts, had either been digested, or otherwise voided; but the watch and gold

lace not being able to pass through it, the fish had thereby become sickly, and would in all probability very soon have died. The watch has the name of Henry Watson, London, No 1369, and the works are very much impaired. On these circumstances being made public, Mr. Henry Watson, watch-maker, in Shoreditch, recollected, that about two years ago he sold the watch to Mr. Ephraim Thompson, of Whitechapel, as a present to his son, on going out on his first voyage, as what is called a Guinea-Pig, on board the ship *Polly*, Capt. Vane, bound to Coast and Bay. About three leagues off Fal-mouth, by a sudden heel of the vessel, during a squall, Master Thompson fell overboard, and was no more seen. The news of his being drowned soon after came to the knowledge of his friends, who little thought of hearing any thing more concerning him. Mr. Thompson is said to have purchased the shark, to preserve it as a memorial of so singular an event. It is the largest ever remembered to have been taken in the Thames, being from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail 9 feet 3 inches; from the shoulder to the extremity of the body, 6 feet one inch, round the body; in the thickest part, 6 feet 9 inches. The width of the jaws, when extended, 17 inches. It has five rows of teeth, consequently five years old, having an additional row every year, till it arrives at its full growth.

Gloucester-House, Dec. 2. This day the several Foreign Ministers resident in London had private audiences of his R. H. the Duke of Gloucester. And Dec. 5, the Spanish, Swedish, and French Ministers had private audiences of his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.

Monday 3.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of London, this day, the following papers were read: "A Relation of several Experiments made on Tartar Emetic and Arsenic; and Observations on the Effects caused by these Substances externally applied, by Mr. John Sherwin of Enfield; C. M."

Two very interesting Cases of Tetanus, communicated by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, C. M. in a letter to Dr. Lettsom.

Tuesday 4.

At a Court of Aldermen, held at Guildhall, the price of bread was ordered to be raised a whole affize.

The Thanks of the Court were unanimously agreed to be given to Thomas Sainbury, Esq. the late Lord Mayor, for his upright, able, and impartial administration of justice, and for his politeness to the Members of the Court, &c. which were ordered to be signed by the Town Clerk, and conveyed to him, he being gone to the South of France for the benefit of his health.

The whole amount of the bounties paid by the Chamber of the City of London, to

Volunteers to enter into his Majesty's Service during the late commotions, does not exceed 500*l*.

As Colonel Sheldon was passing through Cheapside in a post-chaise, on his way to Harwich, and from thence to the Hague, the portmanteau from behind his chaise was cut off. The trunk contained many valuable articles; among others some very beautiful steel ornaments for Lady Beauchamp at the Hague, and a very valuable present for Sir James Harris.

Wednesday 5.

Was tried, before the Barons of Exchequer, an Information, filed by his Majesty's Attorney General, against Thomas Hatman, of Fairlight, in the county of Sussex, for exporting wool out of this kingdom; when the fact being clearly proved, a verdict was given for 73*l*. being the penalty of 3*s*. for every pound weight so exported. Next day a verdict was given against John Harman of the same place, and for the like offence, of 389*l*. The prosecution was at the suit of the King.

The Duke of Beaufort being appointed by his Majesty Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester, his Grace this day took the oaths prescribed on that occasion.

At the E. I. House, Robert Thornton, Esq. was unanimously elected a Director of the East India Company, in the room of the late G. Cuming, Esq. deceased.

Arnold Mello, Esq. was elected Deputy Governor of the Corporation of the London Assurance.

Thursday 6.

The *Mars*, Farrington, from China to London, got on shore off Margate. No account has yet appeared in the public prints by what mismanagement this disaster happened. A Letter from Margate, dated Dec. 30, says, "the drove ashore, and will not be got off. The number of boats that attend her have brought two-thirds of her cargo on shore; and it is expected the remainder will be got off in the course of this day; but the ship is expected soon to go to pieces."—Another account says, "that when she struck, the sea ran so furiously, and beat the ship so much, that in a short time her masts went over-board, and she had 12 feet water in her hold. The loss to the Company is supposed to be about 40,000*l*. She was laden with tea, and just arrived from China.

Friday 7.

This day the Right Rev. Father in God, Beilby Lord Bishop of London, was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Lord George Gordon was apprehended at Birmingham by Mr. Macmanus, an active officer belonging to Bow-street, on a warrant from Judge Buller, for a contempt of court. It appears, by authentic intelligence, that he has lived at Birmingham ever since

last, conversing with nobody but of the tribe whose mode of dress and rs he has assumed, and to whose religion it is said, he has professed himself a yte. It has even been given out, that s officiated in the synagogue as chief e Levitical Order; but that is not ble.

the first interview between his Lord- and Macmanus, it does not appear, ver, that he endeavoured to conceal elf, though he made some scruple at to travel on the sabbath; yet, though night have been bailed till the day fol- ing, he chose to surrender to the judge, whose warrant he was apprehended. He ut accordingly from Birmingham, with Macmanus, the same evening, or early t morning, and arrived at London on 8th in the evening, but too late to be ived by the Marshal of the King's ich Prison, and was therefore lodged at Grand Hotel, Covent Gardn, and it day delivered into the custody of the arshal.

Wednesday 12.

This day a Council was held at the ckpit, to take into consideration the pre- nt state of the copper coin of the kingdom. ord Effingham, who is Master Warden of e Mint, attended, and repeated the vari- us representations that had been officially ade to him, in order to prevent the present buse of that species of coinage.

It was then determined immediately to omence a new coinage; and in order to ut a total stop to counterfeit half-pence and farthings, which is now so great a burthen to the public, it was resolved that, in the new arrangement, one pound of copper should be made into twenty-four half pence, in- stead of eight and forty, which has been the practice hitherto, and the farthings in the same proportion of size and weight.—This, it is hoped, will operate in some measure to the relief of the poor Cornish miners, en- abling the Copper Company to find employ- ment for their people, and advancing in some degree their wages (see p. 918.)

The Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when Henrietta Radborne, who in July Sessions was convicted of the wilful murder of Hanna Morgan, her mistress, and left to the Judges whether the same amounted to murder or petit treason, was put to the bar, and by the Recorder acquainted that her sentence was confirmed; and accordingly pronounced sentence of death upon her. She was next day executed, and her body deliv- ered to the surgeons to be dissected.

Thursday 13.

Lord George Gordon was taken from King's Bench prison by a general habeas corpus moved for by the Crown, and committed to the Master's suite of Newgate. It should seem that there was some difference of opinion respecting the nature of the offence,

whether bailable or not. The Judge said, it was the order of the Crown, and must be obeyed. His Lordship was carried to Newgate in a hackney coach with a tip- staff. Ld. George, whilst he resided in Bir- mingham, lodged in one of the dirtiest houses in Dudley street, where the Jews chiefly inhabit. The Jew woman who kept the house had a son.

Saturday 15.

Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy, *All on a Sum- mer's Day*, was acted at Covent Garden Theatre; but met with so cool a reception, that by Mrs. Inchbald's own desire it was withdrawn from the Theatre.

Monday 17.

This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Malt and Land Tax Acts, and the Act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

At a meeting of the Medical Society, the following papers were read:

"An Essay on the Utility of Cantharides internally exhibited in the Dropsy; illustrated with several Cases, by Dr. William Keir, Northampton, C. M."

"Observations on the Efficacy of Gum Guaiacum in Dropsy; and Suzolobium, or Cowage, in Worm Complaints; with a Selection of Cases, wherein these Medicines had been exhibited with extraordinary suc- cess. By Mr. Richard Chamberlaine, Sur- geon, Kingston, in Jamaica.

Tuesday 18.

This day the rev. Thomas Moore, Presi- dent of Sion College, together with several of the London Clergy, waited on the Bi- shop of London, with a congratulatory ad- dress on his Lordship's translation to that See, of which the following is a copy; to- gether with the Bishop's answer.

The Congratulatory Address.

"May it please your Lordship to admit the respectful congratulations of the Presi- dent and Fellows of Sion College, on an ap- pointment which meets even their earliest regret for the loss they have sustained with many sensible consolations.

"The veneration due to the merits and memory of that illustrious and amiable Pre- late of whom we are deprived, can never cease, while religion, virtue, and learning continue to have any regard among us; nor can we doubt of your Lordship's concu- rrence, in presuming that any successor to his exalted station must enter upon the digni- ties and duties of it with awe, as well as animating impressions; derived from the splendor of a name so highly celebrated for every mental accomplishment, the sanctity of an example so completely exhibiting every religious and moral excellence. We are happy, at the same time, in applauding the wisdom, and revering the authority, which instantly called to the same eminence

of honour, the same importance of trust. One, of whose abilities and zeal to discharge the most accumulated obligations, our best hopes are justly conceived. We are bound to this confidence by the general estimation of your Lordship's piety and learning, by the well-known application of them in this metropolis to every interest of religion and humanity, by your unremitting attention in that extensive diocese over which you have long presided with honour and influence, and by that amiable and ardent philanthropy with which you have stood forth the eloquent and pathetic advocate of numberless the most wretched of our fellow-creatures, the *Negro* slaves in the *British Isles*: an effort, which, itself alone, would transmit your Lordship's name to the latest ages, in the most distant countries.

"Your Clergy of London, thus expressing their assured expectations, acknowledge at the same time their strong incitement to their own duties, in their immediate dependence on your Lordship's protection, as their Visitor, of the honour, interests, and privileges of their Corporation of *Ston College*. They are sensible, that every becoming application of their studies, pursuits, and conduct, in their individual ministrations, must result to the credit and advantage of this their collective character, and therefore cannot but greatly rejoice in having before them such a pattern and guide to animate and direct their aims to the great declared object of their pious Founder's institution, (and indeed the great end of Christianity itself,) "the maintenance of truth in doctrine, "clarity in conversation, and the most effectual suppression that may be of vice, "profaneness, and immorality." In furtherance of ends like these, we rely on every encouragement from, we owe every attention to, your Lordship; nor can close this our first tribute of respect, without adding our earnest prayer, that it may please the Almighty to bless your superintendence of this important and honourable See with every aid and comfort that can give energy and effect to your pastoral exertions, and enjoyment to your personal felicities."

The Bishop's Answer.

"Mr. President, and reverend Brethren,

"Permit me to return you my sincerest thanks for this distinguishing mark of your attention and goodness to me. The approbation of so learned and so venerable a body as the London Clergy, cannot but be highly grateful to any man of the smallest sensibility. I must not, however, take to myself, in its full extent, the very favourable opinion you are pleased to express of me, and of my feeble efforts to promote the interests of humanity and religion. A great part of this I must ascribe solely to its true cause, to your candour and good-nature, and your desire to encourage and animate

your new Diocesan, who, in truth, stands greatly in need of this encouragement, and is fully sensible of your kindness in giving it. But there is one point in which, I will venture to say, you have done me no more than strict justice; and that is, in supposing that I shall most heartily concur with you in the very just tribute you have paid to the memory of that incomparable Prelate whom I am appointed to succeed, whom I had the honour and the happiness to call my friend, and whose loss will be very long and very severely felt by you, by me, by this diocese, by the kingdom at large, and by the whole literary world. It is, as you justly observe, impossible for any man who is to follow him, to contemplate the talents and the virtues of such a predecessor, without the most awful, and, let me add too, (for I feel it to be true,) the most humiliating impressions.

"You have touched upon another topic, which is, I confess, too near my heart to be passed over altogether unnoticed: I mean your allusion to the wretched condition, both temporal and spiritual, of the *African* slaves in the *British West India Islands*. My sentiments on that subject are well known. To find them approved and adopted by the Clergy of the first city in the world, affords me inexpressible comfort and satisfaction; and must add infinite weight to every argument in their favour. May the gracious and equal Father of the whole human race speedily accomplish your wishes and mine!

"Though I enter upon the duties of that arduous and important station, to which Providence has been pleased to raise me, with the most serious and most alarming apprehensions; yet, with the blessing and with the help of God, I will not despair: trusting, that He will both dispose and enable me to keep constantly in view those great purposes you have pointed out to me, — "the maintenance of truth in doctrine, "clarity in conversation, and the most effectual suppression that may be of vice, "profaneness, and immorality." These, my Brethren, are indeed the most important and most interesting objects that can engage either your attention or mine. In the pursuit of these, let me earnestly entreat your advice, your prayers, your assistance, your friendship, your support. In these pious labours may we be long united here; in a humble hope, that, through the merits of our Redeemer, we shall be united for ever in the reward of them hereafter!"

Tuesday 18.

The Sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when eight convicts received judgement of death, 57 were ordered to be transported, two to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, one to be imprisoned in Newgate, four to be whipped and discharged, and 22 discharged by proclamation.

P. 910. The Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital are the patrons and improvers of Christ Church.

P. 1021. Nov. 24. The remains of the late Duke of Rutland arrived at Belvoir-castle, from Ireland, attended by four of his aids-de-camp, Colonels Lyfter and Dundas, Captain Williams, and Mr. Hobart. The chapel was immediately fitted up for the reception of the body, which lay in state until two o'clock on Sunday; the aids-de-camp waiting alternately hour and hour, from eight in the morning until noon, at the head of the coffin. It was then, with some difficulty, from its great weight, put into the state hearse, which came with it from Ireland, as the common fixed hearses were neither large nor strong enough for the purpose, the coffin weighing 1700 weight, and eight feet two inches in length, and conveyed amidst a great number of the neighbouring peasantry to Bottesford, the burial-place of the family. The procession began with a chariot, in which were the Dean of Salisbury, and a clergyman, a relation of the deceased Duke; then followed the standards with the arms of the family; a number of tenants, who were invited to attend, two and two; four huntmen in their uniforms; the coronet on a cushion, borne by the late Ld. Granby's hussar; the horse the Duke used to ride, covered with a black velvet pall, led by two grooms; the hearse with the body; six mourning coaches, carrying the four aids-de-camp, with the Duke's stewards, and servants out of livery; and the whole closed with a family coach, the blinds up, and three footmen behind in mourning.

The following pathetic eulogium on his Grace, delivered by the Bishop of Landaff in the House of Peers, reflects the highest credit on his Lordship's sensibility: "Will the House allow me to indulge my private feelings, for a single moment, on a different subject, which none of your Lordships will hear with out regret—which I shall never think of but with sorrow—the Duke of Rutland! The dead, my Lords, listen not to the commendation of the living; or, greatly as I loved him, I would not now have praised him. The world was not aware of half his ability—was not conscious of half his worth. I had long and intimate experience of them both. His judgement in the conduct of public affairs was, I verily believe, equalled by few men of his age; his probity and disinterestedness were exceeded by none. All the letters which I received from him respecting the public state of Ireland (and they were not a few) were written with profound good sense, and in nervous language;—they all breathe the same liberal spirit—have all the same common tendency:—not that of aggrandizing Great Britain by the ruin of Ireland—not that of benefiting Ireland at the expence of Great Britain—but that of promoting the united interests of both countries,

private life, my Lords, I know that he had a strong sense of religion; he shewed it in imitating his illustrious father in one of its most characteristic parts, in being alive to every impulse of compassion. His family, his friends, his dependents, all his connections, can witness for me the warmth and sincerity of his personal attachments.—Ever since this young nobleman was admitted as a pupil under me at Cambridge, I have loved him, my Lords, with the affection of a brother; I have spoken to him on every occasion of difficulty; and I thank God that I have done it with the firmness and sincerity of a father. Your Lordships will judge then, all private interest being totally out of the question, how inexpressibly I have been and am affected by his death. His memory, I trust, will be long revered by the people of this country—long held dear by the people of Ireland—and by myself I know it will be held most dear as long as I live." [See p. 1143.]

P. 1025. The Marquis of Bellgarde is a Savoyard, not a Frenchman; has a regiment in the Dutch service; and is a friend to the Stadtholder.

P. 1030. The late Bishop Lowth's father was rector of Buriton, co. Hants, with the chapel of Petersfield, and died May 17, 1732, aged 72. See his Life by his son, and his epitaph at Buriton, in the "Biographia Britannica." His mother was Margaret, daughter of Rob. Pitt, esq; of Blandford, co. Dorset.—The Bishop was born in December 1710, and had one elder brother, *not* Mr. Charles Lowth, of Paternoster-row, but William, who survives him, and was promoted to a prebend of Winchester in August, 1759.—They had two sisters, one married to Mr. Sturges, who, it is imagined, was a probandary of Winchester, and died several years ago. His widow deceased Jan. 2, 1786 (see vol. LVI. p. 83). Their son, Char. Sturges, LL.D. is chancellor of the diocese of Winchester. The other daughter married Robert Eden, B. D. who was for a short time archdeacon of Winchester, then a prebendary, and afterwards canon of Worcester. He died July 16, 1759. He published four sermons, viz. 1. an assize sermon, Isaiah v. 20, 4to, 1743; "The Necessity and unchangeable Difference of Moral Good and Evil." 2. An assize sermon, Jerem. xxix. 7, 4to, 1743; "Connexion of private and public Happiness." 3. A visitation sermon, Ephes. iv. 14, 4to, 1754; "The necessary Connexion of Truth and Love." 4. At the annual meeting of the choirs in Worcester Cathedral: Psa. cxxxvii. 5, 6; "The Harmony of Benevolence."—Among the Bishop's juvenile poems are to be reckoned, "Catherine-Hill," near Winchester, written in 1729, first printed in our Magazine, vol. XXIII. Also a copy of elegant Latin verses, "Ad Ornatissimam Pusellam," addressed to a lady of the name of *Molyneux*, printed in the "Poetical Calendar," vol. XII. p. 34, with a trans-

lation by Mr. Duncombe (reprinted in the VIIIth volume of Nichols's "Select Collection of Miscellany Poems," from a *corrected* copy communicated by the Bishop himself); Verses "On the Marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Prince of Orange, 1734;" and "On the Death of the Prince of Wales, 1731," both printed in the VIIIth vol. of the first "Collection," with the beautiful Epitaph on his daughter, and one on Dr. G. Ridley. Of this gentleman, and of Mr. Spence, the Bishop had intended to give Lives in the "Biographia Britannica;" and communicated, in 1782, to Mr. Nichols, the substance of the biographical notes on them, preserved in his "Collection;" with an intimation, that, of the seven poems under Mr. Spence's name, reprinted in that "Collection" from the "Oxford Verses," the two first were by Christopher Pitt (to whom the Bishop was related by his mother's side); the two next by Mr. Rolle, who in 1782 enjoyed (and we hope still enjoys) a New College living in Dorsetshire; and the three last were by Bp. Lowth himself; the subjects, 1. "On the Death of King George II. and Inauguration of George III. 1761;" 2. "On the Marriage of their present Majesties;" 3. "On the Birth of the present Prince of Wales." In this last, in the printed copies, appears a chasm, which was originally filled with an animated episode on the then recent Russian tragedy. After this anecdote, it is superfluous to say, that the Bishop was intimately acquainted with Mr. Spence, who addressed to him an Epistle of Horace, and by Mr. S.'s friends was entrusted with the first publication concerning Stephen Duck.—In 1746 he published "An Ode to the People of Great Britain, in Imitation of the Sixth Ode of the Third Book of Horace." In 1747, his translation of Prodicus's "Choice of Hercules" appeared in Spence's "Polymetus," and afterwards in Dodsley's "Poems;" "The Link, a Ballad," in Dodsley's fourth volume.—He was fellow of New College so early as 1734; appointed poetry professor at Oxford, in the room of Mr. Spence, in 1742; was collated to the archdeaconry of Winchester, August 20, 1750; and resigning his professorship in 1751, he next year published, "De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum: Prælectiones Academicæ, Oxoniæ habitæ, à Roberto Lowth, A.M.;" which produced, "Johannis Davidis Michaelis, Philol. Profess. Ord. et Societatis Regiæ Scientiarum Gœttingensis Collegæ, in Roberti Lowth Prælectiones de sacra Poesi Hebræorum Notæ et Epimetra; et Gœttingensi editione Prælectionum." His approving, in the Dedication of the Life of Wykeham, 1758, of Bishop Hoadly's decision respecting the wardenship of New College, produced a very sarcastic address to him, which he answered. His "Short Introduction to English Grammar, with Critical Notes," was published in 1762. Dr. Edwards, of Clare-hall, published, 1765, "Remarks on his Strictures on Bishop Hare's Hypothesis concerning Hebrew Metre." In

the second edition the Bishop answered him, in "A Larger Confutation of Bishop Hare's System, &c." 1766. His "Letter to the Right Reverend Author of the Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated, in Answer to an Appendix to the Fifth Volume of that Work, with an Appendix, containing a former Literary Correspondence, by a late Professor in the University of Oxford, 1766," was replied to, in the same year, by Mr. Towne, who then published "A Second Correspondence" between the two champions. A new edition of this Second Correspondence was printed by Bp. Lowth, only 75 copies, and never published.—His Lordship thus draws his own literary character in his "Letter to Bishop Warburton:"—"For myself, as a member of the commonwealth of letters, I am a true lover of peace and quiet, of mutual freedom, candour, and benevolence. I detest and I despise the squabbles that are perpetually arising from the jealousy and peevishness of the *genus irritabile scriptorum*. I am a staunch republican, and a zealous Protestant in literature; nor will ever bear with a perpetual dictator, or an infallible pope, whose decrees are to be submitted to without appeal, and to be received with implicit assent. *Munus bene inimica tyranni*. My favourite principle is the liberty of prophesying, and I will maintain it with my last breath."—His last great work appeared in 1778, under the title of "Isaiah: a new Translation: with a Preliminary Dissertation, and Notes Critical, Philological, and Explanatory. By Robert Lowth, D.D. F.R.SS. Lond. and Gœtting. Lord Bishop of London."

P. 1031, col. 1, l. 29, 30, for "Dinley Aschem" read "Dingley Askham."

P. 1032. There are inaccuracies of expression in the account given of the registership of the prerogative court of Canterbury. It is an office that has been long held by patent for three lives, but cannot with propriety be termed a lease, for this, among other reasons, that no rent is paid to the Archbishop. Abp. Wake, it is said, put in his three daughters. This was not, could not be the case, though they might, and doubtless did, enjoy a large share of the profits of the place, in consequence of articles of agreement signed by the patentees. It was on the death of Mr. Bennet, a son-in-law of Wake, and the longest liver of the three persons nominated by his Grace, that Abp. Herring granted a new patent in Jan. 1754.

BIRTHS.

Nov. L ADY of William Jolliffe, esq; a daughter.

Dec. 1. Lady of Hen. Bankes, esq; a son.

13. Lady of Lewis Montolieu, esq; a dau.

Hon. Mrs. F. Needham, a son.

18. Lady of Tho. Hammersley, esq; a dau.

25. Mrs. Wilton, of Crown-court, Hordley-down, three daughters; all since dead.

27. Lady of Tho. Boothby Parkyns, M.P. for Uxbridge, a dau.

Mar-

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Atcham, near Shrewsbury (the first marriage having been solemnised in Scotland), Tho. Oatley, esq; of Wroxeter, co. Salop, to Miss Dana, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. D.

At Dorchester, C. Cozens, esq; barrister at law, to Miss Charlotte Smith, with a fortune of 3000*l.* which the gentleman generously presented to her three maiden sisters.

Mr. Wm. Lamprell, of Little Bradley, co. Suffolk, to Miss Amer, of Sible Hedingham.

At Ludlow, Tho. Hall, esq; of Jamaica, to Miss Bliza Humphreys.

At Stanton, near Gloucester, Mr. John Walker, of Ashton Keynes, co. Wilts, to Miss Isabella Bennett, of Stanton.

At Exeter, Mr. Hen. Billington, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Mary Morgue, of Exeter.

Nov. 19. At Stockport, Mr. Alex. Hunt, to Miss Hardy, only dau. of Wm. H. esq.

James Bradshaw, esq; of Hanover-square, to Miss Dymoke, daughter of the late Hon. Champion D. of Scrivelsby, co. Lincoln.

20. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, (by his brother, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton,) Rev. Frederick Hamilton, to Miss Winter, only dau. of Rev. Rich. W. B.D. of Took's-co. Curistor-str.

22. Rev. J. R. Senior, of Uffington, Berks, to Miss Mary Duke, daughter of the late Hen. D. esq; of Barbadoes.

Philip Holdsworth, esq; of Thames-street, to Miss Roberts, of Fanchurch-street.

Mr. Porthouse, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, to Miss Sarah Bradley, daughter of the late Abel B. esq; of Salisbury-square, Fleet-str.

Mr. Wm. Nunn, of Walcot-place, Surrey, to Miss Jane White, 2d daughter of Mr. Deputy W. of Wood-street, Cheapside.

23. Alex. Luders, esq; of the Temple, to Miss Scawell, of Gower-street.

24. At Lewisham, Mr. Peter le Souef, merchant in Broad-street Buildings, to Miss Mary Judith Lucadou, eldest daughter of Mr. John Daniel L. merch. in Old Broad-str.

25. Major Murray, brother of Sir David M. bart. to Mrs. Hopkins, widow of the late Chamberlain of London.

16. Mr. Bird, jun. of Andover, to Mrs. Neal, widow of Jn. N. esq; of the same place.

27. Mr. Rob. Maskal, of Hackney-road, to Miss Jenkinson, of the same place.

At Chester, Captain Bowen, of the royal navy, to Miss Legh, of the same place.

28. Mr. Harry Grover, of Gray's Inn, to Miss Ehret, of the same place.

29. John Amherst, esq; of Fawleigh, Kent, to Miss Eliz. Lomax, daughter of the late Caleb L. esq; of Chiswick Bury, Herts.

Rev. Jas. Snythe, of Rauxds, co. Northampton, to Miss Crofts, of Lewes.

Mr. Wilkins, grocer of Norwich, to Miss Jacobbe, only dau. of the late Mr. Wm. J. attorney, of Laurence Pountney-hill.

Rev. Mr. Christopher Spurgeon, rector of Harpley and Great Bircham, to Miss Cooper,

daugh. of the Rev. Dr. C. minister of Great Yarmouth.—Also, Rev. Mr. S. Lovick Cooper, son of Dr. C. rector of Ingoldsthorpe, to Miss Rede, of Beccles.

30. At Alresford, Wm. Becket, esq; of Winchester, to Miss Woods, of Alresford.

Dec. 1. Rev. Jn. Mulso, jun. vicar of South Stoneham, Hants, to Miss Hallen, of Edgeware, sister of Wm. H. esq; of Wittenham, Oxfr.

Mr. Jos. Charlier, of Hanover-square, to Miss Mary Rossato Verardo, of Spital-square.

2. Mr. Hogard, of Long Acre, to Mrs. Board, of Clement's-lane, Lombard-str.

4. Capt. Geo. Cowell, of the Artillery, to Miss Ogilvie, daugh. of the late Capt. O.

At Leicester, Ellisha Trapaud, esq; captain of engineers on the Madras establishment, to Miss Harriet Foster, daughter of the late Jonathan F. esq; of Allestone.

6. W. Dickinson Rastall, esq; of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, to Miss Kenrick, daugh. of John K. esq; M.P. for Bletchingley.

Wm. Bosanquet, esq; of Queen Anne-str. West, to Miss Charlotte-Eliza Ives, eldest daugh. of the late John I. esq; of Norwich.

Wm. Augustus Skynner, esq; of Charlotte-str. Rathbone-place, to Miss Ward, of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

At Newnham, co. Gloucester, Rev. Mr. Knight to Miss Wattle.

Francis Easterby, esq; to Miss Frances-Dorothy Creswell.

At Ottringham, co. York, Mr. Stephen Brignall to Mrs. Mary Thrifty, both of Ottringham.—It is remarkable, that the bridegroom paid the minister, clerk, and ringers, all in farthings; the minister received 25*s.* as his fee; the clerk 7*s.*; and the ringers 25*s.* The remainder, which were not a few, were thrown among the populace.

8. Mr. John Kemble, of Drury-la. Theatre, brother to Mrs. Siddons, to Mrs. Brereton, of the same theatre.

At Brentford, Mr. Purkis to Miss Aufell.

11. At Liverpool, Rich. Walker, esq; to Miss Wilso, eldest dau. of Edm. W. esq.

12. Tho. Strong, esq; of Red-cross-street, F.A.S. to Miss Irish, of Greenwich.

13. At Greenwich, Rev. Wm. Lance, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and vicar of Hursford, co. Norfolk, to Miss Elliot, eldest daughter of the late Gavin E. esq; of Blackheath.

Mr. Bruce, of the Excise-office, to Miss Beauvrie, of Jermyn-street, St. James's.

Cha. Macnaughton, esq; of the Temple, to Miss Dunkin, of Portman-square.

Rev. Dr. Barker, master of Christ's Coll. Cambr. and rector of Waddingham, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Dockwray, of Newcastle.

At Guiseley, Ellis Leckonby Hodgson, esq; of Liverpool, to Miss Annabella Dixon, 3d dau. of the late Jer. D. esq; of Gledhow, Leeds.

15. Wm. Clarkson, esq; of London-wall, to Miss Anne Goodwyn, of Baldock, Herts.

Mr. John Wright, distiller, of Fleet-street, to Miss Bish, of Ludgate-hill.

At Camberwell, Mr. Hen. Bean, of Scarborough, to Miss Cecilia Mason, of Camberw. At Minchinhampton, co. Gloucester, Rob. Douglas, esq; of Witham, co. Essex, to Miss Frances Jeffreys, daughter of Henry Vaughan J. esq; of Worcester.

At Ivinghee, Bucks, Mr. John Chatfield, of Croydon, Surr. to Miss Anne Humphrey.

Sam. Peat, esq; of the East Indies, to Miss Henrietta Kentish, daughter of Dr. K. physician at Bridlington, co. York.

At Dunsby, near Falkingham, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Lawrence, of that place, to Miss Smith, dau. of Mr. S. of Downham, Norf.

17. At Deptford, Robert Leslie, M.A. to Miss Mackie, of Huntingdon.

18. Mr. Pistor, of Curfitor-street, to Miss A. Willmott, of Honiley.

At St. James's church, Piccadilly, Mr. G. Days, surgeon, to Miss Povey.

At Reading, Mr. Ring, surgeon, to Miss Tompion, daughter of the late James T. esq; of Peterborough.

19. At Kingston upon Thames, Rev. Jas. Mills, M.A. fellow of St. John's, Oxford, to Miss Bourne, of Ashford, Kent.

20. Capt. Troubridge, of the navy, to Mrs. Richardson, of Mary-le-Bone.

22. Mr. Partridge, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Morton, of the Crescent.

Sam. Long, esq; of Bloomsbury, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Jane Maitland.

23. Hen. Hawkins, esq; of Hitchin, Herts, to Miss Charlotte Wortham, of the same place.

Mr. Wewitzer, of Covent-garden Theatre, to Miss Brangin, of the same theatre.

24. Mr. Rest Fenner, of Canterbury, to Miss Anne B. ker, of Holborn.

26. At Chelsea, Rev. Mr. Babbs, to Mrs. Morris, sister to the Lady of Sir Geo. Baker, bart. physician to their Majesties.

Capt. Pilcher, son of Edw. P. esq; of Rochester, to Miss Kirby, of Chatham.

27. Mr. W. Creak, of Cornhill, to Miss S. Hanfman, of Kimbolton, co. Huntingdon.

DEATHS.

1785. **A**T Paris, aged 85, M. Combault, advocate. It is related of him, that, being once engaged in a law-suit of great importance, he sat down to study the Biscayan language, in order to examine some deeds in that language, which had been neglected by the lawyers his client had employed in a former trial; and that, by means of these, he gained the cause.

In *Tam or Tynglast*, H. Brooker, esq; many years keeper of the records in the Augmentation-office, to which he was appointed clerk in 1759, and in which he is succeeded by Jn. Caley, esq; F.S.A.

Lately, at Horsens, in Denmark, in his 42d year, Prince Alexis, of Brunswick.

At Vienna, aged 73, the celebrated Chevalier Gluck. He has left a fortune of 200,000 florins.

In the South of France, M. de Lancy, one

At his villa near Paris, aged 98, M. le Courillon, formerly an officer in the army.

In Dublin, Lieut. Tho. Smith, of the 60th regiment of foot.

At Kinsale, Capt. Tho. Butler, of the navy.

At Galway, Rev. Dr. Blake, titular primate of Ireland.

In Ireland, Capt. Edw. O'Brien, brother to Sir Lucius O'Brien, and brother-in-law to the Countess of Charlemont.

At Limerick, Lucinda Brien, who wanted but 15 days to complete her 108th year. Till within the last three months she supported herself by selling fruit at a stall.

At Cork, in his 104th year, Thomas Gilburne, who served in Qu. Anne's wars, under the Duke of Marlborough, and fought at the battle of Dettingen, 1743.—Also, Dan. Herlihy, aged 107, who enjoyed perfect health till within 3 days of his death.

In Scotland, Robert Dundas, esq; of Arncliffe, lord president of the Court of Session of that kingdom, M.P. for the shire of Edinborough, and brother to the Rt. Hon. Henry D. treasurer of the navy.—He filled that important station, for 27 years, in a manner very honourable to himself, and satisfactory to his country. He was particularly distinguished for the accuracy, acuteness, and vigour of his mind. The records of the Court will bear ample testimony of his great abilities and integrity as a judge. The "law's delay," so often complained of, and the hanging-up suits for years, which was frequently more pernicious to the litigants than losing their plea, was unknown since his Lordship presided on the bench. Till within a few days of his death, he continued to fulfill the important duties of his station with his usual vigour and accuracy. His Lordship was solicitor general for Scotland during the rebellion in the year 1745. He was appointed lord advocate in 1754, and lord president in 1760. He was several times elected representative in parliament for the county of Edinburgh. (*The procession at his Lordship's funeral will be given in our Supplement.*)

In Yorkshire, Harrison Pilkington, esq; brother to Sir Mich. P. bart.

At Whitby, aged 98, Mr. Marmaduke Walfon. He was the oldest sea-captain belonging to that town or its neighbourhood.

Rev. Jn. Fisher, M.A. rector of Calborne, in the Isle of Wight.

At Arreton, in the Isle of Wight, in an advanced age, Mr. Brille, a labouring shepherd. He has left 350l. to an aged sister. The first money he was possessed of was a year's wages, which, after buying a few necessities, he put out to interest. This mode he constantly followed to the last, which accounts for the wealth he left behind him.

At Durham, Christ. Johnson, esq; county clerk and treasurer for the county of Durham, and receiver-general for the copyhold office there, which places he held by patent for upwards of 45 years.

Hotwells, Bristol, Miss Burrell.
Wymark, in his 69th year, Anth.
esq; many years steward of the
the late Dukes of Somerset, and to
the Duke of Rutland, and surveyor
of the window lights, &c. He was
surviving male issue of Sir Anth. O.
Oldfield-hall, in Spalding, co. Linc.
ted, by marriage, to the founder of
ling Society.
uall, near Marlborough, Rev. Mr.

phington, near Exeter, Wm. Owen,
one of his Majesty's judges in Canada.
ndwich, Kent, Mrs. Coleman, relict
te Mr Wm. C. surgeon there.
estleton, aged 102, Mr. John Man-
ner. He was in good health, and
about as usual till within three or
s of his death, and had lived to see
erations spring from his loins.
rosley, co. Salop, Tho. Stephens, esq;
ears senior curitor in the Court of
y.
ocheester. Mr. Allen, chemist.
Eliz. Judd, of Stansted Mount Flicet,
x
ewington Butts, Mr. Wm. Bright-
ite of Milk-street.

. Court, late commander of the King
East India-man.
pring-gardens, Charing-cross, the Rt.
m. Tonson, Lord Riversdale of Rath-
k, in the kingdom of Ireland, 66 cre-
pt. 20, 1783.—He was one amongst
instances of persons exalted to nobi-
ty, from the reluctance of peers to
ice them, were for a time prevented
aking their seats in the House. The
of this backwardness is said to have
ded from his having been the natural
Col. Tonson, who, after keeping him
onsiderable time in the menial employ-
of his kitchen, was at last prevailed on
ure him a commission; and in the end
n heir to the greatest acquired property
land, next to that of the memorable
r. The old Colonel, in the variety and
of the property bequeathed on this oc-
casion, forgot to include an estate of about
a year, purchased of Mr. Supple, which
he descended to Mr. Hyde, the heir at
His Lordship following the accumulat-
openities of his father, the fortune is
omputed at about 15,000l. per ann.

. 15. At the government-house in Gre-
much regretted, the Hon. Wm. Lucas,
resident of his Majesty's council, and
ander in chief in and over the island of
Jah, &c. &c.
o. 2. In Pefcy-street, Jn. Cruickshank,
f Ballard's Valley, Jamaica.

Algiers, Capt. Zachens Coffin, who
aken, about two years since, in his pas-
sage from Dunkirk to Philadelphia. The
h Consul took care of the poor distress-
ed man during a lingering illness. He has

left a wife and eleven children at Nantucket.
13. At Stevenage, co. Herts, Mr. Simon
Doye, attorney.
14. At Paris, Rev. Mr. Laborde, chaplain
to the embassy there.
At Dukerfield, co. Chester, John Astley,
esq; a celebrated painter, who married Lady
Dukerfield, by whom he got possession
of the Dukerfield estate. After Lady D's
death, he married Miss Wagstaff, of Man-
chester, by whom he has several children.
16. At his seat in Newhall, the most noble
George Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of
Gifford, Viscount Walden, Baron Yester,
&c. &c. He was the youngest son of Charles
Marquis of Tweeddale, by Lady Susan Hamil-
ton, daughter of William and Anne Duke and
Duchess of Hamilton. He succeeded his fa-
ther, the only surviving son of his eldest brother
John Marquis of Tweeddale (the late se-
cretary of state for Scotland), by Lady Frances
Carteret, daughter of John Earl of Granville.
His Lordship dying unmarried, is succeeded
in his honours and estate by his cousin George
Hay, esq; now Marquis of Tweeddale, who
was married, in April 1785, to Lady Hannah
Charlotte Maitland, daughter of the Earl of
Lauderdale, by whom he has one son and a
daughter.

17. At Rochester, Mr. Bere, surgeon and
apothecary there. He had been only six
weeks in business. His funeral was attended
by the gentlemen of the Choice Spirits Club
at Rochester.

Rev. Mr. Brooke, rector of Hintlesham and
Nacton, co. Suffolk.

18. At Maiden Bradley, co. Lancaster, in
his 95th year, Alex. Marchant, who retained
his senses to the last. He lived in the Sey-
mour family near 90 years; first, stable-boy;
then whipper-in to a pack of hounds of
Speaker Seymour's; huntsman to the first
Lord Conway; huntsman to the late Sir Ed-
ward S.; huntsman to the late Duke of So-
merfet, and groom to the present Duke.

19. Mr. Rob. Isaacson, of Burwell, near
Newmarket.

At Edinburgh, James Ferguson, esq; the
younger, of Craiglarroch.

20. At Clapham, Mr. Jameston, timber-
merchant, of Hutton-wall.

At Bromley-College, Kent, aged 77, Rev.
Tho. Bagthav, M.A. rector of Southfleet, in
the same county, and chaplain to that college.

At Oxford, Jn. Grantham, esq; of London
Stile House, near Kew.

At Potton, co. Bedford, aged 105 years, 3
months, and 4 days, Mrs. Susannah Olden-
field, a maiden lady. She had, for the last
40 years, lived chiefly on flour provisions,
and her only drink was wine and water.

Dropped down suddenly, at the White Lion
Inn, Bristol, Capt. Hayhurst, in the West
India trade.

At her daughter's house in Wine-street,
Bristol, aged 80, Mrs. Eliz. Lewton. She
retained her sight, so as to read the smallest

print without glasses, till within two days of her death.

21. Mr. Thomas Ormes, sen. one of the cashiers of the Bank.

In Edgeware-road, Mrs. Hermione Cargrey, wife of Mr. Robert C. and daughter of Peter Harrison, esq.

22. Mr. Charles Bennett, post-master at Woodstock, co. Oxford.

23. At Manbury, co. Chester, Hon. Rich. Barry, senior master and commander in the navy, his commission bearing date April 11, 1745. He was great uncle to the present E. of Barrymore, and elder brother to the Hon. John Smith Barry, formerly well known upon the turf, to whose son his estate, or a part of it, devolves.

At York, John Sinclair, esq; formerly captain of a company in the 7th regiment of foot, with the rank of major in the army; uncle to Sir John S. of Ulbster, bart. M.P. for Loftwithiel. He married, May 7, 1774, Elizabeth, widow of John Wilmer, esq; of Stoke Newington, by whom he had no issue.

At Clapham, Miss Young, dau. of Adm. Y. At Colchester; — Mayhew, esq; many years recorder of that borough.

In Tooley-street, Mr. Benjamin Williams, confectioner.

John Wells, esq; of Peckham, Surrey.

24. Mrs. Weuves, wife of Jerome Bernard W. esq; of America-square.

After a long and painful illness, sustained with patience and fortitude, Till Hollier, esq; many years port-collector at Chichester.

Mrs. Frazer, wife of Tho. F. esq; of Great St. Helen's.

Mr. John Devine, of Sir William Warren's Square, Wapping, many years commander of a ship in the West India trade.

At Eltham, Kent, in his 71st year, Edw. Johnson, esq; many years secretary to the commissioners of the lottery.

26. At Taplow, Bucks, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Hamilton, brother to the Earl of Abercorn, canon of Windsor, prebendary of Salisbury, rector of Taplow, and vicar of Bray, co. Berks. He has left nine daughters, to whom the Earl, some time since, generously and unsolicited, gave each a portion of 5000l.

Rev. Mr. Hopkins, who succeeded Dr. Gifford as pastor of the Baptist Meeting in Bagle-street, Holborn.

27. At Chatham, after a long illness, Mr. James Bott.

At Rockeston-castle, co. Monmouth, Jn. Prichard, esq; of Lamb's Conduit-str.

28. Mr. Dickens, many years master of Garraway's Coffee-house, Exchange-alley.

29. In Hutton-garden, Mr. Henry Sterry, formerly a leather-seller on Snow-hill, and one of the people called Quakers.

In Church-lane, Chelsea, Mrs. Pribourg.

30. Mrs. Eliz. Sherborn, relict of the late Mr. Cha. S. of Gutter-lane, Cheapside.

At Clapham, Mrs. Buni, widow of the late Benj. B. esq. one of the daughters of the

late John Hopkins, esq; of Brittons, and mother of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq.

Mr. Thomas Collins, confectioner, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Dec. 1. Wm. Clark, esq; of Bow Church-yard, Cheapside.

At Summerhill, near Tunbridge, Kent, in an advanced age, Hen. Woodgate, esq.

2. Mr. Francis Moore, of Cheapside. He was one of those highly-favoured men who, endowed by Nature with inventive talents, raised himself into very eminent notice without the assistance of erudition or of patronage. To his own very warm and vigorous mind he was indebted for the rank and fortune which he acquired, and for the various useful discoveries which he made in the arts. The self-moving machines which he made, and which grew to such a magnitude, in their scope and tendency, as to attract the notice of the legislature, have very much improved the mechanic art, and assisted the manufactures of England; for to his original suggestions we are indebted for many very curious engines in different branches.

At his house in Lower-street, Islington, Mr. Edw. Wix, an eminent bricklayer, many years deputy of Bishopsgate Ward Within. — He was seized with a fit of coughing, and expired in an instant. He was concerned in building several large works, particularly a number of warehouses for the E. India Company, where the late Navy-office was, in Crutched Friars; also bricklayer of the new Compter now building in Newgate-street.

At Norwood-park, co. Nottingham, Lady Sutton, wife of Sir Rich. S. bart. M.P. for Boroughbridge, and first cousin to Lady North.

At Bishop Middleham, near Durham, Gen. John Beckwith, who had retired many years from the army. In the war before last, he distinguished himself greatly in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand, by whom he was much and deservedly esteemed.

At Aylebury, Bucks, in her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Williams.

3. Mr. John Blackburn, father of Mr. Wm. B. surveyor in Tooley-str.

In a very advanced age, at Little Ealing, John Ayton, esq.

Humphry Sydney, esq; of Margaretting.

At Barwell, near Hinckley, co. Leicester, in his 94th year, Mr. Moses Robinson, who had passed his long life in a small farm at that place; and married a second wife when nearly fourscore.

4. At John Hames's, esq; Knightsbridge, Miss Betty Greening, daughter of the late Mrs. Anne G. of Stafford-row, Piccad.

Sir John Vanehatton, bart. of Dinton-hall, co. Buckingham.

5. At Ilford, Essex, aged 88, John Makon, esq; formerly a wine-merch. in London.

At Windsor, Mrs. Rutherford, relict of Dr. R. king's professor of divinity at Camb.

At Ormesby St. Michael, co. Norfolk, Rob. Upcher, esq; late of Sudbury.

10 Terrace, New Road, St. George's East, Mrs. Sarah Butler, widow of a B. many years in the Antigua trade. Lichfield, the Lady of Wm. Grove, Esq.; whose unaffected piety, exalted piety, and gentle manners, endeared her numerous friends and relatives. Westminster, Mrs. Saumarez, of Rick-orth, co. York, widow of Capt. Tho. Saumarez, Esq.

Burland, commoner of Oriel College, Oxford, and son of Dr. B. physician at Wooler-Edge.

11. Is house near Stevenage, Herts, aged 45. Joseph Manning, Esq. He served as a surgeon in the royal army against the rebels, and has ever since lived a retired life in a house where he died.

12. At Hertford, Mrs. Mary Pitt, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Chatham.

13. Angel-court, Strand, in his 88th year, John Palmer, Esq. of Drury-lane Theatre, and of the Palmers of the Royalty Theatre. Dr. Ballard, vicar of Putney.

14. Wormley, Esq. of Riccall, co. York. 15. At Hen Callon, of Gower-st. younger son of the late Mr. Wm. C. a celebrated letter-writer.

16. Rich. Goodluck, of New-street, Shoe-maker-merchant, and partner with Mr. Goodluck, of the Bank-buildings, lottery-keeper.

17. At Islington, Mr. Bennett, late partner with Mr. Sayer, printer in Fleet-street.

18. Carlisle, John Couthard, Esq. many years an alderman, and twice mayor, of that city.

19. At Darlington, Mrs. Allan, wife of Geo. A. Esq. Vienna, in his 85th year, John Charles, Esq. of Chotok, Chotkowa, and Woguz, Major and privy councillor to his Imperial Majesty, and general of artillery.

20. Aged 72, after a lingering illness, Mr. Kimber, merchant at Fairford, Berks. his seat at Calvefoot, Berks, aged 74, in grave, Esq. formerly M.P. for Reading. Hitcham, co. Suffolk, Rev. Bernard D.D. rector of that place.

21. his 53d year, Rev. Wm. Gilly, rector of Woking, co. Suffolk.

22. Mrs. Ruffel, wife of John R. Esq. of Exeter, co. Effex.

23. At Denby, Rev. John Heap, M.A. rector of Denby, co. Northampton, and late of Brazen-Nose Coll. Oxford.

24. At Bristol, aged 88, Mr. Rich. Win- formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, and original King in "The Miller of Mans- and Downright," (the revival of the play of Man in his Humour.) (Some anec- and particulars of him shall appear in our next number.)

25. At Hackney, Mrs. Eliz. Lawrence, widow of the late Cha. L. of Great Scotland- Westminster.

26. Henry-Peter Kitchin, of Drury-lane, Esq.

27. At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Rowson.

28. Mr. Rob. Sterling, surgeon, of Colchester, and F.R.S.

29. In Bury-street, Edmonton, while sitting at breakfast, after having recovered from her lying-in, the wife of Mr. Holmes, formerly a warehouseman in Bishopsgate-st.

30. At Beverley, aged 82, Sam. Spenslowe, Esq. many years an alderman of that corporation, and one of the oldest lieutenants in the navy.

31. 13. Rob. Bruce, Esq. of Bloomsbury-sq.

32. In Queen-sq. Mrs. Ambrose, a maiden lady.

33. At Canterbury, Rev. Jn. Arizon, 38 years a minor canon of the Cathedral, rector of St. Martin's, and vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury.

34. At his seat in Essex, aged 80, John Ruffel, Esq.

35. In Hatton-garden, Jn. Hottingworth, Esq.

36. 15. In Fell-street, near Cripplegate, Mr. Jonathan Delvere, son of a windstone march.

37. Mrs. Ward, wife of Wm. W. Esq. of Ep- church-street.

38. At Paris, aged 77, M. de Henry, attorney-general of France.

39. At Colchester, the lady of Sir Edm. As- flock, bart. M.P. for that borough, and rear-admiral of the blue.

40. 16. At Earl's Barton, co. Northampton, aged 68, Rev. Tho. Gory Bennet, 43 years vicar of that place.

41. At Southampton, aged 86, Mrs. Chamier.

42. 17. At Dover-place, Surrey, Capt. Wag- horn, of the royal navy. He commanded the Royal George man of war at the time she was lost at Spithead, in August 1782. (See our volume for that year.)

43. Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, the lady of Peter Burrell, Esq. of the Pay-office, Whiteh.

44. In Milbank-street, Westminster, Col. Ha- zeler, formerly of the first reg. of guards.

45. At Bradfield, Suff. aged 109, J. Waller, Esq.

46. At Kensington, Rob. Bunney, Esq. late of Kingston, Surrey.

47. 18. At his house at Hackney, in his 59th year, John Barclay, Esq. father of Mr. B. banker, in Lombard-st. and of Mrs. Triton.

48. At his house in Tilney-street, aged 82, Soame-Johns, Esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world as the author of "The Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion;" "Essay on the Origin of Evil;" and various poetical pieces. He was many years M.P. for the town of Cambridge, and one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, 1756, till the dissolution of that board. A mezzotinto portrait of him, after Reynolds, was executed by W. Dickinson, 1776. His executors are Dr. Lort and Mr. Cole.

49. At Langley-hall, co. Leicester, aged 72, Richard Chetyn, Esq.

50. At Windsor, very much lamented, in her 18th year, Miss Clayton, only daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lady Louisa C.

51. At Snitfield, co. Warwick, Frances Lady Blount, relict of the late Sir Edw. B. bart. of Mawley, co. Salop.

At Tooting, Essex, Mrs. Frances Aymer, relict of Brabazon A. esq; late of Mowdenhall, in the same county.

Mrs. Mackintosh, wife of Mr. Robert M. of Islington.

H. Mills, esq; timber-merch. at Rotherhithe.

19. In Leadenhall-st. Dav. Webster, esq.

Mrs. Moss, wife of Mr. Geo. M. of Vauxhall.

20. Mr. Hugh Hughes, silk-merchant at Charing-cross.

At Lambeth, Mrs. Carvel.

21. Mr. Jn. Payne, merch. at Maken.

At Cheshunt, Herts, Mr. Wm. Blackmore, jun. late of Henrietta-street, Covent-gard.

At Kenwell-lodge, near Newcastle, Tho. Gibson, esq.

22. In her 5th year, Miss Anna-Maria Mayor, only dau. of Rev. Mr. M. of Woodstock.

23. At Stanmore, Middlesex, in his 78th year, John Sage, esq.

Mr. John Maidment, of Dowgate-hill, coal merchant.

In Oxford-street, Capt. Rich. Ayrton, one of the oldest captains in the navy.

25. At two o'clock in the morning, at his house in Ely-place, P. P. Walfsh, M. D.

Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Lecturer on Midwifery, and Physician to the General Lying-in and the Brownlow-street Hospitals, &c. who from extensive abilities had obtained an establishment in his profession, rarely acquired at the age of five or six-and-twenty. (See our Supplement.)

At Bedgebury, the seat of his son-in-law, — Carter, esq; aged near 90, Steph. Law, esq; formerly governor of Bombay, and one of the directors of the East India Company; and father of the Rev. Dr. L. archdeacon of Rochester. His Lady died Feb. 2, 1785.

26. At Edmonton, Wm. Yeates, esq; formerly an eminent tobaccoist in St. John-st.

Lord Braxfield appointed lord justice clerk, vice Tho. Miller, esq.

Lord Swinton appointed one of the lords of justiciary of Scotland.

John M'Laurin, esq; advocate, appointed one of the judges of the Court of Session.

Mr. Evans appointed secretary to the commissioners of the lottery, vice Mr. Edw. Johnson, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

RIGHT Rev. Dr. Wm. Prefton, bishop of Killala and Athonry, Ireland, translated to the united bishopricks of Leighlin and Ferns, vice Dr. Cope, dec.

Right Rev. Dr. John Law, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, translated to the united bishopricks of Killala and Achonry.

Rev. Rich. Marlay, M.A. dean of St. Edan's in the diocese of Ferns, consecrated bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.

Hon. and Rev. Tho. Stopford, M.A. dean of St. Flannan, Killaloe, appointed dean of the cathedral church of St. Edan, dioc. Ferns.

Rev. Benj. Blayney, D.D. appointed king's professor of Hebrew at Oxford, vice Dr. Jn. Jebb, dec.

Rev. Jas. Douglas, F.A.S. rector of Litchbarrow, co. Northampton, and Rev. Rob. Lewis, M.A. rector of Chingford, co. Essex, appointed chaplains in ordinary to his royal highness the Prince of Wales.

Rev. Tho. Burgess, Wilsford and Woodford prebendary in the cathedral of Salisbury, vice Hon. Geo. Hamilton, dec.

Rev. Mr. Jones, Holleston R. co. Pembroke, vice Rev. Mr. Geo. Williams.

Rev. Mr. King, appointed preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, vice Dr. Stebbing, dec. (See p. 1019.)

Rev. John Wollcock, St. Austin and St. Faith RR. London, vice Dr. Douglas, now bishop of Carlisle.

DISPENSATIONS.

RIGHT Rev. Dr. Harley, bishop of Hereford, to hold in commendam the deanry of the Chapel-royal, Windsor, the deanry of Wolverhampton, and the registry of the knights of the garter, thereunto annexed.

Rev. Robert John Sayer, M.A. rector of Ithin Abbas, co. Southampton, to hold Leominster V. co. Suffex.

Rev. Edward Townsend, Henley upon Thames R. with Bray V.

Rev. John Moore Brooke, M.A. Falkingham V. with Helerpingham V. both co. Linc.

Rev. Jn. Evans, B.D. Beckington R. with Standerwick R. co. Somerset, and Castle Combe R. co. Wilts.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Nov. 28, to Dec. 25, 1787.

| Christened. | | Buried. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|---------|-----|
| Males | 751 | Males | 960 |
| Females | 759 | Females | 952 |
| Whereof have died under two years old | | 528 | |

Peck Loaf 25 3 4.

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| Between | 2 and 5 | 170 | 50 and 60 | 154 |
| | 5 and 10 | 74 | 60 and 70 | 175 |
| | 10 and 20 | 131 | 70 and 80 | 110 |
| | 20 and 30 | 151 | 80 and 90 | 50 |
| | 30 and 40 | 128 | 90 and 100 | 8 |
| | 40 and 50 | 182 | | |

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 10, to Dec. 15, 1787.

| WheatRye Barley Oats Beans | | | | | | | | | COUNTIES Upon the COAST. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------------|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | | | | | | | | | |
| London | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 3 | Essex | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| COUNTIES INLAND. | | | | | | | | | Suffolk | 4 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Middlesex | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 6 | Norfolk | 4 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Surry | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 3 | Lincoln | 5 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 3 |
| Hertford | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | York | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 14 |
| Bedford | 4 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 11 | Durham | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| Cambridge | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 9 | Northumberland | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Huntingdon | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 9 | Cumberland | 5 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| Northampton | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 9 | Westmoreland | 5 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Rutland | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | Lancashire | 5 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Leicester | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | Cheshire | 3 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 2 | Merioneth | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Derby | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | Somerset | 5 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Stafford | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Devon | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Salop | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | Cornwall | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Hereford | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Dorset | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| Worcester | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Hampshire | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Warwick | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 | Suffex | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| Gloucester | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 0 | Kent | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 |
| Wilts | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Berks | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Bucks | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |

| COUNTIES Upon the COAST. | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| Essex | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 4 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Norfolk | 4 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 5 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 3 |
| York | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 14 |
| Durham | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| Northumberland | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Cumberland | 5 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| Westmoreland | 5 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Lancashire | 5 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Cheshire | 3 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Merioneth | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Somerset | 5 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Devon | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Dorset | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| Hampshire | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Suffex | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| Kent | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 |

| WALES, Dec. 3, to Dec. 8, 1787. | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Wales | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| South Wales | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 |

WALES, Dec. 3, to Dec. 8, 1787.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Wales | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| South Wales | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 |

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dec. DRURY LANE.

1. The Heiress—Comus.
3. Hamlet—Harlequin's Invasion.
4. School for Scandal—Comus.
5. Artaxerxes—Who's the Dupe?
6. The Provok'd Husband—Comus.
7. The Jealous Wife—Harlequin's Invasion.
8. The West Indian—Who's the Dupe?
10. Richard the Third—Comus.
11. Julia—The Humourist.
12. Love in a Village—Englishman in Paris.
13. Julia—High Life below Stairs.
14. New Way to pay Old Debts—Comus.
15. Julia—The First Floor.
17. Richard the Third—The Defenter.
18. Julia—Ditto.
19. School for Fathers—The Humourist.
20. Julia—The First Floor.
21. The Double Dealer—Ditto.
23. Julia—The Defenter.
26. Henry the Second—Harlequin Junior.
27. George Barnwell—Ditto.
28. Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
29. Julia—Ditto.
31. Tamerlane—Ditto.

Dec. COVENT GARDEN.

1. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
3. Roman Father—Enchanted Castle.
4. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
5. The Tender Husband—The Farmer.
6. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
7. The Tender Husband—The Farmer.
8. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
10. The Inconstant—The Farmer.
11. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
12. The Tender Husband—The Farmer.
13. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.

15. All on a Summer's Day—Miss in the Woods.
17. Alexander the Great—The Farmer.
18. The Hypocrite—The Poor Soldier.
19. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
20. The Belle's Stratagem—The Farmer.
21. All in the Wrong—Rosina.
22. The Duenna—Midnight Hour.
25. Jane Shorp—The Dumb Cake.
27. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
28. Douglas—Ditto.
29. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
31. Henry IV. Part I.—Ditto.

Dec. ROYALTY THEATRE.

1. Hero and Leander—Almira—The Catch Club—Harlequin Mungo.
3. Apollo turned Stroller—Ditto—Ditto.
4. Ditto, with Collins's Ode on the Pallions.
5. Ditto, with Gray's Elegy.
6. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
7. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
8. Ditto, with Don Juan.
10. Ditto, with Harlequin Mungo.
11. Ditto, with Muses in Motion.
12. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
13. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
14. Ditto, with Collins's Ode on the Nations.
15. Ditto, with Lett. on Heads—Don Juan.
17. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
18. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Harlequin Mungo.
19. Ditto, with Muses in Motion—Gray's El.
20. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
21. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
22. Constant Couple—Almira—Don Juan.
26. Apollo turned Stroller—C. C.—Harl. M.
27. Hero and Leander—Collins's Ode—Ditto.
28. Apollo turned Stroller—C. C.—Ditto.
29. Ditto—Gray's Elegy—C. C.—D. Juan.

SUPPLEMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1787.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament; concluded from p. 1088.

Monday, May 7.

THE chairman of the committee on the Salaksh election reported to the House, that the Earl of Mornington was not duly elected for that borough, and that John Lemon, esq; ought to have been returned as the representative.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House in a committee, after a few observations on the subject, moved an additional duty on licences for the sale of spirituous liquors. And that this additional rate, which he estimated at 80,000*l.* might not fall heavily at any one period of the year, he proposed that the duties should be paid by instalments, with an interval of six weeks between each payment. Having stated his sentiments on these points, he proposed, that every public-house where spirituous liquors are retailed, under the rent of 20*l.* per annum, should pay an additional duty of 2*l.* for the annual licence; that every house, the rent of which is between 10*l.* and 15*l.* should pay 2*l.* 8*s.*; between 15*l.* and 20*l.* 2*l.* 16*s.*; between 20*l.* and 25*l.* 3*l.* 4*s.*; between 25*l.* and 30*l.* 3*l.* 12*s.*; between 30*l.* and 35*l.* 4*l.*; between 35*l.* and 40*l.* 4*l.* 8*s.*; between 40*l.* and 45*l.* 4*l.* 16*s.*; and between 45*l.* and 50*l.* 5*l.* 4*s.*; beyond which sum the additional duty was not to extend. That he did not advance further, was owing to its being generally acknowledged, that houses about 50*l.* per ann. seldom or never sell so large a quantity of spirits as those of an inferior rent. He then moved separate resolutions to the foregoing effect; which, after a few observations from Sir Benjamin Hammer, were agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

Mr. Pitt then moved a resolution in substance as follows: that a drawback duty of 8*l.* per pipe be allowed to those

dealers in wine who have 252 gallons, or a ton, of wine in their possession, previously to the commencement of the consolidation act—and so on in proportion, admitting the sum of 8*l.* for every pipe; but that no drawback whatever shall be allowed to those who shall not have one ton. Agreed to.

Lord Mulgrave presented a petition from a certain description of people in the coal trade on the river Tyne, stating, that the proprietors or superior traders in coals had, by some unwarrantable monopoly, diminished and injured their business considerably. Sir M. W. Ridley and several others objected to the petition being received; it was, however, read, and ordered to lie on the table. And Lord Mulgrave moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the people aggrieved. Ordered.

Mr. Gilbert having brought up the report of Friday's committee of supply, the resolutions were read and agreed to, without any objection, except one from Mr. Martin against the resolution for granting 15,000*l.* towards carrying on the new buildings at Somerset-place, which he called a lavish expenditure of the public money.

A committee of supply being formed, Mr. Gilbert in the chair, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the sum of 12,000*l.* and some odds, be allowed to those who had suffered by the cession of East Florida to the Spaniards at the conclusion of the late war.

Mr. Dempster said, he had not the least objection to this grant, provided the sufferers of West Florida were also considered as entitled to indemnification for their losses: to which Mr. Pitt answered, that, as their distresses arose from the misfortunes incident to war, during which they had been conquered, while those of East Florida arose from a transfer of dominion on the termination of hostilities, there was a very material difference between them. The resolution was then agreed to.

A committee of ways and means immediately

mediately followed, Mr. Gilbert in the chair, when—

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the sum of 5,500,000*l.* be raised by the loan of Exchequer bills, towards the supplies of the year, which was assented to.

Mr. *Dundas* rose, and opened his India budget in a very comprehensive speech, of which it is impossible, within the limits to which we are necessarily restricted, to convey a just idea. He proved, by very conclusive reasoning, and by documents apparently authentic, that the standing debt of the Company in India amounted to something more than nine millions sterling. And, having enumerated the several sources of Indian finance, with the various reductions intended in the respective charges of the revenue, the civil, the military, and the marine establishments, concluded, that, after answering all the claims of the current year, there would be a surplus of 180 lacks of rupees: it was, however, from Bengal, the seat of the supreme government, that the excesses in the revenue were to be derived, the two other presidencies of Madras and Bombay being supported from the treasury of Bengal. Earl Cornwallis's letter having mentioned that the Indian government could not be productive until it shall be relieved of six millions of debt; the Right Hon. Gent. endeavoured to point out not only the means by which that debt would be discharged, but the period when, unless obstructed by the intervention of accidents which it was impossible to foresee, it would be accomplished. This period he fixed at 1797. He then moved certain resolutions, intended as a plan of government, which, by standing on the Journals, would operate as a check, in future, on the servants of the Company. After moving the resolutions,

Mr. *Francis* and Mr. *Burke* went through the statements, and essentially differed on many of them from the conclusions drawn by the Right Hon. Gentleman. According to them (and it must be owned their speeches, particularly that of the latter, were truly eloquent and argumentative) the affairs of the India Company were not by any means in so flourishing a state as Mr. *Dundas* had represented them. The resolutions, however, which that gentleman had proposed, were agreed to without a division.

Tuesday, May 8.

A motion being made, that the Port-fee small debts bill be now read a second time;

Mr. *Rose* opposed it, as unconstitutional, and infringing upon the rights of men. He therefore moved an amendment, that the words "this day three months" be substituted for the word "now."

Mr. *Rushworth* opposed the amendment; and a division taking place, there appeared for it 34—against it 9—majority 25.

The House afterwards resolved itself into several committees, agreed to resolutions, and at five o'clock adjourned.

Wednesday, May 9.

Passed the callico printers' bill, and the indemnity bill.

In a committee, went through the Dover gaol, and several other private bills.

Mr. *Rose*, in a committee of supply, moved that a duty of 4*d.* per gallon be laid on all foreign Geneva imported into this kingdom. Agreed to.

Ald. *Watson* spoke a few words relative to the state of the copper coin, which was become a very great grievance to the retail traders.

Mr. *Pitt* said, it was the province of the executive government to apply remedies to evils of this nature; and he had no doubt but every necessary step would be taken, to remove that of which the worthy magistrate complained.

Mr. *Adam*, after a few observations on the subject, gave notice, that he would, on a future day, submit to the consideration of the House a proposition for the relief of the inhabitants of West Florida.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was of opinion, that the Hon. Gent's proposition would not answer the end proposed in bringing it forward.

Mr. *Burke* moved the order of the day, for reading a second time the articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, esq; which had been presented by the secret committee appointed to prepare the same.

Lord *Hood* opposed the motion, and spoke warmly in favour of Mr. Hastings.

Ald. *Wilkes*, in a long and elaborate speech, the best he ever delivered (and since published at large), defended the character and conduct of Mr. Hastings with singular address and ability. The debate on this occasion was pro-

protracted to a considerable length, most of the distinguished speakers on both sides having taken part in it. At length the question being put, the House divided, when there appeared for the first article of the impeachment 175—against it 89.

Thursday, May 10.

Passed Beverley road bill.

After passing some resolutions in committees, and reading a few private bills, the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, esq; were read, and agreed to. After which, Mr. Burke proposed several arrangements respecting the future management of the impeachment, to all of which the House assented.

Mr. Montagu then said, he was happy to see that at length all difficulties were over, and hoped that substantial justice would take place. The eyes of Europe and of Asia, said he, are fixed upon our proceedings, and the highest strains of praise are too feeble to extol sufficiently that ardent zeal for justice which characterises the Right Hon. prosecutor. And after some other very elegant compliments to the great mover in this difficult, intricate, and tedious investigation, he moved, "That Mr. Burke be desired to inform the House of Lords, that articles of impeachment had been found by the Commons of Great Britain against Warren Hastings, esq; late Governor General of Bengal; and that they would exhibit their charges, with all convenient speed, at their Lordships' bar."

The motion having been put and carried, the House adjourned.

Friday, May 11.

The report of resolutions respecting licences for retailing spirituous liquors was received, agreed to, and a bill ordered in consequence.

A motion being made for the third reading of the callico printing bill, Mr. Dempster opposed it with the same arguments he had used in its former stages, and said he would take the sense of the House on the third reading. On a division there appeared—Ayes 78—Noes 14.—The bill was then passed, and ordered to the Lords.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the bill for farming the post-horse duty be now read a third time. After a short debate, the House divided—Ayes 116—Noes 56—Majority 60.

The bill having been read a third time, Mr. Jolliffe proposed a clause to limit its operation to the term of five

years; which was negatived without a division.

The House then went into a committee on the drawbacks and duties on glass; when several resolutions were agreed to; and, the House being resumed, progress was reported.

Monday, May 14.

The articles of impeachment against Mr. Hastings, as drawn up by the secret committee, were read and passed. A motion was then made, that Mr. Burke do, in the name of the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain, present them to the House of Lords; and, the motion being agreed to, that gentleman, accompanied by a number of Members, repaired thither, and presented them accordingly.

The resolutions from the committee appointed to examine into the state of the East India revenues were read a first time, and, on their being ordered to be read a second time, a short altercation ensued between Mr. Dundas and Mr. Hussey; the latter affirming, that the accounts were very fallacious, and the former asserting the truth of his statements. The resolutions, however, were read a second time.

The report of the following resolutions of Friday, in a committee for imposing duties on glass, were received, and read a first time.

That a duty of 5^d. be charged upon every square foot of French plate glass.

That a duty of 11. 9s. be charged upon every cwt. of French flint glass.

That a duty of 8s. 1d. be charged upon every cwt. of French spread window glass, called broad glass.

That a duty of 19s. 10d. be charged upon every cwt. of other French window glass.

That a duty of 4s. 0^d. be charged upon every cwt. of French bottles.

And that a duty of 11. 8s. be charged upon every cwt. of the glass manufactures of France.

After this a long conversation took place respecting an expression which fell from Mr. Courtenay, on Wednesday last, in the debate on Mr. Hastings's impeachment. In that gentleman's reply to Mr. Wilkes and Lord Hood, he mentioned his Lordship as a *spectator* in the action of the 12th of April, 1782. The obnoxious expression occasioned a violent cry to order, and Mr. Courtenay immediately declared, that he had not the least intention to throw the smallest stigma on the noble Admiral.

Lord Hood, after appealing to the House for the truth of the charge, called on Mr. Courtenay to declare, whether, in his opinion, he had not done his duty on that day. If he had not, Lord Rodney, in bearing honourable testimony to his services, had not adhered to veracity, and imposed upon the publick.

Sir James Erskine said, Mr. Courtenay had assured him in private, that nothing was farther from his intention than to reflect upon the character of the Noble Lord. And the Hon. Baronet thought it disorderly to mention the words of a former debate, for which an apology had been instantly made.

The Speaker, desirous of putting an end to the conversation, laid down the rule of order, which was,—“If any disorderly words are spoken, they shall be immediately taken down, and proceeded on, before any other business is entered into.”

Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Burke confirmed Sir James Erskine's assertions of the innocence of Mr. Courtenay's intentions. The latter said, that in the fluency of speech his friend had used the word *spectator* for *participator*. To the truth of this he pledged his honour to the House, adding, that no one entertained a higher or more just opinion of the noble Admiral's courage and professional abilities than his Hon. friend.

Mr. Fox also spoke to the same purport. And

Lord Hood concluded the conversation, by assuring the House, that he was perfectly satisfied with what had been said; and that, if he had heard these particulars sooner, he would not have introduced the subject.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that that part of the vote of the 2d of May, 1782, which relates to Admiral Hood, be now read, and printed in the votes of this day. A murmur went through the House for the whole of the vote to be printed, and it was accordingly ordered. This includes the thanks to Lord Rodney and all the officers on board the fleet.

Mr. Burke, the House in a committee, brought up another charge against Mr. Hastings, which, after a short conversation, was reported, and ordered to the secret committee appointed to prepare the same. Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 15.

Passed the Duchy of Lancaster, spirit licences, and glass duty bills.

Mr. Courtenay now rose, unsolicited, to do justice, he said, to a brave charac-

ter. He declined this yesterday, because a Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt] had called upon him in a tone which he thought too peremptory. But he would now declare, with no less sincerity than pleasure, that it never was his intention to reflect on the noble Admiral's character, of which no gentleman, within or without that House, could possibly conceive a higher opinion.

The House, in a committee for the increase of shipping and navigation, received an instruction, moved by Mr. Grenville, for allowing to Irish ships certain privileges, and came to resolutions, which were ordered to be reported.

Mr. Gray introduced his promised motion, for suppressing certain abuses in the Post Office, with disclaiming any personal motives against a noble Lord at the head of that department [Lord Carteret], or any other person. To benefit the publick, by correcting notorious abuses, was his sole aim on the present occasion; and, to justify his interfering in the business, he would lay before the House a few instances, which had lately come to his knowledge, of frauds, which, in his opinion, called loudly for the interference of the legislature. The first was a gross act of corruption:—In the year 1774, Mr. Barron, the agent for the packets at Dover, obtained leave to resign; the place was given to a Mr. Walcot, on condition of paying 400l. annually to Mr. Barron during his life. Of this Mr. W. did not complain; but it was further stipulated, previously to his appointment, that he should allow, out of the emoluments of his office, to a person of Lord Carteret's nomination, the sum of 350l. a year, after the decease of Mr. Barron. In justice to Lord Carteret, he begged leave to say, that he believed his Lordship derived no personal advantage from this agreement. But, in proof that the fact was as he had stated it, he read a letter from a Mr. Lees, of the Post Office in Ireland, which proved, that the 350l. out of the profits of the office were to be given to A. B. This transaction alone, he thought, was sufficient to authorise that House to enter into a serious investigation of the abuses complained of. There was also a lavish profusion of the public money: packets were paid for services never performed; some of them were in the practice of smuggling; others were totally unserviceable. The Grantham packet, which had made no more than one short voyage in the course of twelve months,

was paid as much as if she had been fully employed; the Tankerville, which had been laid up for ten months, had pay allowed to her officers; the King George, which, having been seized for smuggling, had lain long unemployed, was also paid; as were likewise the Hampden, and other packets which he mentioned. Another abuse also existed, which was, improper appointments; for, however ludicrous it might appear, it was strictly true, that a coachman and a waiter at a tavern had been made captains of packets. He hoped gentlemen would not impute the part he had taken in this business to resentment at that arbitrary stretch of power by which his noble relation [Lord Tankerville] had been removed from his situation as Joint Post Master. Circumstances had arisen that rendered it impossible for the two noble Lords in that department to continue Joint Post Masters. A complaint was made by Lord Carteret against Lord Tankerville, who had observed the abuses, and endeavoured to correct them: on that complaint his noble relation was removed, and his removal increased those evils which the Minister had declared himself disposed to reform. Of the sincerity of his professions, his conduct in this instance afforded ample testimony. He concluded with moving, "That a committee be appointed, to enquire into certain abuses existing in the Post Office."

Mr. Pitt said, as the Hon. Gent. had not only brought a charge of abuses in the Post Office, but also a charge against the noble Lord who presided in that Office, and against himself, for having removed his noble relation; he conceived it would not be for the honour of either to make any objection to the motion; he therefore gave it his assent, and hoped the Hon. Gent. would use all possible diligence to bring forward a report before the close of the present session.

After a debate of some length, in the course of which there was much personality, together with a more than ordinary degree of warmth, the motion was agreed to; and Mr. Gray, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Courtenay, and Lord Maitland, were appointed the committee, and empowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

Wednesday, May 16.

Passed the witnesses competency, the Glesier affidavits, the King's houses sale, and lottery bills; also the Exchequer bills bill.

Mr. Ald. *Le Mesurier* moved, "That the last petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, be referred to a committee, to examine the allegations therein, and report their opinion thereon."

Mr. Ald. *Townsend* wished the Hon. Magistrate had stated his reasons for bringing forward the motion, which to him appeared wholly unnecessary. — There was no need of a revival of the laws against forestalling, as London was the best regulated market in the kingdom. Those laws had been repealed by the advice of the Judges of the King's Bench, and he hoped they would never be re-enacted. Smithfield was a market for fat and lean cattle, which, he said, the Common Council in their wisdom had not discovered. They wished to appoint agents for the sale of all cattle coming to that market, which might be a means of fattening the Common Council, on whom the agents would be dependent. The bringing of the motion forward at so advanced a period of the session, was, he said, an affront to the House, who, he hoped, would reject it.

Mr. *Burke*, in a vein of pleasantry, objected to the motion, which he wished might be postponed until the first of August, when the abundance of lamb and green peas with which the city would probably be supplied, would render them indifferent to the fate of their motion. The corporation, he said, enjoyed the best of living; and he wished their napkins might long remain under their chins, and their gold chains long adorn their well-fed bodies. They were regaled not only with the luxuries of this country, but with those of the East and West; and he hoped they would always possess the good-humour which good cheer had so natural a tendency to produce.

Ald. *Le Mesurier* contended, that there was a body of men between the sellers and the buyers, to whom principally was to be ascribed the increase in the price of provisions, and who ought not to be suffered to remain.

Mr. *Vynor* said, the Hon. Magistrate who made the motion might understand very well the nature of exports and imports; but his knowledge in live-stock, and in beef and mutton, was very limited. He should most strenuously oppose the motion.

Ald. *Newnham* supported the motion. There were men, he said, who forestalled the market, and then fed it as best suited their

their purposes; they created artificial scarcities, and exorbitantly raised the prices of provisions, to the great oppression of the lower classes of the people, whose distresses he was not disposed to consider as proper objects of pleasantry.

Sir *Watkin Lewes* also spoke in favour of the motion. After which, the question being put, it was negatived without a division. Adjourned.

Thursday, May 17.

Mr. Ald. *Sawbridge* moved, that a list of all the debtors, their respective debts, and time of confinement, in the several gaols in the kingdom, be laid before Parliament. Agreed to.

Mr. *Dempster* moved, that certain merchants of Fort Mobile, West Florida, be allowed retribution for property which the Governor of the fort had taken as necessary to defend the garrison.

Mr. *Pitt* objected to the admission of these claims, as they had already been determined against the claimants in the Court of King's Bench, and by a decision of the Treasury.

Mr. *Pulteney* thought justice required that the claimants should be reimbursed. But the question being put, it was negatived without a division.

Friday, May 18.

Report was made from the committee appointed to enquire into the abuses in the Post-office department. Ordered to continue sitting, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

Mr. *Adam* rose in support of the memorial from West Florida. He entered fully into the sufferings of the petitioners, and called upon the justice and compassion of the House to make a compensation for the losses they had sustained through their meritorious attachment to this country, and inflexible loyalty. They had rejected the most flattering offers from America, and, by their strenuous exertions against the revolvers and Spain, had been of signal service to us. Why then were they not as well entitled to retribution as the Loyalists, or the inhabitants of East Florida? He would not admit that the distinction made, on a former day, by a right hon. gent. (Mr. *Pitt*), of the one being ceded, and the other conquered, was founded on truth or justice. After many strong arguments in favour of those unfortunate people, and a pathetic account of their sufferings, he moved, "that a committee be appointed to en-

quire into the petition, and report their opinion thereon."

Sir *James Johnston*, in a few words, seconded the motion.

Mr. *Pitt* did not mean to deny the deplorable condition of the petitioners, nor would he say that he was not affected by it; but he could not consent that the public purse should be answerable for their losses, as it would be a precedent for endless claims of the same nature. The State, on the loss of any part of its dominions, suffers in common with the individuals who lose their property by the capture. Were this claim allowed, it might be extended to every subject who should be deprived of his property, or any part of it, in time of war. Some great men had given it as their opinions, that the line had been already too far extended, and that it was not necessary to reimburse even those whose property had been ceded by Government at the close of a war. But he held different sentiments: it was certainly just that Government should indemnify those whose property they had deliberately alienated. There was, he said, a clear distinction between the claims of the two Floridas. The one suffered by the common accidents of war, the other was given up on considerations that rendered the measure expedient. He would, for these reasons, oppose the motion.

After a few words from Mr. *Pulteney*, in favour of the claimants, the question was put, and negatived without a division.

Lord *Mulgrave* moved that the coal bill be now read a second time.

Mr. *Pitt* said, he had received, from very respectable quarters, advice of the importance of the bill, and the necessity of a reform in the trade. He hoped, however, that the Noble Lord would postpone the second reading, from a wish that both parties, during the recess, might mutually settle their differences, and introduce a bill the next session to which neither could object. To prevent animosity and fruitless trouble, he should, therefore, move, that the second reading be postponed to that day three months.

Mr. *Orde* reprobated the conduct of the agents who had supported the bill, and observed, that, if both parties understood their own interests, they would next session bring forward a bill by mutual consent.

Lord *Mulgrave* defended the conduct of the agents, who were men of the best characters, and acted at the request of proprietors of shipping, who had property in the trade amounting to more than two millions, and whose ships gave employment to upwards of 12,000 men.

After a few words from Sir *M. W. Ridley* (who complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his motion) and Mr. *Wilberforce*, the second reading was put off for three months.

Monday, May 21.

On a motion for the third reading of the Bighthelmstone small debts bill,

Sir *John Miller* opposed it, being an enemy to all courts of conscience, on the ground of their tending to subvert the trial by jury, and because they were troublesome and vexatious in their proceedings.

Mr. *Pelham* spoke a few words in defence of the bill; after which Sir *John* moved, that it be read the third time that day three months, which was carried by a majority of 69; Ayes 90, Noes 21.

Mr. *Pitt*, at the bar, informed the House, he had a message to deliver from his Majesty: and being ordered to bring it up, the *Speaker* read it as follows:

“GEORGE R.

“It is with great concern his Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that, from the accounts which have been laid before his Majesty by the Prince of Wales, it appears, that the Prince has incurred a debt to a large amount, which, if left to be discharged out of his annual income, would render it impossible for him to support an establishment suited to his rank and station.

“Painful as it is at all times to his Majesty to propose any addition to the heavy expences necessarily borne by his people; his Majesty is induced, from his paternal affection to the Prince of Wales, to recur to the liberality and attachment of his faithful Commons, for their assistance on an occasion so interesting to his Majesty’s feelings, and to the ease and honour of so distinguished a branch of his Royal Family.

“His Majesty could not however expect or desire the assistance of the House, but on a well-grounded expectation, that the Prince will avoid contracting any new debts in future. With a view to this object, and from an anxious desire to remove every possible doubt of the sufficiency of the Prince’s income, to support amply the dignity of his situa-

tion, his Majesty has directed a sum of 10,000*l.* *per annum* to be paid out of his Civil List, in addition to his allowance. And his Majesty has the satisfaction to inform the House, that the Prince has given the strongest assurance, that he will use his utmost endeavours to prevent his expences exceeding his annual income; and that his Royal Highness has formed a plan of establishment on principles of the strictest economy, with due regard to the honour of his exalted rank.

“That his Majesty will give directions for laying before his faithful Commons the accounts of the sums necessary for the completing the works already begun at Carleton House, as soon as the same can be done with accuracy; and recommends it to his faithful Commons to consider of the proper means of effecting that necessary work. G. R.”

Ald. *Newenham* and Mr. *Royle* expressed much satisfaction at the happy termination of this business: and the latter hoped that all the statements respecting the Prince’s affairs would be laid before the House.

Mr. *Pitt* said, an account of the arrears and deficiencies, that have arisen since the forming of his Royal Highness’s establishment, with the probable expence of completing Carleton-house, would be laid on the table next Wednesday.

Mr. *Burke*, after a few words on the propriety of securing Mr. Hastings, moved, that he be attached by the Serjeant at arms attending the House.

Mr. *Nichols* opposed the motion, as improper, and contrary to the usage of Parliament in this respect. He quoted the case of Edw. Seymour, esq. in 1680, who was put to answer to an impeachment, and not previously taken into custody by this House. In selecting this instance the hon. member was rather unfortunate, as, on a reference to the Journals by order of the Speaker, it appeared that Mr. Seymour had been taken into custody.

Major *Scott* thought the motion unnecessary; but Mr. *Pitt* was satisfied that it was strictly proper.

After a few words from Mr. *Burke* and Mr. *Anstruther*, the motion was carried.

In a few minutes the Serjeant informed the House, that Mr. Hastings had surrendered himself. He was ordered to keep him in custody until he was delivered to Black Rod, and notice

of the transaction was sent to the Lords.

The seventh article of impeachment (misdeemeanours in Oude) was read a third time; and Mr. Burke, attended by a great number of members, carried it to the Lords.

Mr. Grey then rose, and observed, that what he had said on a former day, respecting the abuses in the Post-office, had been justified by the enquiries of the committee; of which, as far as they had proceeded, he would now make a report, if the House were disposed to receive it; and would therefore move, that the committee for enquiring into the mismanagement of the Post-office have leave to report from time to time.

Lord Maitland and Mr. Pitt objected to receiving a partial report; and, after a short conversation between some other members, the motion was negatived without a division.

After reading several bills the third time, the House adjourned to

Wednesday, May 23.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the account of the Prince of Wales's debts, and moved that it might be laid on the table. This being assented to, he observed, that, in order to give gentlemen an opportunity of seeing the estimate, it would be proper to discharge the order for considering it this day; and concluded with moving, that it be taken into consideration to-morrow, which was agreed to.

Mr. Grey presented the report of the committee on the Post-office abuses; which having been received and read, he moved, that, as it would be necessary to print the report, it might be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Lord Maitland and Mr. Pitt, not seeing any necessity for its being printed, were of opinion that it might be considered on Friday. The House then divided on the question: Noes 120. Ayes 16. Majority 104.

Mr. Gilbert presented to the House a report from the committee appointed to inspect and consider the returns relative to the poor, pursuant to the acts of last session. The committee, he said, had investigated the subject with great labour and attention, and had formed their report upon facts very interesting and important, which were disclosed by those returns, and were particularly stated in an abstract annexed to the report.—The report and abstract were read very distinctly by the clerk, and the House ordered that a sufficient num-

ber of both be printed, for the use of the members.

Sir John Sinclair wished to be informed, by an Hon. Gent. whom he saw in his place, whether he now sat in that House, a representative for the borough of Lauder, as Francis Charteris, Esq. or as Lord Elcho?

Lord Elcho answered, that he considered himself as sitting in parliament under the latter title and description.

Sir John Sinclair then premised, that the motion he was about to submit to the House did not originate in malevolence or disrespect to the noble Lord, but merely in a regard to the rights of the Commons of Great Britain. One of the articles of the Union between the two kingdoms expressly declared, that the eldest son of a peer of Scotland was ineligible as a representative in the British parliament for any county, city, or borough in Scotland. To corroborate his assertion, he desired the clerk to read a variety of minutes from the Journals of the House; by which it appeared that this article of the Union had always been held sacred. The majority of the minutes referred to a remarkable circumstance in the year 1708, when Alexander Irvine, esq. of Drum, and several other gentlemen of Aberdeenshire, petitioned Parliament against Lord Haddo, as an instance of an attempt to violate that part of the Union. The prayer of the petition was discussed in a very full House, and the election of Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen was declared null and void by a considerable majority; as was also, about the same time, that of Lord Charles Douglas. After a few pertinent observations, he moved, "that a new writ be issued for the election of a representative for the borough and district of Lauder and Jedburgh, in the room of Francis Charteris, esq. of A. misfield, who, by his accession to the title and honours of Lord Elcho, is rendered incapable of sitting in that House as a representative for any county, city, or borough, in Scotland."

Sir Adam Ferguson seconded the motion, which was supported by Sir James Johnston and Mr. Dundas; and opposed by Lords Beauchamp and Maitland, and Mr. Anstruther. Upon the question being put, it was carried without a division. Adjourned.

Thursday, May 24.

Mr. Burke reported the eighth article of impeachment against Mr. Hastings; which

which was ordered to be engrossed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for taking his Majesty's message into consideration; and the Speaker having read the message from the chair,

Mr. Pitt observed, that nothing could more fully prove the sincerity of his Majesty's affection for his subjects, than the regret which he at all times felt when obliged to make any application to Parliament which had a tendency to the imposition of new burthens upon them. He was, however, himself persuaded, that there was nothing of this nature in which the public would so cheerfully acquiesce as one which had for its object the interest of any part of the royal family, particularly of so distinguished a branch of it as the Heir Apparent. He was convinced that every gentleman would rejoice with him that the business came forward in its present shape, as the most correspondent with the constitution, and most respectful to the illustrious personages concerned. After a few further observations, he moved,

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, assuring his Majesty how sensibly this House, at all times, feels the gracious proofs of his Majesty's constant attention to the interests of his people; particularly in the directions which his Majesty has given, for making an additional allowance to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, out of his Majesty's Civil List, in order to remove every possible doubt of the sufficiency of his Royal Highness's income to support amply the dignity of his situation, without occasioning any increase of the annual expence of the publick.

"That it is with the greatest satisfaction the House learns, that his Royal Highness has given his Majesty the fullest assurances of his Royal Highness's firm determination to confine his future expences within his income, and has settled such regulations as his Majesty trusts will effectually secure the due execution of his Royal Highness's intention.

"That his Majesty depends on the zeal and affectionate attachment of his faithful Commons, to afford his Majesty the assistance he desires for the discharge of his Royal Highness's debts; and that, in full reliance on the assurances which his Majesty has received,

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this House humbly desires that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct the sum of 161,000*l.* to be issued out of his Majesty's Civil List for that purpose, and the sum of 20,000*l.* on account of the works at Carleton-house, as soon as an estimate shall be formed with sufficient accuracy of the whole expence for completing the same in a proper manner; and assures his Majesty, that his faithful Commons will make good the same."

The motion being unanimously agreed to, it was ordered that the address be presented by privy counsellors, and the House adjourned to

Monday, May 28.

Ordered out a new writ for the county of Brecon, in the room of Charles Morgan, esq. deceased.

Ordered out a new writ for Sutherland, in the room of Mr. Wemyss, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Also a new writ for Fife, in the room of General Skeene, deceased.

Mr. Gilbert presented a bill for the better relief and employment of the poor. His reason for bringing it in at so late a period of the session was, that it might go into a committee, and be ordered to be printed, to give gentlemen an opportunity of considering it during the recess, that it might be brought forward early the next session. The bill was then read a second time, and committed; the House immediately went into a committee, and having gone through the bill, report was made, and ordered to be taken into consideration this day three months. It was afterwards ordered to be printed.

The order of the day being read, for the further consideration of the report from the committee appointed to enquire into certain abuses subsisting in the Post-office;

Mr. Gray observed, that the accuracy of the report from the Select Committee rendered it unnecessary for him to trouble the House with a minute detail of the subject of their investigation. Entertaining no doubt that the facts which they had stated would be clearly proved, the House had only to consider, 1st, the nature of the offence, and, 2^{dly}, what degree of censure or punishment it deserved. After stating from the report the various abuses which had come under the cognizance of the committee, with some severe strictures on the minister, whom he charged with profligacy,

ing, rather than practising, economy, he concluded with moving a resolution to the following purport: "That it is the opinion of this House, that great abuses have prevailed in the Post-office; and that such having been communicated to his Majesty's ministers, it was their duty to have reformed the same."

Sir *John Aubrey* complimented Lord Tankerville for his efforts to reform the abuses complained of, which, in his opinion, were of sufficient magnitude to justify the interference of the House.

Lord *Maitland* contended, that the whole enquiry was so extremely trivial as not to merit a moment's attention; he would, therefore, first move the previous question; and then, to mark more strongly the indignation of the House, he would move, That the further consideration of this report be postponed to this day three months.

Commodore *Bowyer* said, he could corroborate, from his own knowledge, the account of the abuses in the management of the packets.

Mr. *Pitt* defended himself from the personal attacks of Mr. Gray; but considered the business as so exceedingly insignificant, that he would vote in support of Lord Maitland's motions.

Mr. *Sheridan* and Mr. *Fox* complimented Mr. Gray on his conduct, which, they said, had been firm and manly; and remarked with some severity upon the behaviour of the minister, in dismissing from his office the noble Lord who had complained of abuses, and continuing him who had occasioned them.

Mr. *Gray* said, that as his noble relation throughout the whole of the business stood acquitted, he would not take the sense of the House, as he saw they were averse to the resolution he had moved.

Lord Maitland's motions were then severally put, and carried.

Mr. *Sheridan* requested the attention of the House to a subject of the greatest importance. It was a petition from Glasgow, praying for the removal of an abuse existing in the mode of electing the constituents of members delegated to represent the boroughs of Scotland in parliament.

Mr. *Gray* and Lord *Maitland* presented each a petition on the same subject; and, after a short conversation between a few members, the Speaker observed, that every petition, presented by any body of persons, however general its object might be, was to be considered as a

private petition; and that these, not having been presented within the time limited, could not, consistently with the orders of the House, be received.—Notice was then given, that the matter would be brought before parliament in the next session. Adjourned to

Wednesday, May 30.

Sir *Herbert Mackwarth* called to the recollection of the House a petition which had been offered to them some time since, stating the case of *Ld. Newburgh*, whose estate was one of those which had been forfeited after the rebellion in the year 1715. It must, he said, be admitted that the noble Lord was hardly used; and he hoped that his Majesty's ministers would not withhold from him that lenity which others, in similar circumstances, had experienced. He did not expect, at this period of the session, that the House would come to any decision upon the subject; and would therefore, for the present, content himself with giving notice, that, early in the subsequent session of parliament, he would move that the petition be taken into consideration.

Mr. *Pitt* was ready to acknowledge, that the case of Lord Newburgh had a claim on the attention of the House; but, as it was a matter of considerable difficulty, nothing effectual had been done in it. The estate had been appropriated to the service of Greenwich Hospital, which was an institution of great national importance. It was, however, the wish and intention of his Majesty's ministers to devise some means of relieving his Lordship without injuring the Hospital; and he was sincerely solicitous that such a mode should be adopted with all convenient dispatch.

Mr. *Burke* reported, that, in compliance with the commands of the House, he had carried to the Lords the last articles of impeachment against *Warren Hastings, Esq.*

About half an hour past three o'clock a message was brought from his Majesty to the Commons, to attend him in the upper house; which they accordingly did. They returned in about 20 minutes, when the Speaker read the King's Speech [for which see p. 544]; after which the House broke up, and a period was put to the session.

—
Mr. *URBAN*,

August 13.

IN answer to your correspondent *Stasfordiensis*, p. 571, respecting the observation of the Sabbath, I beg leave to refer

refer him to the letter which he speaks of (not vol. LVI. but vol. LV. p. 1020), and which, if he will take the trouble to re-peruse, will, I think, be found to give no room for the offence he takes. He will see, that it was as far as possible from my intention to "cast the stone at our neighbours," or "single out the Catholic, and expose him to public indignation, as a notorious Sabbath-breaker." He will see why the practice of the Roman Catholics is at all introduced; and he will allow, whatever he may think of it in the present day, that it was not, at that period from which I date the revival of its stricter observance, so strict or consistent with the intention of the day as he himself would approve.

Your correspondent must surely have read my letter very inattentively, to have laid it down with an impression that I had been able to find no authority more ancient than that of Dr Bound *, for my opinion that the revival of the religious observation of the Sunday was of an older date than that to which he ascribes it. I must have supposed he had overlooked the injunction of Edw. VI. the extract from Bp. Hooper in 1550, and the Homily of 1562, which I quoted, if he had not said, "notwithstanding his citations from the injunctions of Edward, Elizabeth, and the book of Homilies, he can find no more ancient authority than that of Dr. B. a noted Puritan under Queen Elizabeth, who published his Sabbath doctrines anno 1595." But as these authorities did not escape his notice, what I am to understand by "no more ancient authority than Dr. Bound's," I am at a loss to know. Nor can I, though my authorities had not been greater or earlier than this, comprehend the conclusion which he draws, "that the rigid discipline of the Sabbatharians was introduced into England, neither by the Reformation at large, nor the Church of England in particular, but by the faintly sons of Puritanism." The question was, your correspondent will remember, whether it were to the fanaticism of the Puritans in the time of Cromwell, or to an earlier period, that the stricter observation of the Sabbath was to be referred. Though I had been able to go no farther back than the year 1595, I had carried it half a century higher than the supposed pe-

riod of its commencement. At that time "it is hardly credible," says Dr. Fuller, "how taking this doctrine was, partly because of its own purity, and partly for the eminent piety of such persons as maintained it; so that the Lord's day, especially in corporations, began to be precisely kept *." And it was not the opinion or the practice of Dr. Bound only, or of a party; "for some years together," Fuller says, "he carried the garland away, none offering to oppose him, and not so much as a feather of a quill in print did wag against him." And though at length one Rogers opposed him, and his book was called in, and forbidden any more to be printed, "it ran the faster from friend to friend in transcribed copies, and the Lord's day in most places was most strictly observed." The quotation from Dr. Stillington might have been spared, for a reformation in this respect no more supposes that no such practice before existed, than the reformation at large implies that the doctrines and practices of the reformers were then first introduced into the Christian church. And I had already allowed that to the Reformation we were indebted not for the origin, but for the revival of its stricter observance. Indeed that quotation is not the most happily chosen, for if "the religious observation of the Lord's day is particularly enforced upon us of the church of England, not only by the Book of Homilies, but by the most ancient ecclesiastical law among us," it is to the church of England, and not to "the faintly sons of Puritanism," that we owe its introduction.

Your correspondent is pleased to say "I stand arraigned in my false notions of the discipline of the church of Rome relative to this point." I hope even by himself I shall go away acquitted, if he is able to produce no stronger evidence to convict me, than that "their practice is at least as exemplary as that of any other communion;" and that, "if they relax from the proper duties of the Sunday in some countries, it is no more a rule with them than us."

I think I need not tell my accuser, that neither the sentiments nor the customs of one church or country can at all excuse another, or make that practice, which is in itself wrong, less reprehensible than it would else have been. I assure him, that it affords me no pleasure to

* Your correspondent has copied your misprint. It should have been, in the former letter, Dr. Bound, not Round.

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without considering the valuable uses
they might make of the leisure and re-
tirement it affords. I contend not that
our own is what it should be: on the
contrary, I lament greatly, that the way
in which our Sunday is employed is not
more serious and suitable to its design.
In the higher and more fashionable cir-
cles, very little regard is paid even to
appearances. "They have their levees,
routs, concerts, parties, and meetings,
both for business and amusement, on
this as on other days; and make little
other distinction between them, than that
they are restricted from the public di-
versions which are open for their amuse-
ment then, and cannot, while the pre-
sent laws remain in force, so fully in-
dulge their wishes, and enjoy their plea-
sures, as they can at other times. The
same disposition prevails among the lower
as in the higher ranks of life. The
mode, alone, of their indulgence differs.
While those are devoted to the disipa-
tions and pursuits of high life, these are
wasting their sabbath in pleasures and
employments suited to their several
tastes and circumstances, and only more
familiar, not in themselves less sinful, or
less tending to defeat the design of the
day. We cannot walk the streets of
the metropolis, or the roads around it,
but we see the spirit of the age. Every
tavern, garden, and place of public en-
tertainment, affords a painful spectacle
of depravity. While the churches are
forsaken, these are crowded, and the
roads are thronged, not with worship-
ers of the God of Heaven, whose hal-
lowed day it is, but with votaries haf-
tening to the shrine of pleasure, to dissi-
pate their idle time, and make it, what
one would suppose it was designed to be,
a day of festivity and joy *." The large
quotation I have made from the tract to
which I before referred will convince
your correspondent that I am neither
disposed to single out the Catholic as an
object of public indignation, nor inclin-
ed to hide the failings of my country-
men. The laws and customs of our
country allow us less latitude of indul-
gence than our neighbours; but we are
very far from making that good use of
the day that it were to be wished we
did. Not that the opportunities of pri-

vate, any more than those of public, edification are universally neglected. It would be injustice to numbers of the most regular and respectable families, if I were not to allow that their Sunday is spent at home with the same serious attention to its design as marks their constant and exemplary attendance at church. And I cannot but indulge a hope, that the present is a crisis in which the seasonable intervention of majesty, and the disposition to reformation that we see throughout the nation, may operate to the increase of those who thus employ the sabbath. This must be the basis of our hopes, if we expect more than a temporary reformation, and look beyond the momentary suppression of vice to any lasting amendment in the principles and morals of the people.

One circumstance, above all others, likely to effect this, is the promising institution of Sunday-schools; that happy institution to which we owe already a visible amendment in the dispositions and morals of the lower class of people, wherever they have been introduced. Thousands have been already rescued from the paths of ruin; and (instead of adding to the number of unhappy wretches whom we behold with dread as the disturbers of the public peace at present, and soon to become the victims of public justice) trained up to become useful and happy members of society, happy in themselves, and a credit and comfort to their benefactors. Rich in the blessings and praises of the present generation, and remembered with gratitude to the latest posterity, will be the benefactor to whom we owe the seed which hath, in so short a time, produced so much fruit, and which, under good cultivation and the blessing of that Providence who giveth the increase, will be more and more productive, not only in our age and country, but in the most distant countries and the remotest times.

I lamented before, and I have still to lament, that those of a superior rank, while they afford the opportunity of improvement to their poorer neighbours, and see the advantages that arise from their employment of it in the way they do, are not taught to be more attentive to the designs of the day, and to make as good a use of the leisure which they have themselves. How far the effect of those pains, which they are now so laudably taking to inform the minds, and amend the morals of their inferiors may hereafter extend; whether they may not, when they have effected their first

design, be productive, in return, of advantage to themselves, and the virtue of the lowest may not become so prevalent as to touch the principles of shame, and influence the manners of the highest; is more than I am able to predict. At present, I am sorry to confess, no such disposition appears. I have looked with expectation to see some amendment in their own conduct, while they have been so anxious to promote the amendment of others. I still cannot but indulge a hope, that the time will come when they will see that religion is not exclusively or peculiarly the concern of their inferiors, and will think it to be no less their duty and their concern to employ the sabbath well themselves; to instruct their own children, and train them up in the way they should go, to be virtuous in the present life, and happy in the next. What Sunday-schools are to the poor, each well-ordered family will then be to the children and servants of their superiors. The parent and master will add to his own unremitting example his injunctions and care to bring them to church, and to their constant attendance and their devout behaviour there will unite his authority and care; that a part at least of their remainder of the day be employed in reading and improving themselves at home, as the children of the poor are employed at school.

I am afraid, Mr. Urban, I have tired your patience, and occupied more room than you are able to spare. The subject must be my excuse. You are, I know, a friend to the cause in which I write; and your correspondent, who too seems sensible of the importance of the subject, will not, I hope, be displeased with my sentiments, though we should still disagree in points of smaller importance. While our views and wishes are the same, I beg we may not contend about dates and trifles. The time and arguments of each will be better spent in promoting, to the extent of our powers and opportunities, that stricter attention to the obligations and duties of the day, which it is the wish of both to recommend. As I observed before, "whether it be to Catholics or Puritans, to the Reformation or the Usurpation, that we were indebted for the stricter observation of the day, is of little consequence;" but whether we observe it, and how we observe it ourselves, is of the greatest concern to all.

A Friend to useful Institutions.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

SIR JOHN HAWKINS, in his "Life of Dr. Johnson," p. 18, says, that "at this early period of his life he could not divest himself of an opinion, that poverty* was disgraceful; and that he was very severe in his censures of that oeconomy in both our universities, which exacted at meals the attendance of poor scholars under the several denominations of *servitors* in the one, and *sizars* in the other. He thought that the scholar's, like the Christian life, leveled all distinctions of rank and worldly pre-eminence."

Is it extraordinary that such liberal sentiments in the Doctor should be controverted by his biographer? or may we not naturally suppose, that a person, whose good fortune may probably have enabled him to be waited upon by a poor scholar, should continue an advocate for such distinctions as are certainly a disgrace to this liberal and enlightened age?

That, according to the present constitution of society, there must be a regular subordination of ranks, I do not mean to dispute; but I can see no advantage in degrading a young man in his own eyes because of his poverty, when in after-life he is to be regarded as a gentleman. In the first ages of college education, when there were throughout life humble situations for the lowest of the clergy, who were also taken from the lowest of the people, there was no inconsistency nor illiberality in the fellows and richer students being waited upon by servitors. But surely, from the present refinement of manners, the usages which were then very proper and convenient are now become highly improper. A servitor at present is almost always designed for the church; he is, therefore, to be considered hereafter as a gentleman, and qualified to keep company with the same man who now, perhaps, looks upon him in nearly the same light as a servant. This must naturally have a *tendency* to beget a contemptuous insolence in the one, and an abject servility or a gloomy reserve in the other; though it may not uniformly be so mischievous in its consequences.

It may happen too, that the son of a poor clergyman of good family may be

servitor to the son of a rich tradesman* of no family. This is a very awkward relation. Considering the humiliating light in which a servitor is looked upon at Oxford†, I give credit to the colleges there which have resolved to admit no such members of their societies. But Sir J. H. does not seem aware that there is a very great distinction between the *Oxford servitor* and the *Cambridge sizar*, much to the honour of the latter university. There is likewise a difference in the two orders themselves. A *sizar*, properly speaking, is a member of a college, whose order gives him no place for commons in the hall; but he must *fixe* (i. e. bespeak and eat his dinner and supper) in his own room. There was formerly at Oxford a similar order (and may still be in some colleges), called *battellers* (*batteling* having the same signification as *fixing*). The *sizar* and *batteller* were as independent as any other members of the college, though of an inferior order, and were under no obligation to wait upon any body. The order similar to that of the *servitor* was at Cambridge styled the order of *sub-sizars*. This has been long extinct. I have heard, that the late learned Dr. Ogden was the last instance of a person of that order. He was *sub-sizar* at King's before he went to St. John's College; and, to mark their contempt of such members, the King's men (I do not mention it to their honour) styled them *bounds*. The situation of a *sub-sizar* being looked upon in so degrading a light probably occasioned the extinction of the order. But as the *sub-sizars* had certain assistances in return for their humiliating services, and as the poverty of parents stood in need of such assistances for their sons, some of the *sizars* undertook the same offices for the same advantages. The master's *sizar*, therefore, waited upon him for the sake of

* I do not mean this as any personal reflection on Sir J. H. I am an entire stranger to his family and connections, and hope I have too much liberality ever to deal in personalities. I state it as a general case, which may frequently happen.

† See an account of "hunting the servitor" in Sir J. H.'s "Life of Johnson," p. 12. Such a persecution of an unfortunate young man in the exercise of his duty, was certainly a brutality (though committed through youthful folly), and must train up the humblers to the same unfeelingness, which is too apt to attend the too mentors of any animal whatever.

* Meaning, no doubt, by what follows, that the world looked upon poverty as disgraceful.

his commons, &c. as the *sub-fizar* had done; and the other *fizar*s did the same office to the fellows for the advantage of the remains of their commons. Thus the term *sub-fizar* became forgotten, and the *fizar* was supposed to be the same as the *servitor*. But, if a *fizar* did not chuse to accept of these assistances upon such degrading terms, he dined in his own room, and was called a *proper fizar*. He wore the same gown as the others, and his tutorage, &c. was no higher; but there was nothing servile in his situation. This is by no means an unuseful order, as it enables such parents as are in strait circumstances to educate their children with less expence, and at the same time with no less independence, than if they were of a superior order. Now indeed all (or almost all) the colleges in Cambridge have allowed the *fizar*s every advantage of the remains of the fellows' commons, &c. though they have very liberally exempted them from every servile office. It ought to be mentioned to the honour of Cambridge, that *fizar*s there have long been treated with the utmost regard that could be expected to be paid to persons professedly in poor circumstances. Their society was not shunned when their behaviour was proper and decent. It were to be wished, that Oxford would either follow this liberal example, and make the situation of the *servitor* as comfortable (by changing the term, &c.), or entirely abolish the order. At present it serves only to depress the minds of those, who from a want of fortune are precluded those benefits which their acquirements and behaviour give them a just title to; and to inspire with a contempt of, perhaps their superiors in virtue and knowledge, the fortunate sons of upstart wealth. In all well-regulated societies *virtue*, not *wealth*, ought to be the standard of merit. In a place of education it is of essential consequence, that no false standard of merit should be appealed to, as the prejudices there imbibed take too deep root to be easily eradicated in after-life.

I cannot help taking notice of another circumstance (p. 392, note), which has every appearance of illiberality in Sir John Hawkins. Dr. Johnson very honourably kept the secret of those who paid him for composing sermons for them. Surely then Sir J. H. is unjustifiable in having published what the accident of being executor to Johnson's

Will put into his power. Johnson could not mean, that what he had studiously kept secret during his life should be made public; and give pain to a worthy individual, after his death. Sir J. H. therefore should have suppressed that circumstance, which seems to have been brought to light through personal pique and resentment. Sir J. H. is certainly right in his *general* censure of the clergy, who unfortunately have it in their power to quote Addison's authority for preaching printed sermons. If a man be capable of writing at all, or of abridging and adapting (the latter of which may surely be not unreasonably expected from any clergyman), he will deliver with a much better grace, and with more effect, what he has taken some pains about (be it ever so inferior) than the compositions of any other man. The practice of preaching printed sermons certainly *has* lowered the clergy in the opinion of the laity in general: so far Sir J. H. is perfectly right. But I fear the singling out an *individual* for censure is not more justifiable than a clergyman's dealing in personalities in the pulpit, which must be reprobated by every body. Instead of a wish to amend *general* failings, has it not more the appearance of a pleasure in indulging *private* pique and resentment? I am as much a stranger to the person held up to ridicule by Sir John H. as I am to Sir John himself; but, I confess, I am always grieved when any individual is made to suffer for the faults of, perhaps, the greater part of the body to which he belongs. *General* censure is always allowable, and may be of use; but *particular* can never answer any other end than that of gratifying ill-nature, and of wounding the feelings of those who may deserve better treatment.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 14.
YOU have made a mistake respecting the name of the lady whom you mention, in p. 968, as the ingenious author of some excellent "Essays on the most interesting and important Subjects." They were written not by Miss Julia Young, the daughter of Adm. Young, but a lady whose maiden name was *Juliana Yonge*, the daughter of the late Sir William Yonge, K.B. the celebrated friend and eloquent advocate of Sir Robert Walpole. Her brother is the present Secretary of War.

This lady married a gentleman of the name of Sanford, of an ancient and dis-

tinguished family in Somersetshire: but all her works are published under her former name.

She hath written on several religious subjects, and her little tract on the *Importance of re-considering the Baptismal Vow*, is a very valuable present from sponsors to those for whom they are engaged at the font; and is a very proper book for the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge to dispose among the common people. CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

IN perusing the pleasing letter of your female correspondent Eusebia, begun in your entertaining and comprehensive Miscellany for October, and concluded in the next number, I was astonished at the omission of a celebrated authoress, the spirited writer of Letters from Italy, now no more—I mean the lady of Sir John Miller, of Bath Easton, Baronet. And when I came to your review of “Poems and Essays, by a lady, lately deceased,” p. 907, of which you, in common with the rest of the world, speak in such respectful language, again I wondered that you did not inform your readers, that the amiable and pious writer, happily set free from all the burthens and sorrows of mortality, was one of the daughters of Thomas Bowdler, esq; who died at Bath, May 2, 1785, (vide your Mag. for that month.) I know not which of the three, but possibly her Christian name may appear in some part of her work.

Your *absque sign.* correspondent, p. 947, controverts my assertion, that the patronage of St. Swithin “could not be in the Salters’ Company:” all I can say upon the subject is, that if the Salters’ Company are the patrons of it, and the powers that be in that Company have introduced the custom of taking “valuable premiums” for the next presentation, and selling it by auction, they have found out a very happy, and without a new, way of putting money into their pockets; for I believe no such thing was ever publicly attempted by any other chartered body since the Conquest. And I confess that the public auction, and that alone, was what I considered as a “sufficient proof that it could not be in” them. The same correspondent seems not to be aware, that St. Leonard Foster-

lane is united to Christ’s Church, and that *that* (St. Leonard) is the living in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. By the way, I wish your correspondents would be so good as to adopt some signature: for with regard to those who are, as this Rev. Gentleman styles himself, “*absque sign.* communicators,” it is difficult, in addressing them, to identify their communications.

Your correspondent J. p. 967, has given so particular a history of the cemetery of the parish of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, that I have no doubt but that he is in the right, and that I was in the wrong. I shall only say, that having seen a church-yard, if I may be permitted so to denominate it, I thought it not an unfair inference, that where the church-yard is, the church was.

P. 910, col. ii. You have omitted the *d* at the end of the name of Sir Andrew Riccard, formerly patron of St. Olave, Hart-street. E.

St. Barbe’s, Cornwall, Dec. 1.

WORTHY MR. URBAN,

AS nothing is more ungrateful to me than ingratitude, I have sent you this private epistle to print and publish to the world; that I know it is more your good-nature than my meritoriousness that prevailed on you, in March last, to find a place in your Magazine for my improvement of Monf. Untel’s “System of Natural and Moral History and Philosophy of Beards and Whiskers.”

Whereof, in the first place, I must correct your corrector, for making a liar of me; a most *inurbane* offence: and making me belie myself, by saying, that I did not know the part [of the world] where the beard grew on the Lady-priestess of Quean Juno; whereas you may take my word for it, that I knew then as well as I do now, ay, as well as that lady’s own barber; and that a gentleman of the three Penhellicks family is not to be corrected by a cockney (no reflection upon you, Mr. Urban), who does not know even the flavour of a Tarrygo pye. I therefore admonish him to correct himself, and not his and your very humble servant at command.

And now to proceed, *ab ovo usque ad mala*, as Flaccus says, in his Epistle to the Pigeons; though I cannot find it there this morning, so that perhaps it is not he, but Longinus, or some other hypercritic, with whom I am not perfectly

* Notwithstanding our correspondent’s pleasantry, we cannot but suppose the assertion to be a mistake. EDIT.

fectly intimate, who has favoured the learned world with that adage. I will now relate to you my *mala*, at least some of my misfortunes.

In the May month I had the misfortune of losing an uncle, who left me nothing; and on the fourteenth of last month, a most worthy maiden aunt, an excellent shot, who left me a great deal. I'll assure you, I have been greatly touched by this misfortune. Poor dear soul caught her death by trying for a cock. Some weeks ago too, my niece Peg had the assurance to tell me, to my beard, that she had agreed with my wife that it was *vox et præterea nihil* (for I have given them both a good education); and while I was the other day demonstrating to her the solution of a problem in mathematics, which she had proposed to me, *videre licet*, whether a beard without whiskers, or whiskers without a beard, were more worthy, or of the greater moment, or *momentum*, she chose to be taken with a fit of laughter, of the most violent Sardoniac species; which raised my irascibility to that excess, that, though she is my wife's own niece, I exclaimed, "Giglet Girl! what is grave you turn to farce!" And I wished—but what avail wishes? However, I did wish that she might die an old maid, and never be brushed by a beard. Was I not even with her?

Another vexation I have experienced ever since the publication of my tractate on beards, that I do seem to think my neighbours, especially of the fairer sex, by their tittering suspect that by beards I mean something alien from the purity of my meditations. What can they mean, good Sir? But let us pursue our elucubrations, noting only this *parvum* of our worthy curate, that ill-founded suspicion proves only craziness of the head or heart. But I am not suspicious; nor was ever any body of our family crazy, except my mother, who to be sure had a little crack.

In the course of my studies this Summer, I have collected, of supplemental beards, four heathenish and one Christian only; for as to the sixth, which is to say, that of Cognomine Bluebeard, I cannot at present pronounce whether it is one of the faithful or an infidel: that circumstance not being perfectly developed in the History of that gigantic nero, edited by your worthy brother Mr. Newbery, to whom, when you see him, you will please, with due acknowledgements, to request that, in the next

edition of his History, the religious principles of that too rigid corrector of female curiosity, by cutting off wives and maidens' heads, may be established.

There may be some doubt even whether Captain Blackbeard (of the same family in all probability) was truly a Christian; for it appears, from the Commentaries of his Life, written by Captain Johnson, whose pen was as equal to Cæsar's as his sword, that he was as exorbitant a pirate as another cousin of theirs, Barbarossa, the Great Turk.

At the approach of the enemy, it was Blackbeard's usage, it seems, to command his valet de cabin to make ready his beard, by twisting it into Ramillies with ribbands, and fixing the ends behind his ears; and then cutting a fathom of match into junks, he inserted three on each side among the other papillotes, set fire to the match as soon as the black flag and marrow-bones were hoisted, and conquered the enemy by the horrid grimace of his frightful physiognomy, as Mr. Gordon of Tacitus says; or as Cæsar, *Venerunt, viderunt, visi sunt*.

Here I am amazed with a great discovery, even that Captain Blackbeard must have had a French education, and learnt that polite manner of dressing his beard, perhaps, of Madame de Ramillies herself, who, according to Mons. Brantôme, first introduced, among the ladies of France, that fashion of dressing the hair called after the ingenious inventress, *Ramilleeing*; as he assures, *quippe non ex auditu, sed visu, sed tactu, Testes*.

Chronological regularity would perhaps demand that I had sooner submitted to your inspection the following extract from a letter from the renowned knight Sir Peregrine Paston: "Lady Mother, as too that Dodman off a tiney Torkes beard, thee wich yowe soo often axe arter, a mawthere off onnez a towld mee tur sway aboutt hys nees," &c. We are given to understand, in these parts, that the lords which constitute the Antiquarian Society, and their ladies in the brilliant circle at St. James's regal palace, returned the thanks of their Societies to the communicator of this curious information; and I hope no less from Mr. Urban. If some Ingenii are knighted, I can assure you I am *vir centum librorum, or librarum*.

Lastly, though I feel that you do not think me fastidiously tedious, any more than myself, I will relate an history

related to me by an Hebrew, who keeps a portable shop, out of the Talmud, or Bayley's French Lexicon, in the following tenor: "Eginhard Rauber, a High-German, never went to the Aula Imperialis in a coach, because the broomstick round which he was used to roll the lower half of his beard, and which used to swing like a sail-yard, to star-board and larboard, before his knees, was rather inconvenient to him, when it went into the coach with him; but in general, when the weather was fine, and the wind not too taunt, he preferred walking through the street with it streaming at full length, floating in the air like the broad pendant of a Commodore of the Red. A daughter of the Emperor Maximilian became suddenly enamoured of this expansion of grandeur; but holding the whiskers of a tall Seigneur of Spain, who was at the court, in little less admiration, was undetermined in her choice, until the Emperor, in his imperial wisdom, directed that two hop-sacks should be introduced into the drawing room, and that which of the gallants could put the other into a sack, ought to be her choice. Venus victrix declared for the Heer Rauber, who, after a little loustering, made a bag-fox of the Spaniard, and, tucking the princess into the other bag, carried her off like a pig in a poke; and ever since it has been a part of the royal prerogative, that princesses should be married unlight unseen; which is thought very lucky for them, it seems.

"Inasmuch as the fame of the Rauber's beard and vigour became expanded through all Catzenellenbogen and Zerbst, a heathen Jew in emulation repaired to the court of the Emperor, whose Astro-nomer-counsellor, finding the vibrations of the Christian and heathenish beards to be isochronous, as he called it, warranted them to be of equal length. Then his Majesty's butcher *à conciliiis*, in order to determine their strength, advised, that each in their turn should stand a fair and full blow from the other. In these knocking-down arguments Rauber had the better; for though, after receiving the Jew sthump, he was obliged to keep his bed for six months, yet, as soon as his physician permitted him to go abroad, he twisted his left hand in the Israelite's beard, and, hauling hard upon it, dashed his right fist with such fury against the middle of it, that poor Zorobabel's lower jaw, beard, bone, teeth, and all,

came off as clean as a scalp, in the paws of the bloody bear, the Cherokee knight."

And now, worthy Sir, give me leave, in concluding, to protest to you, that if I have not commemorated any more good acting of my heroes, it is owing to the same cause which has; as I presume, prevented the fair and foul historians of Dr. Johnson, and of others their friends, from saying any good of them, to wit, from knowing of none.

Wishing you then a jocund and joking Christmas, I remain, beard and all, at yours and your lady's service,

A. R. GRAY.

P.S. I have no important news to tell you, except that my late enemy, the barber, drowned himself in a pewter pint pot, which he was trying to steal: some folks say, that he only intended civilly to appropriate it to his own use, and that it could not be put to a better:

From the Pennsylvania Packet.

Messrs. DUNLAP and CLAYPOLE, GENTLEMEN,

BY direction of the Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, I do myself the pleasure to send you an extract of a letter, written by Dr. John Coakley Lettson, of London, to Dr. Benjamin Rush, of this city, and by this gentleman communicated to the Society above named, at their last quarterly meeting: As it contains some further particulars than are generally known, relative to the celebrated Mr. HOWARD's late visits to the prisons and lazarettos in Turkey, France, and Germany, it is not doubted but it will prove an agreeable communication to your readers.

J SWANWICK,

Secretary to the Society.

"On Mr. Howard's return from Turkey, he refused any public honours, which put a stop to the increase of the fund under his name. Out of fifteen hundred pounds subscribed, about five hundred pounds have been reclaimed. Of the appropriation of the residue we cannot yet conclude. Though Mr. Howard absolutely refused the public honour, he seemed highly gratified by the spirit of the nation, and truly sensible of the grateful sense of his labours. I was closeted with him three hours soon after his return; and though I have introduced to him persons of fashion, title, and respect, he remains immoveably fixed against all intreaties to admit of public honour. He has not published

published any account of his Asiatic tour, as it must be illustrated with at least thirteen plates; and he remained here scarcely a month before he set off for Ireland, in which kingdom he is now employed in visiting the prisons; but his papers, he informed me, were ready for the press. Happily he had duplicates of his remarks, and these were kept in different trunks. With these he travelled safely through different regions, till he arrived in Bishopsgate-street, London; and just as he got out of the stage to take a hackney-coach, into which he was removing his trunks, one was stolen, and has never since been recovered: besides a duplicate of his travels, it contained twenty-five guineas and a gold watch. A friend of mine, who visited Newgate the next day, was told by a convict (such intelligence and communications have they) that the papers were all burnt. Of the lazaretto at Marseilles he had no duplicates, and luckily the drawings were in the preserved trunk. Mr. Howard told me, he valued them so highly, that, had they been stolen, he would have returned to Marseilles to acquire new ones. To enter this place is forbidden by strangers; and it was by a singular stratagem that he got in nine days successively, without being discovered. Having heard at Marseilles, that an English Protestant was confined in a prison at Lyons, into which the intimation of a stranger was always punished with confinement to the galleys for life, the difficulty of access only stimulated the enthusiasm of Mr. Howard. He learned, as well as he could, the different turnings and windings that led to the prisoner he more particularly wished to visit. Howard is a little man, of extenuated features, who might pass for a Frenchman. He dressed himself like one, with his hat under his arm, and passed hastily by twenty-four officers, and entered the very apartment he wished to see, without suspicion. He disclosed the secret to an English minister at Lyons, who advised his immediate departure, as he would inevitably be discovered if he remained at Lyons all night. He therefore departed hastily, and got to Nice.

"When he arrived at Paris, it was almost eleven o'clock at night. He had concluded to depart at three in the morning by the Brussels stage, and to the inn he sent his baggage, and, hoping to get an hour or two's sleep, he went

to bed. He had scarcely fallen asleep, before his room door was forced open, and in stalked a formal-dressed man, preceded by a servant bearing two lighted candles, and solemnly interrogated him in French to this purpose:—"Are you John Howard?"—"I am," replied the Englishman. "Did you travel with such a person!"—"I do not know any thing of him," said Mr. Howard. The question was again repeated; and the same reply, but with some warmth, was given to it. The personage left the candles on a table in the room, and departed. Immediately Mr. Howard dressed himself, and stole to the Lyons hotel: he heard of two messengers in pursuit of him; but he arrived at Brussels undiscovered.

"At Vienna he proposed to remain two days; but the Emperor Joseph, hearing of his arrival, desired to see him: but as he had found his prisons upon a bad plan, and badly conducted by persons in high trust, Mr. Howard evaded an interview at first; but Joseph sending him a message, that he should chuse his own hour for an interview, the Englishman consented to the Emperor's request. The moment Mr. Howard's name was announced, he quitted his secretaries, and retired with him into a little room, in which there was neither picture nor looking-glass. Here Joseph received a man who never bent his knee to, nor kissed the hand of, any monarch; here he heard truths that astonished him; and often did he seize hold of Mr. Howard's hand with inexpressible satisfaction and approbation. "You have prisoners," said Mr. Howard, "who have been confined in dungeons without seeing day-light for twenty months, who have not yet had a trial; and, should they be found innocent, your Majesty has it not in your power to make a compensation for the violated rights of humanity." To the honour of this great Prince, let it be remembered, that alterations were made in the prisons before Mr. Howard's departure. J. C. L."

Mr. URBAN; Dec. 31.
THE observations on the late revised and altered edition of Dr. Watts's Hymns (p. 1053) want a little adjustment as to matters of fact. The angry temper in which they are written may be left to explain itself.

Had not the name of Dr. Watts been prefixed, your correspondent might very

justly have charged the Editor with a literary forgery. Had his name been inserted in the title-page without the reader's being immediately apprized in the *same page* of the *revision* and *alteration*, he might with equal justice have complained of an imposition.

As the work now stands, it pretends to no originality, it affects no concealment or deception.

With regard to Dr. Watts's continuance in, or alteration of, his religious opinions respecting the person of Christ, upon which subject your correspondent has also criminated the editor, he would

have done well to have read and answered a paper upon that head in your Magazine for last September, p. 775.

When a writer assumes the good name of *Mortuorum Vindex*, he should be cautious not to become a reviler of the living. Of whatever importance or insignificance the little work in question may be, it was undertaken from the most unexceptionable motive, and executed with fidelity; and the same hand that pulled the trigger (as your correspondent is pleased to express himself) both charged and levelled the piece.

Yours, &c. VINDEX VERITATIS.

Heraldic Notes on BASINGSTOKE and ANDOVER, continued from p. 1055.

EDMUND of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, second son of Edward I. by Margaret his second wife, in 13 Edw. II. obtained a grant from the King in tail-general of the manor and town of Basingstoke, with the hundred; and the manor and town of Andover, with the hundred, and whole increase of the ferme of that town: and in 14 Edw. II. obtained licence for free-warren in his lordship of Basingstoke. He was beheaded by the intrigues of Queen Isabel, the adulterous wife of Edward II. on Monday, the eve of St. Cuthbert, 4 Edw. III. Elizabeth (daughter to the Marquis of Juliers), widow of his surviving son and heir, John, had an assignation in 27 Edw. III. of the farm of the manors of Andover and Basingstoke, for her dowry. Edmund, Earl of March, died seised of these estates 3 Hen. VI. It probably, therefore, pursued the following line of descent:

Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, — Margaret, sister and heir of Thomas Lord Wake-

John, ob. S. P. — Juane, sister and heir, — Thomas Holland, in her right, Earl of Kent.

Thomas Earl of Kent, ob. 1397, — Alice, daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel.

Thomas Earl of Kent, and Duke of Surrey, beheaded 1400, S. P. — Edmund Earl of Kent, ob. S. P. Sept. 5, 1408. — Eleanor, sister and coheir. — Rog. Mortimer, Earl of March.

Anne, — Richard de Coningbourg, Earl of Cambridge, — Edmund Earl of March, ob. Jan. 19, 3 Hen. VI. S. P. seised of the manor of Andover, with the town and hundred of Basingstoke.

Richard Duke of York, father to Edward IV, found heir to Edmund Earl of March.

These manors were, therefore, probably carried by this means into the crown. In 1 Rich. III. John De La Pole, then created Earl of Lincoln, eldest son and heir apparent of John, Duke of Suffolk, had a grant of the reversion of the manors of Basingstoke and Andover, which Thomas Lord Stanley then held for life.

"Basingstoke (says Camden) has a well-frequented market, and a very neat chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, built by William, the first Lord Sandes of the Vine." The Editor of the *Magna Britannia* adds, that "it is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven dermen, seven burgeses, &c. and has great market on Wednesday weekly

for corn, especially barley, because its inhabitants are many of them maltsters, of whom it is said, that here is one of the richest of that trade in England." This business is at present very much declined indeed. The person meant as the richest maltster in England was, no doubt, Mr. William Blunden, whose sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married, 1. Sir Charles Gunter Nickhol, K. B. and 2dly, Peregrine, third Duke of Ancaster, May 22, 1735, but died without issue by the latter, Dec. 1743. By the former she had issue Frances-Catharine, an only child, married Jan. 11, 1755, to the present Earl of Dartmouth, who, in right of her, has considerable estates in and about the town.

The chapel abovementioned is now a melancholy ruin, being destroyed by Oliver's rabble, at the time of the siege of Basing, I suppose. It is said to have been exceedingly beautiful. It stands upon an eminence to the North, that overlooks the town. "Upon the roof of it," says Camden, "the history of the prophets, apostles, and disciples of Christ, is very artificially described." The outside was of free-stone, curiously ornamented. Lord Sandes, with Fox, Bishop of Winchester, obtained a licence from Hen. VIII. not only to found a free chapel, but also to establish a guild here, by the name of "The Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost." This body is to consist of an indeterminate number of members, and that of either men or women; and the aldermen or wardens for the time being have power to admit as many persons of either sex as they think proper. To this brotherhood Lord Sandes gave an estate, consisting of 105 acres of land, and two houses, for the maintenance of a priest to perform divine service in the chapel, and therein also to instruct youths in literature. This fraternity escaped the Reformation, but was dissolved by the operation of a statute. Edw. VI. was re-established by Queen Mary by letters-patent, 1556, at the petition of the inhabitants; and remained untouched till the civil wars, when the all-devouring rapacity of Oliver once more dissolved it, and seized the estate: but, by the interest of Bishop Morley, in 1670, it was again restored. To this fraternity there have been other benefactors. Sir James Deane, knt. who died about 1608, bequeathed 10*l.* *per annum* to the preacher, and the same to the schoolmaster; and Sir James Lancaster, knt. bequeathed an annuity of 20*l.* *per annum* to each of the abovenamed persons. This benefice is in the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

This chapel was the burial-place of the family of the founder, Ld. Sandes. He himself was buried there in 1542 (34 Hen. VIII.); and I have no doubt, from the hollow sound of the ground within the walls upon treading it, and from the holes where the covering seems to have given way, that there is a vault yet remaining there. Tombstones, with inscriptions, there undoubtedly are beneath the deep covering of grass and ruins; for some I have seen drawn from the overwhelming rubbish,

and broken, but still legible, inscriptions of knights of the garter, scattered about the burying-ground. Others there are which curiosity has half-raised, and left standing edgewise; but they are too much overgrown to be read in their present state. I only saw them one evening, when the dusk was coming on, and never beheld a more melancholy picture of the vanity of human honours. One tomb I observed very entire for one of the family of Cusaude, who had, also a vault in this chapel. This was not only a very ancient, but very honourable family, intermarrying with some of the highest houses in the kingdom, as I have seen in a most splendid pedigree of them, of which I hope some day to procure a copy. Their mansion-house went by their own name, and lay somewhere between the Vine and Basing. On the tomb I have mentioned was the Cusaude arms, *viz.* Barry of 8 (or 10, qu.?), Argent and Gules, a canton of the last, on a scutcheon of pretence; a chevron, within a bordure engrafted; possibly Stafford of Hook: but I mean to transcribe the inscription some day, which I had neither time nor light to do when I was there. This family, I believe, has been extinct ever since the middle of the last century. The estate now belongs to Thomas Lobbe Chute, esq. (the possessor of the Vine), who purchased it some years since.

The church of Basingstoke stands low, and seems at the utmost no older than Hen. VIIIth's time; probably it is of Queen Elizabeth's reign. In the inside are painted upon the walls the arms of the Powletts, of the first Lord Sands (Argent, a cross raguled, Sable, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4; Argent, a chevron between 3 eagles legs erased, Sable, 2 and 3; Gules, 3 bends vair; both for Bray) of Bishop Wainfleet. Of Sir James Deane (Gules, a lion couchant, Or, on a chief, Argent, 3 crescents, Sable). Of Sir James Lancaster, Argent, 2 bars, Gules, a canton charged with Of William Blunden, esq. Argent, a lion passant, Sable, &c. &c.

There is an handsome town-hall, under which is the market. Upon this building are the arms of the Duke of Bolton, *viz.* Powlett; 1. DeLamere; 3. Poynings; 4. The fesse between the three fleur-de-lis; 5. a fess on a canton, 2 mullets; 6. Roos. Google

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 29.

THE name of Falstaff appears, it is said, in our annals. It may not be so generally known, that a name-fake of Jonson's Bobadil was an officer of note in the army of the Duke of Alva.

After the battle of St. Gillen near Mons, A. D. 1470, Strada informs us, that "to fill Spain with the news, the Duke, as haughty in ostentation as in action, sent Captain *Bobadilla* to the King, to gratulate his Majesty for the victory won by his Majesty's arms and influence." Book VII. p. 75, of Stapylton's translation.

The ostentation of this message, the vain-glorious terms in which it probably was delivered, and the hatred of the insulted Protestants, might possibly induce them to apply the name of *Bobadilla* to denote any braggart foldier. Jonson at least may have been led by this circumstance to distinguish his hero by that appellation. A. V.

The following letters, which were received in 1786, but accidentally postponed for want of room, are now inserted, as proper companions to that in p. 1077.

Mr. URBAN. March 15, 1786.

THE anecdotes, vol. LVI. p. 103, giving instances of the mental powers of blind philosophers, seem sufficient to establish the belief, that the senses combine to repair the loss, when a person is unfortunate enough to be deprived of the use of his eyes: they also evince a truth, that attention to abstruse matters is generally more intense, when objects of sight do not intervene to interrupt it. It gave me pleasure to find, that the particular facts related did principally regard my worthy friend, Dr. Henry Moyes, a man esteemed for his learning, abilities, and good humour. He is, at this time, displaying his instructive talents, and propagating knowledge in North America; a circumstance which I am anxious to make known, some doubt seeming to be entertained of his being alive. I give the information of his existence, from the letter I inclose to you for publication, and from the assurance, that those who do business for him here have later tidings of him than the date of this letter. Besides the account which it contains of his own proceedings, it makes a return to a subject particularly interesting to me, and of which your *Magazines* have occasionally made mention.—It is the practice of restoring life to persons who are only in appearance dead. I learnt it in Holland, where it originated; and I have been incessantly employed in spreading it through the British dominions, and most countries in Europe, during the space of 14 years, by temporary publications, at my own expence; and have the satisfaction to add, that my endeavours have not been fruitless, as, in this island alone,

more than a thousand persons have been rescued from premature death, by the instructions so distributed. I became acquainted with Dr. Moyes at the time he held philosophical lectures in George Street, Hanover-Square: and then imparted to him my exertions on that favourite subject, which met his liking so much, that he directly offered his assistance in making the practice generally known. He has since done it in North America, and will continue his benevolent offices, where he delivers his lectures, being furnished with the latest directions, to enable every person to assist his fellow-creature in the critical moment when his life happens to be at stake. The farther account given in this letter, of the growing state of knowledge and literature on the northern Continent, a matter often very differently represented to the public, will, I trust, make the production of it still more acceptable to your readers. A. J.

To Doctor ALEX. JOHNSON, London.

Dear Sir, Boston, Nov. 12. 1785.

IN consequence of my itinerant mode of living, upon this wide and extensive continent, your acceptable letter of May 16, 1785, was put into my hands no sooner than three weeks ago. I return you my most grateful thanks for the regular communications of your productions upon the subject of recovery from apparent death. No opportunity has been permitted to escape of making them public, and explaining their principles; and I flatter myself with the pleasing hope, that by so doing I have in some measure promoted a design which could only have originated from the purest benevolence and universal philanthropy. Since my arrival in America, my lectures have been chiefly confined to the philosophy of chemistry; but I am now entering the field of Natural History, where excellent opportunities must frequently occur of examining the sources or springs of life, and of displaying your observations and discoveries to advantage. I am now hopes that a humane society will soon be established in the town of Boston; and I have reason to expect that, in the course of the ensuing winter, similar institutions will also be planted in New York, and Philadelphia. Some account of their success shall in due time be transmitted to you; and when I leave the Continent to return to Europe, I shall establish a correspondence with some of my medical friends in, and of the principal towns in North America.

My reception in the Western world has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of my warmest friends; and the gentlemen of New York have held forth several strong temptations, with a view to induce me to settle among them. But, henever this may happen to turn out, my present intention is to visit England in the course of next summer.

America is making rapid steps towards perfection, both in the road of politics, and in the line of literature. The political body has already acquired particular strength; and there are twelve universities now established in the different parts of the federal union. I am, dear Sir, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, your faithful, humble servant, HENRY MOYES.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 30.
IN answer to Philobiblos, vol. L.V. p. 883, Daniel Defoe was the reputed author of Robinson Crusoe; but I am sorry to say it was not all to his credit, the real history being this: one Selkirk, a Scots man, was cast away upon an uninhabited island, off which he fortunately got. He, however, during his melancholy situation, contrived to make a diary, which he put into the hands of Defoe, to digest and prepare for the press, which Selkirk, being an unlettered man, could not undertake. Defoe, instead of publishing the simple facts as he received them, swelled it out to that size, and then told Selkirk it would not sell, and so deprived him of all the profit. He never would account with him. A few sheets would have contained the original; the rest was Defoe's invention. He was also the first who gave a hint to Richardson for the publishing of a "Tour through Great Britain."
 Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.
IN your Review of New Publications, p. 1000, at the bottom, a very striking quotation is given from the General Evening Post, dated June 8, 1785. I no sooner read the paragraph, than it occurred to my memory, that I had met with the same thought, many years ago, in the paraphrase of the late learned Dr. Doddridge, in a note on Romans xiii. 13. "I will here record the observation, which I have found of great use to myself, and to which I may say, that the production of this work, and most of my other writings, is owing, viz. that the difference between rising at five and at seven of the clock in the morning, for the space of forty years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same hour at night, is nearly equivalent to the addition of ten years to a man's life, of which, (supposing the two hours in question to be spent) eight hours every day should be employed in study and devotion."
 R. W.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 16.
IHAVE a curious letter in my possession, written by General Fairfax to one of my family, which I shall transcribe below. Fairfax had been obliged, when at Truro, by the medical assistance of Dr. Polwhele, younger brother to John Polwhele, mentioned in the letter. In consequence of this, the General wrote the letter in question to his officers, re-

quiring them to forbear plundering the estates, &c. &c. of John Polwhele, who, with the rest of his family, had been engaged in support of the royal cause.
 Yours, &c. R. P.

"THESE are to require you, on sight hereof, to forbear to prejudice John Polwhele, esq; of Treworgan, in the county of Cornwall, either by plundering his house, or taking away his horses, sheepe, or other cattell, or goods, or by offering any violence to his person, or the persons of any of his familie, as you will answer to the contrarie. Provided hee bee obedient to all orders and ordinances of Parliament. Given under my hand and seale, att Truro, this 18th day of March, 1645.
 FAIRFAX.
 "To all Officers and Soldiers under my command."

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, Dec. 10.
DESIROUS of setting your most useful and valuable Compilation right in every matter wherein I perceive it by any means erroneous, permit me to correct a mistake which has crept into your account of the late Bishop Lowth. In p. 1028, it is mentioned, "that when the Duke of Devonshire became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Dr. Lowth went with him, and, as first chaplain, had the first preferment which government then had in its disposal. This was no less than the see of Kilmore. There was at that time a Mr. Leslie, with the same eagerness to get into Ireland, which Dr. Lowth had to get out of it. He agreed to accept Kilmore, and Lowth succeeded to what he [Leslie] had relinquished, a prebend of Durham, and the rectory of Sedgfield." But how far the compiler of this account was imposed upon in it, will appear from the following facts.—William Duke of Devonshire was sworn into the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 29th of September, 1743, and continued in office until the appointment of his successor, Lord Chesterfield, in January, 1744. During all this period of time, the see of Kilmore was filled by Dr. Joseph Story, who was promoted in 1741, and held the see until 1757. In 1755 William Marquis of Hartington (son to the before-mentioned Duke, and himself afterwards Duke of Devonshire) was appointed to the government of Ireland; and, in 1757, Dr. Cradock, the late Archbishop of Dublin, was appointed to the see of Kilmore by

the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant, whose chaplain Dr. Cradock had been, and which fee he held to the year 1772. From all this, it manifestly appears, that Kilmore could not have been the fee which Dr. Lowth had in his option to have accepted. But the fee of of Limerick was probably that which he refused: for in 1755 that fee became vacant by the death of Dr. William Burfough, who had held it from 1725; and in October, 1755, during the administration of the Marquis of Hartington, Dr. Burfough was succeeded by Dr. James Leslie, who held one of the golden prebends of Durham, and gave up his English promotions in order to return in the station of a Bishop to his native country, he having been of that part of Ireland wherein the city of Limerick stands. Your account* of the last moments of the late Duke of Rutland may do very well in England, but it will not go down in Ireland, however its inhabitants may be supposed to relish potations more than potties deep.

Yours, &c. JACKY PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

In the *luxæ Indicatorius* of your excellent Repository I see stated the case of a lady, who, having two years ago had the misfortune to prick a nerve in the side of her hand with a hat-pin, has lately suffered a return of the pain, accompanied with such affections of her neck as to give apprehensions of the locked jaw. Your medical correspondents are desired to say whether there is any foundation for the apprehension, or whether any danger is to be feared. Though I never have had the honour of making you any communications of this sort, and therefore cannot consider myself as coming under the description of a medical correspondent; yet, having seen some cases nearly resembling the above, I shall beg leave to suggest a few hints. That danger is always to be feared from the puncture of a nerve, accompanied with pain, spasm, &c. and which is not, at the same time, judiciously and seasonably treated, I can have no hesitation in saying: but what specific disorder may be the consequence of such an injury, from what I have hitherto read and seen, I am by no means warranted to conclude; as from different degrees of irritability and peculiarities of constitution very different dis-

orders may arise from the same cause; and nothing indeed more clearly shews our ignorance of the laws of the nervous system, than our inability to assign the reason why a wound of the brain will in one person produce convulsion, in another palsy, epilepsy, apoplexy, &c. If, however, I were allowed, in the present instance, to reason from the analogy of facts, I should say, that the lady's case, in proper hands, would neither terminate in the locked jaw, nor probably be attended with much danger. I beg, however, to be understood as speaking with diffidence. A medical gentleman, with whom I have the honour to correspond, lately furnished me with the case of a poor woman, who, from a similar injury, had her neck and jaw spasmodically affected; which, however, were effectually cured by the topical application of liquid laudanum, without any other remedy whatever. In a town where I lately resided, a young man, a blacksmith, pricked his hand with a nail, which, though extremely painful at the time, he took no notice of, nor applied any thing to; this, after a considerable interval (I cannot exactly recollect how long), produced most excruciating pains over all his arm, with distortions of his fingers, and incipient symptoms of locked jaw; but he was cured completely by topical, emollient, and sedative applications, with large draughts of vitriolic æther. A weakness, which remained in his arm after the removal of the pain, was cured by electricity. In the present case, were I consulted, I should, in the first place, recommend it to those about the lady, that her arm should be kept in a state of perfect rest; that every attention should be paid to the state of her mind and body, by removing all those causes likely to induce anxiety, heat, and feverishness; that topical applications of the emollient and sedative kind should be had recourse to; but that every thing heating or stimulating should be avoided. To quiet the urgent symptoms of pain and restlessness, large doses of opium answer best; I say *large doses*, for, in small quantities, this medicine in such cases produces heat and inquietude. If, notwithstanding this course, the symptoms grow more alarming, I should by all means recommend a free and extensive incision of the part affected, down to the nerve, and a complete division of the nerve itself, as the only sure remedy

* See this account amended, p. 1043. Ed 1.

to prevent the dreadful train of symptoms which often arises from a partially-divided and lacerated nerve.—Very probably, Mr. Urban, some of your medical correspondents may answer your Querist in a more satisfactory manner: if so, I beg that the above imperfect hints may be suppressed. Being as yet young and inexperienced in the profession, I am much more willing to receive, than qualified to give, information. A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 31.

FROM the ready insertion you have given to the letters of Zachary Williams, I have no doubt but you will allow a place to the following brief particulars of his life; of which but little has been told by Sir John Hawkins, and that little taken principally (without acknowledgement) from your deceased old rival, *The London Magazine*.

It is very true "that Mr. Williams, whilst in his native country, took orders, was a surgeon, physician, and projector:" but of his projects a small part only has been recorded. Witness the following "Proposal for the finding of Coal-mines in the Parish of Llangunnor, Carmarthenshire;" which he calls

"The last proposall by me Za. Williams.

"If you gent'men freeholders in the parish of Llangunnor, doe unanimously consent & agree, to grant me, Zachary Williams, my assigns, a lease for term of 21 years, of the coal-mines yt may be found by me, or any other, in any p't of your freeholds situate, lying, & being within the sd parish, with free ingress & egress for me, my assigns, & assistants, to search for, to work, & to carry off, to the best advantage, that same coal or culm when found, as alsoe soe much timber and iron to be procur'd & brought to the works at the proprietors or owners proper cost & charge, as shall be found necessary for the supporting & carrying on the sd coal-works during the afforesd term of 21 years: on condition of paying one-fifth of the money rec'd for the coals soe found to the proprietors or owners in whose lands the coals or culm be found, dureing the afforesd term. As alsoe sufficient diet & lodging for three men dureing the time of searching & sinking, or untill coals be found, I Za. Wms being att the charge of wages, as also oblidg'd for to spend six weeks (or, if I think it convenient, longer) yearly, in the searching & sinking on the premises of one or the other of the proprietors or persons concern'd, soe there be sufficient quantity of iron & timber ready & at our comand: or for neglecting the pro-

secution of this my undertaking for any three years successefully, I sho'd be liable to surrender this my lease or articles to the proprietors when requir'd."

The gentlemen of Llangunnor not acceding to the proposals of Mr. Williams, his next application was to the Lords of the Admiralty; who (on the recommendation of Lord Torrington) were induced to consider of his plan, as appears by the following original letter:

"To the Hon'ble Sir Isaac Newton *.

"Sir,

[1729.]

"The bearer hereof, Mr. Zachariah Williams, having represented to my Lord's Comm. of the Admiralty, that he hath something to offer relating to the discovery of the longitude at sea; their Lordships desire you will please to give him an opportunity of communicating his scheme to you, and that they may have your opinion of his project. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, J. BURCHETT."

This excellent philosopher excusing himself, by reason of his age, from a regular examination of the tables; the office was assigned to Mr. Molineux, a commissioner of the Admiralty; whom Mr. Williams accused of "surreptitiously copying one of his instruments, and clandestinely endeavouring to have it imitated by a workman for his own use."

The future applications of Mr. Williams to the Admiralty have been related in his own words. It appears by his "Account," that his Tables were seen and approved by Dr. Hailey; that an ocular proof of the reasonableness of his theory was communicated by Mr. Hawkbee and Dr. Mortimer to the Royal Society; and that, in the company of Mr. Grey, who "used to repay the communications of Magnetism with discoveries in Electricity," he completed the Tables, which in 1755 he bequeathed as a valuable legacy to posterity.

Some specimens he had before given to the world in 1740 and 1745; and had also "invented and contrived a convenient machine, whereby sea salt water might be easily disengaged of its bounding saltness, and rendered drinkable when needful at sea;" and "some other subjects designed as well for the benefit as pleasure both of the rich and poor," had he been "so fortunate as to have

* See Mr. Williams's "Account of an Attempt to ascertain the Longitude at Sea, &c. 1753," 4to.

† Now in the library of the R. Society. barely

barely found a Mæcenas to promote the same." In search of such he was not wanting. To the gallant Vernon in particular he thus addressed himself :

"Hon'd Sir, [1740.]

"I crave leave most heartily to congratulate the good success of your most heroic resolution and courage, and your well-deserving fame, which resounds throughout this kingdom.

"May the Divine Goodness ever direct, protect, and prosper you in all your enterprises, and may you at all times be victorious and formidable to all your and this kingdom's enemies, are the sincere wishes and prayers of, most honour'd Sir, your Honour's very affectionate and most humble servant,
Z. W.

"To Admiral Vernon."

The disputes in the Charter-house, which ended in his expulsion, were commenced at his entrance into that asylum, as appears, in addition to his own "Narrative," from authentic letters now before me, addressed to Dr. King, Dr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Mann. These are too long, and perhaps too insignificant to transcribe; but the following one to General Oglethorpe, which in bombast "outherods Herod," shall close the present article :

"Hon'ble Sir,

"I attempt not, within the narrow limits of a letter, to enumerate your unlimited virtues. Fame, resolved to do you justice, speaks your praise aloud, and shall transmit 'em to posterity. Even children yet unborn shall lift the name of Oglethorpe. Go on, great Sir; be still a Moses, and deliver your oppressed brethren from the captivity of tyrannical Pharaohs, whilst mean ungenerous souls (of such our age is full) with unconcern remain the tame spectators of triumphant vice; see fraud, with artful wiles, erect its lofty head, trampling upon the ruins of humble and oppressed virtue. Even such as might easily interpose, by their shameful timidity, become abettors, preferring their private interests to a public good. All guilt fall on the head of such unworthy members of the commonweal!

"That you, most noble Oglethorpe, have proved yourself a generous, public-spirited commonwealth's man, let all galls in the nation, and our new American colony, testify; to which if you are called (as is reported), 'tis only now to see your palm-trees flourish. Yet stay a-while, and listen to a greater call at home. Here's numbers fighting under the yoke of foul oppression. One enterprising man (and you that one) may excite our lazy men of power to undertake a task yet unattempted.

"The public charities of our nation, too

long abused, call aloud for a redress. Methinks I see the unhappy sufferers, children and aged folk, with hands erect intreat your pious aid to vindicate their rights; colleges, schools, hospitals, alms-houses, infirmaries, donations of whatsoever denomination, sacrilegiously pillaged and defrauded of their just dues, nay some even quite extinct and lost; and that only by those perfidious masters, stewards, or managers, set over them with the intention of administering justice. Oh, inhuman fraudulent barbarity! those wolfish shepherds devour their flocks. But of all abused charities, that which lies most conspicuous to our view, as being greatest and noblest of its kind, is that of the Charter-house. Here all rules, laws, and orders, of the place are perverted from the first institution and good and pious intention of the donor. This great and goodly hospital, which was designed a safe and comfortable harbour for gentlemen of ship-wrecked fortunes, an asylum after troubles, a resting-place 'twixt earth and heaven, to begin their heaven on earth; Oh, how it is abused, and become a den of thieves! the master a tyrannical oppressor; the servants fraudulent managers; and the poor gentlemen pensioners great sufferers, from their first entrance even to their graves; they greatly wanting proper diet, attendance, and other comfortable reliefs and succours for the support of age and life, which was by the founder allotted them in such measure that they might not know, or in the least regret, their former affluence.—Lean, salt, ill-cooked beef, without greens, or sauce of any kind, their common daily diet (and sometimes too of that scant allowance); small-beer, distinguishable from water only in this, that it is vapid, ill-tasted, and far worse for health. Bad diet this for poor old, infirm men, used to much better fare! This poignant sauce they have, indeed, to see their masters (for they are many) and the servants daily feed on dainties, luxurious dishes and rich wines served to each board; but this, Sir, my eyes have seen, and heart very much regretted. Nor is this all, or worst. In the times of their sickness (horrible thought!) they are still worse treated: pent in an uncouth, cold, and dirty room, having no coals for fire, but only half a bushel per week (and that during their sickness only) allowed them from the house, they paying 3d. per bushel for bringing them to their chambers; no nurse to attend, no proper succours, diet, or nourishment, but what the starving, scant allowance of four shillings and five pence per week will procure them, and their nurse too paid out of that. 'Tis very hard and strange (yet true they have no more allowed them), the great revenues of the house being well considered, the whole estate, by a general estimation, being worth above 9,000l. per annum, how-

ever it may stand upon accompts. A physician they have, it is true; and he, like others, officiates but by halves; the pensioners may die, or linger on (which please God), he cares not; his salary is fixed, he is sure of that, and sure that they shall want attendance who have no fees to give. There are amongst them five or six ministers, but not one to minister to the sick—their conscience stares them in the face, they dare not come too near death's door. When any of these poor pensioners die, as die they must, if age, sickness, and want, can hasten death, they are buried as they were fed, with scant allowance: much less than twenty shillings (I think it is only thirteen) defrays the burial charge; and, if they have no friend near to take a tenderer care, within two days time they are hastened to the hole (for grave I cannot call it), and the robbers of the house divide the prey, if they leave aught behind them to share. There are those amongst them that have necessities of their own; otherwise they must want them, as some of them frequently do, not having wherewith to procure themselves conveniences.

"Thus, Sir, I have drawn a short remonstrance of some few of the abuses which have for above twenty years eclipsed this glorious charity; but, were I to enumerate all the yet remaining abuses, my catalogue would swell to too great a length, and too much shock your just and clement spirit by the reading of it; the poor gentlemen pensioners being much better able (if examined) to represent their own sufferings, than I who have only been a spectator of some of them. And as it was not immediately in my power to redress their grievances, yet methought I lay under an indispensable obligation privately to advertise those who have authority. And all good just men may (and are authorised both by the laws of God and men to) call to a strict account all such as impiously and sacrilegiously defraud the poor of their just dues. But where's that man who dares attempt the task, yourself, great Sir, excepted? And I almost rest assured, that, as you have been the indefatigable mover in other good works (seemingly as great), that your known justice and prudence will soon lay a platform for this glorious undertaking. 'Tis a task worthy the name of Oglethorp, and will, I hope, end with as great success as other his Herculean labours.

"I pretend not in the least to dictate to your better judgement, yet a mean hint may sometimes inspire with a noble thought.—Suppose, by order of Parliament, there be appointed a committee of prudent, just, and honest men, scrupulously to examine, and carefully pry into, the sufferings of the poor, and the various open and clandestine abuses and frauds practised by those entrusted with

denomination, beginning with the greatest public charity in our nation, the Charter-house or Sutton's Hospital; and ending with the least, an alms-house. Conquer the first; the last you'll soon subdue."

From the Charter-house Mr. Williams was expelled in 1749, at the age of 78; and six years afterwards, by the help of Dr. Johnson, published his "Tables." How long afterward he continued to exist, the communicator of this article acknowledges, with Sir John Hawkins, "he never could learn." M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 24.

IN Mores's History of the Rectors of Tunstall (Bibl. Top. Britan. No. I. p. 55), the historian observes: "I meet with Mr. Dr. Coldwell in the parish register, under the year 1577. The Master Doctor Coldwell here mentioned, I am apt to believe, might be the person of that name who was soon after promoted to the deanry of Rochester. And this opinion is the more probable, because he was domestic chaplain to Archbishop Parker. (Strype's Annals, vol. II. p. 489.) He occurs rector of Aldington Jan 1, 1572, which is in the patronage of the see of Canterbury, as also of Mohberly, in the diocese of Chester in October, 1572. (MS. Eccl. Cant. b. ii.) And he might remove to Tunstall on the death of Thacker, which, according to Mores, happened in September, 1572. Dean Coldwell is said to have been born at Faversham, probably a near relation of Richard Coldwell, Mayor of that town. (Lewis's Hist. Sepulch. Monum. p. 17.) He was a fellow of St. John's coll. Camb. in 1558; and Strype says, that John Coldwell, Doctor of Physic, Dean of Rochester, was in 1587 appointed, by Archbishop Whitgift, a commissioner for visiting the hospitals of Saltwood and Hith. (Life of Whitgift, p. 271.) After the see of Salisbury had been vacant three years, Dr. Coldwell was promoted to it, Dec. 26, 1591. Godwin notices his being the first married man who became possessed of this bishoprick. As Elizabeth was averse to the marriage of the clergy, this could not be the qualification that recommended him to her favour. His merit with the Queen and her courtiers doubtless was, a disposition they observed in him to alienate one of the most valuable manors belonging to the see of Salisbury. Of Coldwell, Fuller thus expresses himself: "With him

ple another *heart-broken Bishop*, who died in 1596, *John Coldwell, of Salisbury, Doctor of Physic* (St. Luke, we know, was both an evangelist and physician), who never enjoyed himself after he had consented (though little better than surprised thereunto) to the alienation of Sherborn manor from the bishopric." (Chr. Hist. b. ix. 233.) And with the like allusion to the prelate's medical degree, Isaac thus tells the same disreputable story of him: "John Coldwell, Doctor of Physic, and Bishop of Sarum, about this time gave his see a strong purge, by consenting to the alienation of Sherborn manor from his bishopric: he was assaulted in a dangerous juncture of time to give a denial, for, after he was elected Bishop, all his church preferments were disposed of; and before his election was confirmed, Sir Walter Raleigh importuned him to pass Sherborn to the Crown, and effected the same; whereupon Sir Walter presently begged it of the Queen." (Antiquities of the City of Exeter, p. 141.) There is not any specimen known to be extant of his proficiency in divinity; but in the profession in which he acquired the highest academical honour, he published *Prescriptions*, and his *Letter unto John Hall, chyrurgeon, for the curation of a woman who had superabundant and unnatural flux of menstrua*—beginning, "Matter Hall, after my harty commendations—." (Tann. Bibl. Britan. p. 188.) He was buried in Salisbury cathedral, near Bishop Jewell, and almost in the same place where Wyvill was interred (eodem prope loco ubi Wyvillus Godwin de Præsul. p. 356); or, according to Tanner, in Wyvill's grave (tumulo Roberti Wyvill.) Should this have been the fact, the tomb-stone with the brass plate representing Sherborn castle, of which an engraving is given in Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 94, will serve not only as a memorial of the Bishop by whose spirit that fortress and its appendages were recovered to his see, but likewise of the narrow-minded prelate by whom his successors have, it may be presumed, irrecoverably lost that valuable manor.

Dr. Coldwell was promoted to the archdeaconry of Chichester in 1571, but resigned it in 1575. (Le Neve.) Thus much of Mr. Dr. Coldwell, who perhaps is a singular instance of a M.D. of Cambridge or Oxford raised to a bishopric, though St. Luke was an evangelist and physician. See the inscription, p. 949,

l. 15—*numina*, qu. mistake for *plurima*? which is the reading in the inscription printed in the History and Antiquities of Salisbury Cathedral, &c. 8vo. 1719, p. 96.

Your correspond. P.Q. (p. 950) in the last paragraph of his letter seems to have his doubts in what part of Salisbury choir Bishop Gheft was interred—Godwin (de Præsul.) says near Wivill, who lies between him and Jewell—juxta Wivillum humatus est, qui medius inter ipsum Jewellumque tumulatus—p. 355. And he says Jewell was buried in the very middle of the choir—in chori meditullio marmoreo lapide jacet coopertus.—ibid. W. & D.

NEW ANGLESEY COIN.

[See our Plate, fig. 1.]

THIS Copper Token, as it may be called, in imitation of those struck in the last century, for the like purpose, (one of which, issued at Holyhead, by *Hugh Davis*, 1666, is here copied, fig. 3) is coined in Birmingham for the use of the great copper mine in the Isle of Anglesea, called *Paris Mountain*, they not being able to procure good halfpence for the payment of their labourers. On one side is a Druid's head within a border of oak leaves, alluding to the ancient residence of the Druids in that island. On the reverse, the cypher P. M. C^o. signifies the *Paris Mountain Company*; and the letter D, inclosing the numeral I over it, *one penny*. Under the cypher is the year 1787. Round the cypher is read,

WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY;

and round the edge,

ON DEMAND IN LONDON, LIVERPOOL, ANGLESEY;

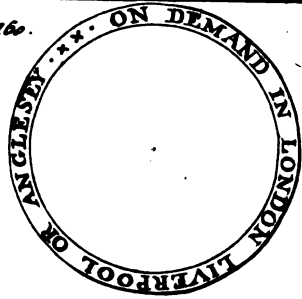
the Company having established bankers in those places.

This token was scarcely issued, when it was thought worth while to counterfeit it; which has been done by some able artist, as may be seen by an inspection of our plate, fig. 2. The material variations are the inferiority of the Druid's bust, and of the oaken foliage; and in the reverse the *PD* is omitted, and the date placed at the top instead of the bottom. The whole reverse is also turned, in the counterfeit, the opposite way to the genuine one.

There is also a *second* counterfeit, nearly resembling the former; the foliage only having some slight variation, and the dot placed over the *second* figure of the

Fig. 1.

p. 1160.



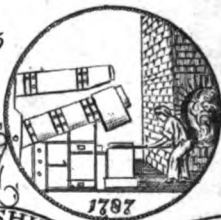
4



6



5



3



7

p. 1164

the date instead of the *third*; in other respects it is extremely similar.

Fig. 4. is the authentic penny of the Isle of Man; round the King's head, GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA; reverse, the arms of the island, with QVOCVNQVE JECERIS STABIT.

Fig. 5. is the token of an opulent individual, Mr. John Wilkinson, of Worcestershire. On one side is the proprietor's head, with this inscription, "John Wilkinson, Iron Master." On the reverse is the representation of the large striker, and a forge, with an artificer at work. The names of his four different works are *Willey, Snedhill, Bersham, and Bradley*. Dr. Priestley married a daughter of the above gentleman, who by his treasure long since rendered his son-in-law independent of the patronage of the great; Mr. Wilkinson being in possession of a fortune of 80,000*l.* all acquired by his own industry.

Fig. 6. is sent us for decyphering, as a supposed American coin.

Fig. 7. a Yarmouth seal. See p. 1164.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

I SHOULD be glad if some of your literary correspondents would explain the meaning of the letters A. E. A. O. in the dedications of the new edition of Bellendenus. The explanation which did appear in your Magazine, that they were the first vowels in the names of the writers of the preface, gave me little satisfaction, because the letters would, in such a case, have involved a conceit which no luminary upon earth could have discovered without a clue. I should rather imagine they are intended to express some sentence or sentiment which is familiar to very deep scholars.

Yours, &c.

D. R.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

IF in any thing I can commend your correspondent J. B.—n, p. 995 [see p. 1144], it is his owning himself a *minister of the same religion which the Abbé professes*; and I regard as a compliment his blaming me for *illiberal reflections*, knowing the charge to be groundless. There are certain persons in the world, and I by no means confine myself to those of his persuasion, who, *without any kind of proof*, will *impudently assert* any thing they think will make for their purpose, and *boldly deny* any fact, how well soever ascertained, when it opposes their interests, or clashes with

their dispositions to believe. "I know the religion of the Abbé (says he) to be free from all that is low and bigotted." I would ask, is there any *lower species of bigotry* than the belief and assertion of *transubstantiation*? Of this we have his account in p. 654; and there is none better in his church. The priest may speak as contemptuously as he pleases of the *Legendary Ribadeneira*: but was he such in his life of, Saint Ignatius Loyola, lately decanonized by the sovereigns of his religion? He may, if he likes it, *deny* all the chicane, falsehood, dissimulation, and wicked practices, imputed to his disciples, and that they have been, without proper grounds, laid to their charge. In this case is any credit due to him for such *denial*, or what he asserts above of his knowledge of the Abbé's religion? He may slur over the affair of the *disssembler Bower*, who, according to his important information, has, years ago, been laid in the grave. He may tell your readers, that I derived my knowledge of what I advanced from my conversation with the priest and bishop of his church: whereas it only confirmed what I before knew: more especially that tenet of theirs, that *Ignorance is the mother of Devotion*. He proceeds at length to admit the allowableness of *dissimulation*, and says, *I readily grant the fact*. But, speaking of my letter, he observes, that "if your correspondent had been so ardently in love with truth, as he wishes us to believe, in quoting the Spanish historian, he would not have omitted the censure he passes on the facts he relates." I will venture to tell him that it was incumbent on him to *prove* that I knew of any such censure. I am sure that, on a review of the original, no such is there to be met with. But he goes on: "I have only a Latin edition by me." A Latin edition of what? why did he not, as I have done, point out the book, chapter, and page, where the passage is to be met with, that we might have had recourse to it, to see if his citation were true? But, admitting it to be exact, what is to be inferred from it but this, that the writer acted *jesuitically*, and contradicted himself? what signified his doctrines, when he taught one thing, and practised another? Far be all self-boasting from me: but as I am neither afraid nor ashamed of the truth, why should I blush? "What is said of *Campion from Camden* (he adds) is not true." Is his *bold denial*

of this fact any *proof* that it is not so? If any of your readers will look into the *Annales Elizabethæ*, p. 349, as published by *Hearne*, he may find my *proof* of it; and he may also see, that what *Camden* advanced proceeded from his personal knowledge of him and *Parsons*, being contemporary with them at Oxford. He speaks of *Campion* as *vir suavissimus politissimus*. I desire no credit upon my unsupported testimony. In return shall only add, that anonymous quotations, impudent assertions, and bold denials, have no weight with me; and, therefore, I shall not think it incumbent to make any answer to any future cavils, till such time as the several authorities, which I regard as so many direct *proofs*, are demonstrated to be *untrue*, which I rather think will not be done in haste. Though the several doctrinal points betwixt us and the *Papists* have been satisfactorily discussed, experience shews, that though it is easy to refuse, it is difficult to silence, our adversaries. Like the troubled sea when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt, they will never be quiet. About thirty years ago, the Canon of *Tongres* published his impudent account of Cardinal Pole; and, with the same spirit the Canon of *Courtray* may retail anew the same absurdities, if he can find a proper vent for them. I trust, nothing that J. B.—n can say will ever make me cease to be

A LOVER OF TRUTH, J. B.

*Original Letter from PRINCE MAURICE.
To Mr. ANDREW CHOLWICH, att
Cndleigh, these.*

SUR, Nov. 20, 1643.

HIS Majesties occasions are such and soe urgent in those parts for the maintenance of his army beare, which hath binn occasioned partly by yourselfe and other of your freinds, that I am constrain'd to write thee to you, for the borrowinge of two hundred pounds of you for his Majestie, which I shall desire you to pay in unto Edward Kirton, esq. treasurer of the army, or his deputy, upon the thirtieth day of November next ensuinge, at the cittie of Exeter, and you shall have his receipt for the same; for payment whereof you shall have his Majestie's pryvi seale: and I hope that you will testifie your zeale to his Majestie by accommodatinge him with that summe. And in case you shall refuse to doe, then I shall require you to appeare be-

fore Sir John Bexhely, knt. and other of the commissioners for his Majestie's assayres, or any three of them, appointed to that purpose in the cittie of Exeter, to shew cause of your neglect of soe necessary a worke. And soe I bid you farewell, and shall remaine your loveinge freind,

MAURICE.

You are to bringe the mony above mencion'd att the daye above saide; or then, or uppon Fryday next followinge, to shew cause why you refuse or neglect.

As it is our wish that Humane Societies may be universally established, we have inserted the following remarkable recovery, in order that there may be an immediate and general attention to the apparently dead; as, by such attention, there is not a doubt but that a great number will be restored to life. [See pp. iv. 1077. 1154].

To Dr. HAWES.

I ENJOY inexpressible satisfaction in having it in my power to address you a second time on a subject which must prove truly pleasing; as every additional instance of *resuscitation* is a farther confirmation of the real importance of the Humane Society, not only as tending to the happiness of individuals, but likewise to national prosperity.

“W. H. Smith, a very fine child, aged four years, son of Mr. Smith, Eliott's-row, St. George's Fields, was missing last Saturday morning: he had been at play with a companion in the garden about ten o'clock; at the bottom runs a stream of water; but as the gate which leads to it was supposed to be fastened, the place which should have been first searched was not thought of. It was near eleven when it fortunately struck a neighbour, that the child might be drowned; the ice had been broken about a foot round for taking up water; a gentleman humanely jumped into the stream in vain; then two men, who happened to be near the spot, were called, and went in, when the foremost of them struck something with his foot, which proved to be the child under the ice, at least eight yards from the opening. I am inclined to think, that a very considerable time must have elapsed from the accident to the period when the child was discovered and taken up by the persons employed. *The body was universally cold; the face swollen and livid; and the various means of reco-*

very were employed for a quarter of an hour, without the smallest signs of returning life. The boy now gave a deep sigh; and then, for near a quarter of an hour, relapsed into the arms of apparent death.—A lady, whose benevolence of mind has afforded frequent proofs of her sympathy for the afflictions of others, was, by the alarm and distress of the family, led to the house of mourning, and seized the opportunity of a carriage for my attendance, knowing that I was one of the Medical Assistants. I arrived about twelve; the appearances at this time were very alarming, *viz.* the pupils were much dilated, the countenance bloated, and the lips particularly black, nor was the smallest pulse to be perceived in either wrist, &c. After pursuing, for a considerable time, the judicious plan recommended by the Humane Society, the under-jaw became convulsed, and soon afterwards universal spasms; a languid and irregular pulsation followed. The alarming symptoms abovementioned repeatedly returned; but, by an earnest perseverance in our various modes of treatment, favourable circumstances were renewed; so that about two o'clock (four hours after the accident) I had the happiness to take leave of my little patient, who now had a *good pulse, natural warmth, and a disposition to sleep*, with a pleasing prospect of recovery; and as an ingenious medical gentleman attended the family, I did not farther interfere, having, to the best of my abilities, acted as a *medical assistant* of your invaluable institution.

"Permit me, Sir, to recommend the parties concerned in the discovery of the child, and its restoration, as justly entitled to the usual rewards; and likewise to hope, that the committee will return thanks to the worthy gentleman who jumped into the water in order to find the child before the men arrived. At the same time I have the pleasure to present you with the name of Mr. Smith (the fond father of the child) as an annual subscriber, whose gratitude to the Humane Society it is not in the power of language to express. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

"JOHN BAKER.

"*Salisbury-square, Dec. 31.*"

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 13.

BEING in company lately with several gentlemen of virtue, I found in their conversation frequent use of the

word *TASTE* in a sense I was unaccustomed to, *viz.* "such a man was of distinguished *taste*;" meaning thereby, that he was skilled in a particular manner, and was in possession of a qualification belonging to his art or science, which was of a totally different nature from that qualification which is understood by being competent to please, or produce his labours in the particular style or taste of the age. It was very justly said, he might draw to Nature, and not *in taste*; but it was also said, that if he drew ever so true to Nature, without he also possessed *taste*, his labours would be worthless; or, in fewer words, a man void of *taste* could not make a good picture.

A discussion of the word took place; but there was not that precision of ideas which might be necessary. I have since turned my thoughts to the subject, and will beg of you to insert them in your Miscellany. If some correspondent will place the argument in a clearer point of view, it may add an obligation to science; I am sure it will to

Yours, &c. N. M.

The word we find often applied to paintings, drawings, &c. that have no resemblance to Nature. In manufactures it is synonymous to fashion. In the figured silks, figured linens, Birmingham ware, &c. we express, when a pattern is drawn in the present style and fashion, that it is "a thing of *taste*" (it is ridiculous to consider these artists as exact copyists of Nature, every distortion of her being allowed). It is likewise scarcely a less common remark, when designs or patterns are not after the fancy of the times, "that they may be good, but they are not *in taste*." We also find the term used when paintings, drawings, &c. are described, that are distinguished by their true resemblance of Nature; and frequently it is observed, that such or such masters "displayed the most genuine and exquisite *taste*;" not meaning thereby, *merely* that they drew in a style of general approbation of the times they lived in, but that they possessed the consummate genius, skill, and judgement, of an artist, and something further. This indiscriminate or two-fold use of it I cannot but deem licentious, and charge the latter application of it with being a solecism.

It may be necessary to observe, that, when the word is used, it is only metaphorical. We borrow the term from

the sense derived from the tongue and palate; and, to express our liking of such or such performance, we take the licence of language, and say, "it is to our *taste*;" while the plain and unfigurative words would have been, "it is done to our approbation or pleasure." There seems no impropriety in the change of the term in this instance, nor offence to the ideas affixed to the words of our language. But when we say, "such a performance is to our *taste*," or, "the *taste* of such an one is exquisite," and have a further meaning than this, which further meaning is, that it describes a positive quality to such performance; I must confess, I am utterly at a loss to know what that further positive quality is; or, in fact, to make sense of the expression.

Substitute for *taste* the configurative words *approbation* or *pleasure* (which change every metaphorical expression ought to bear); and it would evidently appear to be a phrase ungrammatical and (strictly speaking) nonsense.

This was my test, to prove the sense the word was used in; and I must say, in the more modern authors, the false use of it was by far the most prevalent; very frequently rejecting other terms more definite and expressive. I will give a few instances, in extracts from various authors; and, first, such phrases as will bear the substitution.

"The *taste* of the publick" is equally intelligible, and presents the same idea, as saying "the approbation or pleasure of the publick."

"As to the *taste* of the Dutch,"—"Vitiated by the *taste* of the age,"—the term here will bear the same change.

Phrases that appear not to admit of the substitution are,

"The limits of good *taste*,"—the limits of good approbation or pleasure.

"When he has more *taste* and judgement,"—when he has more approbation, &c.

"Who, for correctness of design, pure nature, and *taste*, was inimitable." Here place approbation and pleasure, and let it stand for a description of Michael Angelo as an artist; and the jargon will strike every man.

These instances will, I trust, explain my meaning. I shall forbear further elucidations, or attempts at deeper criticisms, till I find something said by others, either in contradiction or support of my observations. N. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Yarmouth, Norfolk.*

HAVING received from a friend a transcript of a manuscript found in a garden near Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, inclosed in a small chest; I send it you, with a drawing of the seal. (See plate, fig. 7.) JOHN CUSTANCE.

"Of greates note be this towne, inasmuche from small huts or hovells, whiche formerly were the only imitations of the inhabitants, it is become a place of much fame, comparing unto some of the goodliest citys in the kingdom. The original inhabitants trace we backe to the names of Fisher, Browne, Hurry, Thompson, Meeke, Ramey, Reynolds, Taylor, &c. who did withe greates labour and skill subsist themselves and families on the various fish whiche they caught, and whiche was theare daily vocations. These fishermen were often troubled withe incursions that kepte them constantly on theare garde, and frome the greates watchfulness they customed themselves unto, were sayde to possesse the facultie of hearinge in an incredible degree. But disquietes were frequently among them from theare natural aptitude to scandal, and the dissensions produced thereby gave them up an easier prey to theare neibours, so that in a course of yeers they became overrun withe interlopers, and but fewe in comparisone of the numbers of firste settlers were to be found; for, in an enrollmente of their numbers soon after they weare less scatterd, and formed themselves into a kinde of rationall societie, we finde the names of De Watson, from Hollande, Van Downes, from the Northerne partes, Penrice, from the Westerne, Cornebie, from Golsuneland, and marauders of the name of Eaton, &c. Nor withe this change of settlers was theare less diverse of religious opinions, as the newe dwellers broughte withe them modes of faith unknowne by the natives, and whiche, if they did not taint theare principles, did neverthelesse create divisions, and occasione parties among them, until at last theare antipathie to each other was suche, that neither sense of honour, nor feelings, was able to restraine them from carrying destruction among theare adversaries. But what is remarkable among these people, and whiche continueth unto this daie is, theare total ignorance of every kinde of usefull knowledge, or which promised to civilize and polishe them, aiming at nothing more than the increase of perishable gaine, hautinnesse, and pryde, inasmuche that it became proverbiell withe the people of the Weste Angles, to liken each other by way of derision and degradation to Yarmouthians, in respect of polish. But theare is yet hope liveinge, that in an age or two these people may more resemble the Southerne folke, by meane of connectione and interwelding, withe them, and may change to good and gracious demeanour."

Mr. URBAN, - Dec. 14.
YOUR correspondent H. D. produces, p. 470, as a specimen of Mr. Semple's language, "*curling on the ice*," for "*sliding on it*."

Be pleased to inform him, that by curling is not meant sliding, but a game which I have frequently seen in Scotland, which is played in the following manner:

The match being made, a small circle is drawn on the ice, from which circle the *curlers* stand at a considerable distance; each man is provided with a *curling stone*, which is a very large hemispherical stone with an iron handle fixed in it, by which handle the stone is launched, and glides on its flat bottom rapidly along the ice. Each party usually consists of six or seven, or more, men; one man of a party having played, a man of the other party plays next, and so on alternately, as at bowls. When all the stones are launched, the four stones which lie nearest to the goal, or circle on the ice, are appropriated, and the party to which they respectively belong reckons one for each stone. The party which first gains 20 wins the game. While a stone is running, a man of the opposite party runs along on the ice before or beside it, armed with a besom, and if the stone seems to move so rapidly as to be likely to overshoot the mark, he sweeps away every bit of snow or dirt, or other impediment, which lies in the way, that his adversary's stone may be the more likely to exceed the goal: if, on the contrary, it seem to move too slow, he suffers every obstacle to remain, that it may fall short of the mark. At this manly and active exercise the youth of one parish sometimes contend against those of another for a treat. I have often joined in the game on the Clyde by Bothwell brig, near Hamilton. [See p. 1088.]

The verses which conclude the epitaph on the Hamiltons ought certainly to run thus:

Felices animæ, vobis suprema parentes
Solvunt, vos illis solvere quæ decuit.

"Happy souls! your parents pay to you those last honours which ye should have rendered to them." L.

Anecdotes of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, picked up in a Stage-coach, Dec. 29.

PAUL VAILLANT said, that when Johnson heard of Mallet's publication of Lord Bolingbroke's works, and GENT. MAC. Supplement, 1787.

was asked why he did not answer it; he replied, "Lord B. had loaded his blunderbus against the peace of the world, and then, like a coward, slipped out of life, and left David Mallet to pull the trigger."—Paul Vaillant used to make tea for him from 5 till 12 at night.

A pupil of Potts the surgeon, opening Dr. Johnson after his death, pricked his own finger, on which an inflammation followed, and a putrid fever, which confined him to his bed a long time, and which he has scarce yet got over.

D. C.

SOME FURTHER PARTICULARS OF LAWRENCE EARNSHAW.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.

IF you can find room in your valuable Repository for the following, as a sequel to Mr. Beckwith's account, and laudable attempt to rescue the memory of so extraordinary a man from oblivion, p. 665, it is much at your service.

To the writer of this, in the early part of his life, Lawrence Earnshaw was well-known; and that he could regularly go through the process of making a piece of cloth, from sheering the fleece to its last stage, he believes true, and the knowledge of which was obtained, in some degree, from serving a kind of apprenticeship to his father, who followed that business. He afterwards bound himself apprentice to a brother, who was a tailor. His first rudiments of knowledge in his last profession (a clock-maker) was in part obtained, or rather stolen, and that curiously; for, as tradition goes, he was so delighted with the mechanism of a clock, that he embraced every opportunity to examine its movements; for which purpose he would absent himself from church, and, as soon as the family were gone, hastened to take the parts of it separate, and replace them again before their return. And this exercise so far excited his mechanic powers to action, as to contrive and erect some trifling, but ingenious, machinery, &c. These little efforts were noticed by some with ridicule, and by others as marks of genius. By the neighbours he was employed occasionally to clean their clocks, which was to him a most grateful service, inasmuch, that to them (in this stage of life) he would willingly work without pay, if they would only find him employ. To render himself more complete in what seemed

seemed dictated by Nature for him to follow, he engaged himself apprentice a third time to one Shepley, a clock-maker, in Stockport.

An old family clock, which but too often wanted repair, very frequently occasioned Lawrence to pay a visit to the house of my father: and it is with pleasure I still call to mind the great holiday when this wonderful genius performed his task. No one of the family wished to be absent, for his conversation was a feast. He worked and talked, whilst a surrounding group listened; and, if he came in the morning of the first day, it was generally the morning of the second day before he took his departure. Comfortless at home (for he had a sick wife who kept her bed for many years), he here found a hospitable roof, and a most cordial welcome. He was a worker in wood as well as in metals, far different to what is termed a clock-maker at present; he performed every part; he made both the inside movements, and the outside case; but was not (as might naturally be expected) a neat workman; his great genius soared higher, and was more calculated to give directions to the artificer than to work with the tools.

Upon a first approach, his manner and general aspect were unmeaning; his countenance, far from exhibiting the marks of superiority, was rather that of a man possessed of weak intellects. It was curious enough to observe what a difference of feature was exhibited when he displayed his abilities in animated conversation. He had a good flow of words, clearly explaining his subject in the provincial phrases and dialect of his country. The celebrated Mr. Brindley and our friend were intimately acquainted; and whilst the former was conducting the Duke of Bridgewater's great work near Manchester, they sometimes met; and, when they did, these two congenial spirits did not very soon separate.

Besides the business of clock-making, &c. Lawrence had generally some project going forward. He contrived a simple, but ingenious, piece of machinery, to raise water from a coal-mine at the Hague, near Mottram; the mine was not worth the expence of labour, or he would have received some share of the profits for erecting this engine. He contrived and executed, on a new plan, a machine for twisting of cotton, a business then in its infancy.

The calculation of his astronomical clock seems to have been his last *great* project; upon which (he declared to a friend *) his thoughts had been intensely employed for seven years; nay, from which they had never wandered nor ceased but during the hours of sleep; but which he could not accomplish for want of money. Being asked by his friend, how much? his reply was, *two* guineas; which was immediately advanced, and some time afterwards *three* more; he was likewise assisted a little by other friends †. He lived to accomplish his scheme, and finished, as I understand, four pieces. He fell lame, and for many years was under the necessity of using crutches; his mind to the last continued vigorous and strong. He died poor, but not penniless; for, to the honour of his family, Mr. Hadfield mentions, that they repaid him the greatest part of the five guineas which their father had borrowed.

Whilst we record and admire the extraordinary talents of this wonderful man, and at the same time lament that such abilities should not meet with better success, let us endeavour to investigate and account for this cause; for the memoirs of such characters may not only be considered as subjects of curiosity, but lessons of instruction to the rising generation. It is generally allowed, that one profession, properly followed, is sufficient for one person; but this universal and self-taught genius grasped at too much; his aims seem to have been as *extensive* as his capacity was *great*. The old proverb is well known—but our great artist was an engraver, painter, and gilder; he could stain glass, foil mirrors, or silver looking-glasses; he was a blacksmith, a whitesmith, a coppersmith, and a gunsmith; he made and erected sundials, mended fiddles, and made coffins; he repaired, tuned, played upon, and taught, the harpsichord and virginals; made and mended organs; made and repaired optical instruments; read and understood Euclid: in short, in that

* Mr. Samuel Hadfield (a gentleman now living at Manchester, who was born and brought up in the neighbourhood where Lawrence Earnshaw lived, and who often went to visit him, to enjoy his conversation) communicated some of these particulars.

† Amongst whom was Mr. Myles Dixon, a literary gentleman now living, who made a journey on purpose to see the clock, and converse with this ingenious mechanic.

quarter of the world, there was nothing deemed too great for the abilities of Lawrence Earnshaw to execute. What do I say? The powers of mortal men have still their bounds; and that it was the case with this great man, the mention of one example may suffice, which may seem as wonderful to some as any thing here related: With all his ingenuity and many efforts (for it seems he frequently attempted), he never could make a wicker-basket! J. HOLT;

Walton, near Liverpool.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 31.

I PERFECTLY agree with your correspondent A. L. L. on the extreme danger of the popular belief in dreams; but the story represented by him in December Mag. p. 1064, brings fresh to my memory the following remarkable dream, related to me as a matter of fact by a native of the Island of Alderney. Some few years before the erection of those well-known light-houses, called the Caskets, near that island, an islander dreamed that a ship had been wrecked near those rocks, and that some part of the crew had saved themselves upon them. This story he related the next morning on the quay; but the sailors, although the most superstitious people living, treated it as an idle dream. Yet the next night produced the same dream, and the man would no longer be laughed out of it; and he prevailed on a companion the next morning to take a boat and go to the rock, where they found three poor wretches half-starved with cold and hunger, and brought them safe on shore. This circumstance, and the supposed loss of the Victory on this rock, the islanders give as a reason for the erecting of three light-houses there.

And how far the following may be a proof that there is existing within us a principle independent of the material frame, I must leave you and others to judge: A very particular friend of mine, on whose veracity I can depend, dreamed that, being in Westminster Abbey, he saw one of the monuments falling; to prevent it from coming to the ground, he put his shoulder under, and supported the whole weight till assistance came to his relief. On his awaking, he found a violent pain in his shoulder and arm, so that he was incapable of putting on his cloaths without help. His not recovering the entire use of it induced him to apply for ad-

vice, and he was recommended to go to Bath; to which place he went; when, after bathing for five or six weeks, he recovered the use of it. However laughable this account may be to many, it is an absolute fact. A. T.

An Error in COLLINS'S PEERAGE corrected.

IT is notorious that the Knights of the Garter do now wear their blue ribbon over the left shoulder. Anciently, however, it was otherwise; they wore it round the neck with the George appendant on the breast. We are told, in the first volume of Collins's Peerage (last edit. p. 184), that the alteration in the mode of wearing it was a conceit of the celebrated Duchess of Portsmouth, whose son, the Duke of Richmond, installed in April, 1681, is there said to have been the first who wore the ribbon and lesser George according to the present fashion. But, unluckily, Mr. Collins cites no authority for this curious anecdote; where he met with it, I shall not presume to guess; nor is it at all material, the tale itself being certainly not authentic. For Ashmole, whose book was published in 1672 (nine years before the young Duke's installation), mentions the alteration, and says, that it was made "for the convenience of riding and action." There is also at Longleat a whole-length portrait of Charles the First, when Prince of Wales, with the ribbon over his shoulder; and probably there are to be found many more instances, equally ancient (perhaps more so), of its being worn in the same manner. After all, it is next to impossible at present to ascertain the precise time when this fashion was introduced;—and it is likewise certain (from innumerable other portraits), that the ancient and original practice of wearing the ribbon round the neck did not entirely cease till many years after; perhaps about the time of the Restoration. D. T.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 4.

MR. PEGGE, in his "Sylloge of M. Inscriptions," has given one found in pulling down St. George's church in Southwark. What follows may perhaps be a proper accompaniment.

"April 23, 1734, being St. George's day, the Rev. Nathaniel Hough, D. D. rector of the parish of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark, did [as proxy for his Majesty] with several of the

gentlemen trustees for re-building the said church, assisted by Mr. Price the architect lay the first stone on the North-west corner of the new intended church, on which is the following inscription :

" D. S.

Serenuſſimus Rex Georgius Secundus,

Per deputatum suum

Reverendum Natnan. Hough, D. D.

Hujus parochiæ rectorem,

Fiduciariis ejusdem ecclesiæ dignissimis

Eum unacomitantibus,

Et adjuvante Johan. Price, armig. architecto,

Primum hujusce ecclesiæ lapidem

[Regio jussu] posuit

Aprilis die xxiii. anno; Dom. mdcclxxxiv.

Et regni sui vii."

In p. 115, of the same truly curious volume, read :

" Clifton-Caumpvyle, Elforde, et Stotfolde;" as in the fac-simile.—" Sir Thomas Stanley had issue John Stanley, knr. John, who founded this chantry and chapel, had issue (by two, if not all three, of his wives), John Stanley, *esquire*, Sir Humphry Stanley, *knight*, and Thomas Stanley, if no more. John Stanley, *esquire*, *eldest* son of Sir John, had a son killed in his infancy (a figure of whom, holding the ball that killed him, but without inscription, is in Elford church. and Lord Leicester (I believe) had a drawing of it taken; and three daughters; one, Margeria (the eldest probably, as Elford estate went in her line), married to William Staunton, *esq.* another, Elizabeth, to Sir — Ferrers, of Tamworth Castle, knr. and the third to — Savage, of the county of Worcester.—Sir Humphry, *younger* son of Sir John, got the manors of Pipe, Clifton-Camville, and Statfold, from his father; and in right of his wife (an heiress of Lee) a considerable estate at and about Aston juxta Stone, co. Stafford, all of which (except Clifton, which has been twice sold) are possessed now by different branches of (I believe) his descendants by females"—N B. Near Sir John Stanley's monument is another exceedingly rich one (the Gold and Azure yet visible) of Sir William Smythe, who died 1526, and whose figure lies recumbent on it between those of his two wives; the 1st, Isabella, daughter and co-heir of John Neville, Marquis of Monacute; the 2d, Anne, only daughter and heir of the beforementioned William and Margeria Staunton. There are also in this church other monuments, of both

later and earlier date than these; but the elder have no inscriptions or arms remaining. S. P. W."

Inscription over the Door of the Workhouse at STROUD, in Kent.

To the honour of God, and the benefit of the poor of this parish; this house was built with Mr. Watts's charity, anno Dom. 1721. In which the sick and aged are taken care of; the ignorant instructed; such as are able to work, employed; and a comfortable maintenance provided for all.

Inscription over the Door of the Workhouse at MAIDSTONE.

Ut pauperes meliori vitæ regimini subiciat;
Ut industriam potius quam segnitiam promoveat;

Ut ab impensâ vix tolerabili (his tamen Sublevandâ impari) parochiam exoneret;

Hoc, quod spectas, ædificium

Ex singulari suâ munificentia posuit

THO. BLISS, arm.

1720.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

THERE is a peevishness in the language of your correspondent, in his account of the "Memoirs of Dr. John Jebb," which discovers the writer to a no small circle of your readers; a peevishness, which is accounted for from pique and resentment, as well as from his particular manner of writing.

When the biographer of Dr. Jebb speaks of his author's "exercising and recommending that *liberty of prophesying* which becomes every Protestant Christian;" P. Q. asks, p. 869, "whence is this phrase derived?"

Your correspondent might be sent to the New Testament for information, and not return without his errand. He might be told, that the justly celebrated Bishop Jeremy Taylor published a very valuable book in favour of religious liberty, intitled, *The Liberty of Propheſying*, which, though a work well-known, and greatly esteemed, not being in P. Q.'s usual course of reading, he may object to the Bishop's authority.

But your last Magazine has refreshed my memory; and, through your means, I am able to quote the authority of a late bishop, to whom he will not object, unless, indeed, his being dead may have deprived him of all influence over the judgement of P. Q. Bishop Lowth, Sir (see p. 1124 of your present volume), says, "my favourite principle is the *liberty of prophesying*; and I will maintain it with my last breath."

Yours, &c. A. B.

sq2. Scl28

202. *Select Beauties of ancient English Poetry; with Remarks* by Henry Headley, A. B. 2 Vols. cr. 8vo. [See vol. LVI. p. 413.]

TO those who know the good taste of this ingenious collector, no recommendation of his volumes will be necessary. To the publick at large we may report, that they are well adapted "to do justice to deserted merit; and, by diversifying the materials of common reading, and opening such sources of innocent amusement, may probably lead to strengthen and co-operate with that taste for poetical antiquities which for some time past has been considerably advancing."

The Selection is arranged under the distinct heads of Descriptive Pieces, Pathetic Pieces, Didactic and Moral Pieces, Elegies and Epitaphs, Miscellaneous Pieces, Sonnets, and Speeches; the whole introduced by some entertaining Biographical Sketches, and concluded with judicious Notes.

Of his plan, and of his predecessors in this particular line of collection, Mr. H. thus modestly and sensibly speaks:

"That species of occasional readers to whom business is the object of life, who may chance to wile away their hour of relaxation with a book, it is humbly hoped, will be as likely to meet with a moral sentiment, a good image, a pathetic incident, or a pointed reflection, that may strike the fancy, the judgement, or the heart, as in any miscellany of modern poetry whatever: perhaps, from the advantages of novelty here offered, they may stand a better chance of losing their indifference; and, after roving with the usual listlessness of a tickle appetite, may at last find a something to settle upon with pleasure.

"Of similar publications I do not think it necessary to give a very particular account; indeed, I know of no one that comes under that title exactly. What, however, I have chiefly found those which may be perversely considered as similar, I will state as briefly as possible, and how far, in the execution of my plan, I have deviated from them. The compilations I have hitherto met with, from being either too limited or too extensive, have always appeared to me imperfect.

Some, under a variety of quaint and affected titles, selected from authors far too well known * to stand in need of such partial and disjointed recommendation, and who in fact hold a most distinguished rank in the School of the People; others I have found mere common-place books of mutilated quotations, adapted to the illustration only of an alphabetical list of given subjects, without, as it should seem, the most distant reference to the beauties of composition. Nor are there wanting those which seem formed, almost at random, from the great mass of our poetry, both ancient and modern, where we must not be alarmed if we meet with our friend, or our neighbour, in the same page with a Shakspeare, a Milton, and a Pope †. Selections expressly of Beauties ‡ from modern books of credit, unless immediately intended for the use of schools, are, in a great degree, idle and impertinent, and do but multiply books to no good end: by anticipating him, they deprive the reader of that pleasure which every one feels, and of that right which every one is entitled to, of judging for himself; but in obscure literature of a more remote period, the contents of which are strangely unequal, even where it is the wish of the editor to exhibit them entire, it is safer previously to allure curiosity by select specimens of prominent excellence, than to run the risk of suppressing it totally by an indiscriminate and bulky republication of the whole: for it not unfrequently happens, on the first inspection of such works, in which the beauties bear no proportion to the defects, that by an unlucky sort of perverseness the reader is confronted with a dull passage, or perhaps a series of them, the volume is instantly laid aside, and with it every intention of a re-examination. In such cases, therefore, and in such only, Selections seem eminently of use; and, were it possible to obtain the opinions of the forgotten authors in question, there can be little doubt of their acquiescing in a revival of their works, however partial, rather than meet the horrors of perpetual oblivion. As far as relates to myself, I have avoided, as much as possible, touching those who have already justly obtained the distinction of being denominated our Older Classics §, who, though not universally either read or understood (as must ever be the case with the best elder writers

* "As Cowley, Dryden, Waller, Denham."

† "From this censure it is but justice to except 'The Muses' Library,' a work which was intended to exhibit a systematic view of the progress of our poetry, from its origin with the Saxons to the reign of Charles II. It was begun with fidelity and spirit by a Mrs. Cowper, with the assistance of Mr. Oklys; only one volume appeared, which is very scarce. 'The Quintessence of English Poetry,' 3 Vols. Lond. MDCCXL." a work comprehending a considerable range of our old poets, is, I think, the next in point of merit; the Preface is neatly written."

‡ "Dr Goldsmith, who was only unhappy amidst all the works he undertook in his 'Beauties of English Poetry,' disgraced himself by a very superficial and hasty compilation of the kind."

§ "As Shakspeare, Shakspeare, Jonson, Milton."

in every country), are notwithstanding familiar to us in conversation, and constantly appealed to in controverted points of poetical taste: these I have studiously avoided, and confined myself, in the general, to some of the better parts of the unfortunate few who still remain unpopular, and of whom I may safely affirm, that they may find foils in many writers who, through accident and partiality, still linger amongst the favourites of the day. There are not wanting those who consider works of this kind as taking very unjustifiable liberties with the deceased, and who think no good reason can be assigned to warrant the havoc that ensues in the formation of them: there is a specious kind of philanthropy in the argument, and, as such, it deserves attention. Let us for a moment recollect the fate of Cowley.

— et crimine ex uno
Disce omnes —

VIRG.

As the unnatural relish for tinsel and metaphysical conceit declined, his bays gradually lost their verdure; he was no longer to be found in the hands of the multitude, and untouched even in the closets of the curious. In short, the shades of oblivion gathered fast upon him. In consequence, however, of many detached parts of him which teem with the finest pictures of the heart, Bishop Hurd undertook his well known edition, in which the most exceptionable poetry (that had operated like a mill-stone and sunk the rest) being omitted, and the generality of his charms preserved, he has now a dozen readers where before he had scarce one. To those who set a value on their hours, an accidental fascinating line, or a happy expression, is no compensation for the loss of them: for such readers many authors must be mangled in order to be read; the cost of working some mines is more than the gold extracted will sometimes repay. Yet in thus playing the anatomist, every one who has sensibility must, more or less, feel a melancholy reluctance at rejecting too fastidiously. The very reflection that the writers of these works upon which we now calmly sit in judgment, have no longer the power of personally pleading for themselves; the temporary supports of prejudice, patronage, and fashion, have long subsided for ever; that, in composing them, they might have forfeited their time, their fortune, and their health; and on many of those passages which we now, by a random stroke of the pen, deprive them of, might have fondly hoped to build their immortality; affords an irresistibly affecting specimen of the instability and hazard of human expectations. With the *disjecti membra Poetæ* before me, let me be pardoned then, if I have sometimes, as I fear I have, listened to the captivating whispers of Mercy instead of the cool dictates of unsentimental Criticism: often have I exulted to find an unexpected and latent beauty, which, on a first perusal, had escaped me, that might counter-

nance the preservation of a doubtful passage, which I had just doomed to its former oblivion. The end of a moralising mood is too frequently nonfensical; yet is there not something that holds out a strong incentive to the love of fame and the cultivation of the mind, when we thus see its works, though shrouded by occasional depressions, yet resting on the rock of Truth, insensible, as it were, to the lapse of time, and the wrecks of years, and surmounting, at last, every impediment, while the body to which they belonged has, for ages, been the play-thing of the winds, or hardened with the clod of the valley?—Let me conclude with an apology to my reader, which I am sorry to be under the necessity of making. In my endeavours to render these volumes worthy of attention, I have been thwarted by a situation peculiarly unfavourable to such pursuits: the repositories, museums, and libraries of the curious, from whence, and whence only, adequate materials are to be drawn, I have had no access to; a small private collection was my only resource, some few notices from the Ashmolean MSS. in Oxford being excepted. For assistance received I am solely indebted to my very dear friend Mr. William Benwell, of Trin. Coll. Oxon, whose ingenuity and kindness furnished me with many hints. Should I be so fortunate, however, as to succeed in what is here offered to the publick, it is my intention to extend my plan to two additional volumes, which will include a variety of pieces in a less serious style; to the completion of which, neither attention nor expense will be spared."

We shall now proceed with some extracts from Mr. Headley's *Characters of his old Bards*, which, we are fully persuaded, will much amuse our readers.

"Sir John Beaumont. The best of his works is his "*Bosworth Field*," which merits re-publication for the easy flow of its numbers, and the spirit with which it is written" [It has lately been reprinted in an Appendix to the "*History of Hinckley*."] "

"William Browne. The basest metals are frequently, in the ore, the most beautiful, and catch the eye the soonest. The Italian writers were his models; and he was either too young or too injudicious to resist the contagion of forced allusions and conceits, and the rest of that trash which an incorrect age not only endured but practised and approved. His descriptions are sometimes puerile, and sometimes over-wrought; one while lost in a profusion of colours, and at another bald and spiritless: yet he seems to have been a great admirer, and no inattentive observer, of the charms of Nature, as his works abound in minute rural imagery, though indiscriminately selected."

"William Cartwright. A poet worthy of notice, though unequal to that profusion of praise with which his contemporaries have

loaded him. The wits of his day seem to have vied with each other in saying fine things of him, as may be seen in the prefatory verses to his Works, in 1651. But, setting aside panegyric, his proficiency in polite letters deservedly places him in the first rank among the wits of his age; and, from what we may now judge from what he has left, we may trust the testimonies of his biographers as to his being both an orator and a philosopher. Good-sense and solidity are the most prominent features of his poetry; in elegance, or even neatness, of style, he is deficient."

"Richard Corbet. Generous, witty, and eloquent. James the First, who was struck with him, made him Dean of Christ Church. He was afterward successively Bishop of Oxford and Norwich. He appears, from Wood, to have been of that poetical party who, by inviting B. Jonson to come to Oxford, rescued him from the arms of a sister University, who has long treated the Muses with indignity, and turned a hostile and disheartening eye on those who have added most celebrity to her name. We do not find that Ben expressed any regret at the change of his situation: companions, whose minds and pursuits were similar to his own, are not always to be found in the gross atmosphere of the muddy Cam, though easily met with on the more genial banks of the Isis.

Largior hic campus æther — VIRO."

"Thomas Carew. The consummate elegance of this gentleman entitles him to very considerable attention. Sprightly, polished, and perspicuous, every part of his works displays the man of sense, gallantry, and breeding; indeed many of his productions have a certain happy finish, and betray a dexterity both of thought and expression much superior to any thing of his contemporaries, and, on similar subjects, rarely surpassed by his successors. Carew has the ease, without the pedantry, of Waller, and perhaps less conceit. He reminds us of the best manner of Lord Lyttelton."

"Richard Crashaw. A poet who deserves preservation for better reasons than his having accidentally attracted the notice of Pope.

* "Spenser, whose college disappointments forced him from the University. Milton is reported to have even received corporal punishment there. Dryden has left a testimony, in a prologue spoken at Oxford, much against his own University. The incivility, not to give it a harsher appellation, which Mr. Gray met with, is well known. That Alma Mater has not remitted her wonted illiberality is to be fairly presumed from a passage in her present most poetic son, Mr. Mason:

Science there
Sat musing; and to those that lov'd the lore
Pointed, with mystic wand, to truths involv'd
In geometric symbols, scorning those
Perchance too much who woo'd the thrifless

He has originality in many parts, and as a translator is entitled to the highest applause. Of this Milton was sensible, as every reader of his "*Sopito d'Herode*" will instantly perceive. With a peculiar devotional cast, he possessed one of those ineffable minds which border on enthusiasm, and, when fortunately directed, occasionally produce great things. But he had too much religion to devote his whole strength to poetry; he trifled for amusement, and never wrote for fame. To his attainments, which were numerous and elegant, all his biographers have borne witness. He was educated at the Charter-house, after previously sharing the beneficence of Sir H. Yelverton and Sir Randolph Crew; and afterwards became scholar of Pembroke, and from thence fellow of Peter-house, Cambridge. For reasons best known to himself, which it would at all times have been impertinent, and is now fruitless to enquire after, he renounced the religion of the Church of England, and died, in the year 1650, canon of Loretto, to use the words of Cowley, both "a poet and a saint."

"Sir John Davies. A man of low extraction, who, by dint of natural abilities, made his way to great worldly, as well as literary, eminence. The extent of his honours was, to be appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; but he died suddenly before he was sworn in.—His "*Noſce Teipſum*" is the earliest philosophical poem this country has produced; the language is pure, demonstrative, and neat to a degree."

"Samuel Daniel. The Dialogue between Ulysses and the Syren, quoted in "*The Muses' Library*," is neat and unaffected.—Though very rarely sublime, he has skill in the pathetic, and his pages are disgraced with neither pedantry nor conceit. We find, both in his poetry and prose, such a legitimate and rational flow of language as approaches nearer the style of the 18th than the 16th century, and of which we may safely assert, that it will never become obsolete. He certainly was the Atticus of his day. It seems to have been his error to have entertained too great a diffidence of his own abilities: constantly contented with the sedate propriety of good sense, which he no sooner attains than he seems to rest satisfied; though his resources, had he but made the effort, would have carried him much farther. In thus escaping censure, he is not always entitled to praise. From not endeavouring to be great, he sometimes misses of being respectable. The constitution of his mind seems often to have failed him in the sultry and exhausting regions of the Muses: for, though generally neat, easy, and perspicuous, he too frequently grows slack, languid, and enervated. In perusing his long historical poem we grow sleepy at the dead ebb of his narrative, notwithstanding being occasionally relieved with some touches of the pathetic. Unfortunate in the choice of his subject, he seems fearful

of supplying its defects by digressional embellishment. Instead of fixing upon one of a more fanciful cast, which the natural coolness of his judgement would necessarily have corrected, he has cooped himself up within the limited and narrow pale of dry events; instead of casting his eye on the general history of human nature, and giving his genius a range over her immeasurable fields, he has confined himself to an abstract diary of Fortune; instead of presenting us with pictures of Truth from the effects of the Passions, he has versified the truth of action only; he has sufficiently, therefore, shewn the historian, but by no means the poet.—Daniel has often the softness of Rowe without his effeminacy. In his "Complaint of Cleopatra" he has caught Ovid's manner very happily, as he has no obscurities either of style or language, neither pedantry nor affectation; all of which have concurred in banishing from use the works of his contemporaries. The oblivion he has met with is peculiarly undeserved; he has shared their fate, though innocent of their faults."

"William Drummond. I should think myself highly unpardonable were I to suffer any of those illiberal and envious prejudices that canker many minds, and are too often indulged against a great sister kingdom, to prevent me from enriching my collection with some flowers from the other side the Tweed. This gentleman, as a Scotchman, may not perhaps, strictly speaking, belong to my plan. To the school* and the wit he added every elegant attainment; after forming his taste at the University of Edinburgh, he enlarged his views by travelling, and a cultivation of the modern languages. At first he appears to have studied the law, but soon relinquished it for more congenial pursuits. To a heart thus eminently the seat of the Graces, Love soon found its way; we find him accordingly smitten with a lady named Cunningham, of an old and honourable family: but death put a stop to his happiness; she was hastily fratched from him immediately after consenting to give him her hand. Without ostentatious praise (which is always to be suspected), it is but truth to observe, that many of his Sonnets, those more especially which are divested of Italian conceits, resemble the best Greek Epigrams in their best taste, in that exquisite delicacy of sentiment, and simplicity of expression, for which our language has no single term, but which is known to all classical readers by the word *εὐχρηστική*. It is in vain we lament the fate of many of our poets, who have undeservedly fallen victims to a premature oblivion, when the finished productions of this man are little known, and still less read. According to the ingenious and able Mr. Pinkerton, he was born in 1535, and died, aged 64, in 1649."

"Sir W. Davenant. With the exception, that "Gondibert" would have received both dignity and embellishment from divine agen-

have been practicable, I agree with the very liberal opinions of Dr. Aikin*, in whom our poet has deservedly found a warm admirer, and a most intelligent critic, and one who has been the first to contribute to the revival of his memory."

"Michael Drayton, Esq. The modern testimonies to whose merits are few when compared with his deserts. The case is, most readers, discouraged at his voluminousness, content themselves with superficially skimming him over, without going deep enough to be real judges of his excellence. He possessed a very considerable fertility of mind, which enabled him to distinguish himself in almost every species of poetry, from a trifling sonnet to a long topographical poem. If he any where sinks below himself, it is in his attempts at satire. The goodness of his heart seems to have produced in him that confused kind of honest indignation which deprived him of the powers of discrimination: he therefore lost the opportunities of seizing on those nice allusions, situations, circumstances, and traits of character, by which vice and folly are rendered odious and contemptible. His "Poly-Olbion" is one of the most singular works this country has produced, and seems to me eminently original. The information contained in it is in general so acute, that he is quoted as an authority both by Hearne and Wood. His perpetual allusions to obsolete traditions, remote events, remarkable facts, and personages, together with his curious genealogies of rivers, and his taste for natural history, have contributed to render his work very valuable to the antiquary. To many just objections it is most certainly liable: his continual personifications of woods, mountains, and rivers, are tedious; and, on the whole, we must be satisfied to read rather for information than pleasure."

"John Dancer; of whom I can gain no information. Langbaine mentions some dramatic pieces as his. See "An Account of the English Dramatic Poets," p. 99. He appears to have lived in the reign of Charles the Second. What I have extracted from him has some merit — sufficient to justify us in a wish for farther knowledge of him."

"Phineas Fletcher. Were the celebrated Mr. Pott compelled to read a lecture upon the anatomy of the human frame at large, in a regular set of stanzas; it is much to be questioned whether he could make himself understood, by the most apprehensive auditor, without the advantage of professional knowledge. Fletcher seems to have under-

* "See his Miscellaneous Pieces. Hayley, in his "Epistles on Epic Poetry," has been scandalously negligent of his countrymen; but six lines are given to Spenser, and four to Davenant, of whom he observes in his notes, "Davenant and Voltaire have sufficient defects to account for any neglect which may be their lot." Notes to Epist. V."

taken a nearly similar task, as the five first cantos of "The Purple Island" are almost entirely taken up with an explanation of the title; in the course of which, the reader forgets the poet, and is sickened with the anatomist. Such minute attention to this part of the subject was a material error in judgement; for which, however, ample amends is made in what follows. Nor is Fletcher wholly undeserving of praise for the intelligibility with which he has struggled through his difficulties, for his uncommon command of words, and facility of metre."

"Giles Fletcher; the brother of Phineas, and author of "Christ's Victory," a poem rich and picturesque, and on a much happier subject than that of his brother, yet unenlivened by personification. He took the degree of bachelor of divinity, and died at Alderton in Suffolk in 1623, to use the emphatic expression of Wood, "equally beloved of the "Muses and Graces."—These two elegant brothers belonged to a family poetical in many of its branches; and Benlowes well observes, in his Verses to Phineas, "Thy "very name's a poet."

"James Graham, Marquis of Montrose. Those who are acquainted with the lives of heroes, or the history of their country, will deem every notice that I can give relative to this nobleman impertinent: it will be sufficient to observe, therefore, that in a Miscellany printed at Edinburgh are some Verses attributed to him, though his claim to them is perhaps doubtful. Mr. Pinkerton, in his "Select Scottish Ballads," has printed some of them. To the "Verses on Charles the "First" he has an unquestionable right; and they are conceived with the vigour and dignity of a soldier."

"George Gascoigne. A writer whose mind, though it exhibits few marks of strength, is not destitute of delicacy; he is smooth, sentimental, and harmonious. The best of his pieces have been already made public. He served with honour in the Low Country wars; and on his return turned his attention to the study of letters."

"William Habington; some of whose pieces deserve being revived. I am able to give no farther account of him than what is furnished me by Langbaine." [A better account may be seen in "Doddsley's Plays," or in the "Biographical Dictionary."]

"George Herbert; a writer of the same class, though infinitely inferior to both Quarles and Crashaw. His poetry is a compound of enthusiasm without sublimity, and conceit without either ingenuity or imagination. When a name is once reduced to the impartial test of time, when partiality, friendship, fashion, and party, have withdrawn their influence, our surprise is frequently excited by past subjects of admiration that now cease to strike. He who takes up the poems of Herbert would little suspect that he had been public orator of an University, and a fa-

vourite of his sovereign; that he had received flattery and praise from Donne and from Bacon; and that the biographers of the day had enrolled his name amongst the first names of his country."

"Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. The first refiner of our language, and the unrivalled ornament of his age and country. In him, genius and gallantry seem singularly to have set off each other. His writings merit attention equally as compositions of real and intrinsic merit, as objects of curiosity. Charged with allegations the most frivolous, he fell a victim, in the prime of his life, to the envy and suspicion of an unworthy and barbarous King, and was executed Jan. 19, 1546-7."

"Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, an eminent and respectable divine, the greater part of whose poetry (which was either written at an early age, or as a relaxation from feverish studies) is neat, and uncommonly elegant."

"Richard Lovelace; elegant, brave, and unfortunate, the pride of the softer sex, and the envy of his own. His pieces, which are light and easy, had been models in their way, were their simplicity but equal to their spirit; they were the offspring of gallantry and amusement, and, as such, are not to be reduced to the test of serious criticism."

"Thomas May. It is no unpleasant reflection to be able to find so many elegant writers of Latin among our English poets; in the first rank of which our author stands very high.—Ben Jonson, Cowley, May, Milton, Marvell, Crashaw, Addison, Gray, smart, Mr. T. Warton, and Sir William Jones, are such writers of Latin verse as any country might with justice be proud of."

"Richard Niccols. A poet of great elegance and imagination, one of the ornaments of the reign of Elizabeth. He was born of a good family in London; and at 18 years of age, anno 1602, was entered at Magdalen College, Oxford. Here he stayed but a short time; retiring to Magdalen Hall, he took a bachelor's degree in 1606. After remaining here some years, and being esteemed amongst the most ingenious men of his day, according to Wood, he quitted Oxford, and lived in London, where he "obtained an employment suitable to his faculty." What this employment was, we are left to conjecture."

"Francis Quarles. It is the fate of many to receive from posterity that commendation which, though deserved, they missed of during their lives; others, on the contrary, take their full compliment of praise from their contemporaries, and gain nothing from their successors; a double payment is rarely the lot of any one. In every nation few indeed are they who, allied, as it were, to immortality, can boast of a reputation sufficiently bulky and well-founded to catch, and to detain, the eye of each succeeding generation as it rises. The revolutions of opinion, of gradual improvements, and new discoveries, will

shake if not demolish the fairest fabricks of the human intellect. Fame, like virtue, is seldom stationary; if it ceases to advance, it inevitably goes backward; and speedy are the steps of its receding, when compared with those of its advances.

‘Non possunt primi esse omnes omni in tempore;’

‘Summum ad gradum cum claritatis veneris, Consistis ægre, et quàm discendas decides:’

‘Cecidi ego: cadet qui sequitur. Laus est publica.’ *Dec. Laberius.*

“Writers who do not belong to the first class, yet are of distinguished merit, should rest contented with the scanty praise of the few for the present, and trust with confidence to posterity. He who writes well leaves a *stigma* *is* *ant* behind him: the partial and veering gales of favour, though silent perhaps for one century, are sure to rise in gusts in the next. Truth, however tardy, is infallibly progressive; and with her walks Justice. Let this console deserted Genius; those honours which, through envy or accident, are withheld in one age, are sure to be repaid, with interest, by Taste and Gratitude in another. These reflections were more immediately suggested by the memory of Quarles, which has been branded with more than common abuse, and who seems to have been censured merely from the want of being read. If his poetry failed to gain him friends and readers, his piety should at least have secured him peace and good-will. He too often, no doubt, mistook the enthusiasm of devotion for the inspiration of fancy; to mix the waters of Jordan and Helicon in the same cup, was reserved for the hand of Milton; and for him, and him only, to find the bays of Mount Olivet equally verdant with those of Parnassus. Yet, as the effusions of a real poetical mind, however thwarted by untowardness of subject, will be seldom rendered totally abortive, we find in Quarles original imagery, striking sentiment, fertility of expression, and happy combinations; together with a compression of style that merits the observation of the writers of verse. Gross deficiencies of judgement, and the infelicity of his subjects, concurred in ruining him. Perhaps no circumstance whatever can give a more complete idea of Quarles’s degradation than a late edition of his “Emblems;” the following passage is extracted from the Preface: ‘Mr. Francis Quarles, the author of the Emblems that go under his name, was a man of the most exemplary piety, and had a deep insight into the mysteries of our holy religion. But, for all that, the book itself is written in so old a language, that many parts of it are scarce intelligible in the present age; many of his phrases are so affected, that no person, who has any taste for reading, can peruse them with the least degree of pleasure; many of his ex-

pressions are harsh, and sometimes whole lines are included in a parenthesis, by which the mind of the reader is diverted from the principal object. His Latin mottoes under each cut can be of no service to an ordinary reader, because he cannot understand them. In order, therefore, to accommodate the publick with an edition of Quarles’s Emblems, properly modernised, this work was undertaken.’ Such an exhibition of Quarles is chaining Columbus to an oar, or making John Duke of Marlborough a train-band corporal.—In selecting from this author, I have been obliged to omit many of his beauties, from their unfortunate intermixture with the most unpardonable vulgarisms; in gathering flowers from such soils, weeds will unavoidably obtrude themselves.”

“Sir Walter Raleigh; a votary of whom the Muses cannot but be proud. The poetry he has left is sufficient to discover that, had he made it a serious pursuit, he would have equally excelled in that, as he has done in other departments of learning. The complexion of Raleigh’s mind was diversified by a variety of elevated, and almost contradictory features: as an historian, a navigator, a soldier, and a politician, he ranks with the first characters of his age and country; and his life furnishes the most unequivocal proof that, amid the distraction of an active and adventurous life, leisure may always be found for the cultivation of letters. It is highly to his credit that he was the friend and the patron of Spenser, who seems to have had a great opinion of his poetical abilities, and, in a sonnet sent to him with his “Faery Queen,” styles him, with great beauty, “the sum-mer’s nightingale.”—He felt a sacrifice to a mean prince, and a packed jury, *anno* 1618, and mounted a scaffold with the same unconcern with which others would have ascended a throne. It may be safely asserted of him, that his fame has not exceeded his virtue.”

“Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, created Earl of Dorset in the reign of James the First, and one of the earliest and brightest ornaments to the letters of his country, and the first who produced a regular drama.”

“William Warner. By far the most valuable parts of this writer have been restored to the notice which they so much deserve by Dr. Percy, Mr. Risson, and the Authoress of “The Muses’ Library;” many parts, of great merit, are still left, of which I have availed myself. There is in Warner, occasionally, a pathetic simplicity that never fails of engaging the heart. His tales, though often tedious, and not unfrequently indelicate, abound with all the unaffected incident and artless ease of the best old ballads, without their cant and puerility.”

“Sir Henry Wootton, born in 1568, at Boughton Place, in Kent, the seat of his ancestors, and educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, where he continued till two-and-twenty years of age, and took his master’s

master's degree. As a courtier and a politician he probably possessed talents which the experience he had must have rendered useful. His residence abroad has distorted his language, and given it no small tincture of affectation. He appears to have been a man of considerable thinking and reflection; and his poetical compositions, when considered in their proper light, namely, as the effusions of one who merely scribbled for his amusement, will be found deserving of praise."

"Sir Thomas Wyat, of Allington Castle in Kent; a man popular in his day, and the temporary favourite of Henry the Eighth. He deserves equally of posterity with Surrey, for the diligence with which he cultivated polite letters. In his verses he seems to have wanted the judgement of his friend Surrey, who, in imitating Petrarch, resisted the contagion of his conceits.—Wyat died suddenly, in 1541. His character has received every possible illustration from Mr. Warton; Hist. Eng. Poet. vol. III. sect. 20. After whose discriminating pencil, every touch from my hand must serve rather to injure than improve the likeness."

203. *A Treatise on Tropical Diseases, and on the Climate of The West Indies.* By Benjamin Moseley, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

THIS judicious and interesting work has unlocked many recesses, in which a rational cure seems to be found for some of the most dreadful diseases incident to the human body. We are happy to find that the treatment of those diseases is founded on experience, and on such facts as may encourage a similar practice. There is a considerable deviation,

however, from the usual practice in treating the dysentery, the locked jaw, cancers, hæmorrhages of the lungs, asthmas, intermittents, putrid bilious fevers, belly-ach, the yellow fever of the West Indies, the bites of venomous serpents, &c.; yet the reasons for this deviation are so powerfully supported; so many opinions set in contrast, and so many authors quoted, that we have been much amazed at the industry, as well as ingenious selection, of the author.—

After all, it is experience alone that must give value to a medical book; and in this the author seems to have been at the fountain-head, where the above disorders ravaged a whole army, in a hot climate, and exhibited their malignance in all kinds of constitutions. Indeed, the work before us is valuable also for the spirited "History of the Jamaica Expedition to St. Juan's River, in Spanish America." This unfortunate expedition has been little spoken of in England, being at the time lost in still heavier calamities. But its failure, we perceive, was owing to the mortality in the army, which the author has both candidly and pathetically described.—The Preface, we think, bears a little hard upon many of our medical writers; and indeed it is but too true what he says of many of them, viz.

"That those who write most must be, in general, least qualified; for large books cannot be written in the hurry of extensive practice; and nothing but extensive practice can cure a man of his prejudices, and qualify him to write at all."

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VERSES *addressed, in 1787, to the THREE ROYAL STUDENTS, on their respective Birth-days, as Tributes of Duty and Respect, by the ENGLISH GENTLEMEN at GOTTINGEN.*

1. *To His Royal Highness*

PRINCE ERNEST AUGUSTUS.

Ode on his Birth-day, June 5, 1787.

By Dr. FRYER, at GOTTINGEN.

THE virtuous Muse, with ready wing,
Descends on Albion's isle to sing;
Already struck, the lyre resounds,
With quickening joy each heart rebounds,
As swelling numbers quit the string,
And royal halls with echos ring,
To speak the Monarch's praise.
Tis Virtue's self that calls the song,
To glorious themes the nobler strains belong,
And every British heart applauds the Poet's
lays.

Nor we, on Leina's banks reclin'd,
Shall we no rapturous ardor find
To sing our Ernest's worth?

O! that the generous Zephyr's wings
Would waft the sounds, that quit the strings
On Thames's banks, where Warton's lyre
Joins to soft touch Pindaric fire: [floats,
That we, while now the trembling music
Might catch, ere they died, the fainting
notes, [his birth!

To tune, in Thespian strains, the honours of
To-day shall we no pleasure find,
When late, each grateful loyal mind,
With zealous hopes, with homage pure,
Its bliss to guard, its rights secure,
Dependent on the Sovereign's days,
The heavens invoc'd, and sung his praise,
When scarce the joyful throbbing's o'er
Which hearts once feeling feel the more;

And now no gladness prove?
As well could he be said the sun to admire,
The lamp of day, the glorious orb of fire,
Whom not the moon, or sun's reflected
light could move.

Then let our hearts resume the glow
Of mirth and hopes, that mutual flow:

Still loyal zeal commands;
We join but in the general joy,
Which, firm, unfeign'd, without alloy,
Springs from the steady German soul,
Which nought but honour can controul.
And since the virtues, with their splendid
train

Surround the Prince, nor find their service vain,
The Muse pursues the task, which Heaven
alone demands.

Smiling she views an Athens gleam,
Where Leina rolls its tranquil stream;
And now her smiles redoubled prove,
As, deep in Learning's sacred grove,
The Royal Youths, by Sages led,
The paths of Arts and Science tread,

And glowing pleasure feel,
As, with a noble view, the hoary Sage
Expounds the Ethic or Historic page.
Which prompts the soul to 'generous' deeds,
to public weal.

The busy globe Minerva view'd,
And wish'd to see her sons renew'd,

Such as, in arts and arms renown'd,
Cæsar and Frederick were found.
Joyful, she saw the Royal Youths
Grasping at all th' immortal truths,
And feeling with a generous fire
The glow which noblest deeds inspire,
Too shrewd to be deceiv'd:
And now their bolder steps the goddess guides,
And o'er their firm, expanding minds presides,
Nor quits the yielding task, to see her work
achiev'd.

2. *To His Royal Highness*

PRINCE AUGUSTUS;

On His Birth-day, Jan. 27, 1787.

By Mr. LOCKHART, of University College,
Oxford.

Serus in cœlum redeat, diuque

Latus intersis populo Britanno. HOR.

L QV'D Prince, around whose hallow'd
natal day

Thy rising virtues throw a brighter ray,
Whose life, if measur'd by its worth, appears
The ripen'd product of maturer years,
Whose fleeting days have yet unblotted stood,
Though, Titus-like, we reckon by their good;
True, generous, and just! accept the Muse
Which candour pays, nor envy could refuse.
Warm greet thy countrymen thy dawning
worth,

And own thy virtues equal to thy birth;
They, willing exiles from thy wonted home,
Not heedless wander, or incurious roam;
But watchful trace great Nature's widen'd plan,
But most the mottled heart of varied man;
Think then what joy must fire their breasts
to find

In worth our Britons linger not behind,
Whilst, strongly pourtray'd in thy dawning
name, [same,

It stamps 'midst foreign lands a nation's
Say then shall e'er such hopes delusive gleam,
But come, then vanish like a flattering dream?
Shall such fair flowrets meet an early doom,
Fall ere mature, and wither as they bloom?
Shall future years a shade of sorrow cast
On this, and teach us to regret the past?
Shall pleasure, or worse flattery, seduce
Thy thoughts from reason, and thy heart from
truth?

Or will thy manlier soul progressive rise,
And court the dread acquaintance of the skies?
Good is thy heart, and wise thy dawning years,
But reason always doubts, and caution fears.
Say whilst for thee the downy couch is spread
New-deck'd the gilded room and jewel'd bed,
Shall unmark'd Sorrow pine her hours away
From heaven excluded, and denied the day,
Or when thy bounty can his wants supply
Shall Misery's heir-unheard, unnoticed, die?
Shall Pity's voice no generous pang impart,
But pride and pleasure callous up the heart?
If so, for ever exiles may we roam, [home—
Nor see the Prince we lov'd disgrac'd at
Great

Great Youth! to thee in future years expands
The sea her waters, and the earth her lands;
Ere yet thou part, give prejudice the wind,
Still love thy country, but respect mankind:
Place no distinctions 'midst a kindred race;
Think names of nations but the names of
place;
And when perchance thy arms may thunder
Or Africk's sands or India's torrid shore,
Hear Pity's voice, nor let the merc'less wave
Be said to teach thee only to be brave!
Think the wide main unruffled by the wind
The truest emblem of a generous mind;
So may thy hours with honour glide along,
And heaven-born ease thy glory's track pro-
long,
For he, whose age alone his virtues dates,
May spend his hours unreckon'd by the Fates!

3. To His Royal Highness

Prince ADOLPHUS FREDERICK;

On His Birth-day, Feb. 24, 1787.

By Mr. DORNFORD, of Trinity College, Oxford.

— *Incipit magni procedere menses.* VIRO.

HAIL, honour'd Youth! of native worth
possest,
With wit, with sense, with manly virtue blest.
Accept our tribute, nor refuse the praise,
Which merit claims, and justice freely pays.
Thy verdant spring, which softly steals away,
Mild blessings shedding on each passing day,
Breathes joy and hope, whilst health with
cheerful train,

And pleasures triumph unalloy'd with pain.
These are the happy days, when blooming
youth

Exults in lovely innocence and truth.
Year rolls on year, and soon swift-flying time
Must bear thee to the world's tempestuous
clime.

[wait
Rude passions there and pleasure's quick sands
To urge thee on, to all the ills of fate.

There Flattery with fair delusive smile
Tells her false tale, and labours to beguile.

Ah! hear her not, attend to Reason's voice,
In every action let her guide thy choice.

So, safely borne on life's impetuous tide,
Shall all thy future years with honour glide.

When war with loud and horrid cry alarms,
And the shrill clarion sounding calls to arms,

Then may thy ripen'd virtue lead thee forth
To prove to an expecting world thy worth.

Strong may ambition in thy bosom glow,
And pluck fresh laurels to adorn thy brow.

Thy name, recorded in Historic page,
Fam'd by the Swede*, the hero of his age,

Who thunder'd through the land, and on his
shield

Engrav'd a conquest, ere he took the field,
Shall gain new glory, and with lustre shine
Pure as the richest jewel of the mine.

No ruin'd walls shall own thy fatal hand,
Nor mark thy progress through a ravag'd land;

But mourning peasants blest by thee shall smile,
And the worn labourer forget his toil.

No wretch, oppress'd by poverty and pain,
Shall tell his melting tale to thee in vain.
With pity's warmth thy generous breast shall
glow,

And soft compassion wipe the tear from woe:
Thy country's foes shall then with wonder own
Another Scipio in our Sovereign's Son.

With such fair views, illustrious Youth, proceed
To grace thy country by each noble deed.

Tread in thy honour'd father's steps, and feel
His ardent passion for the public weal.

In thee, Adolphus, may the world admire
All that is worthy of thy royal Sire,

In every action, every virtue shine,
Honour and truth, benevolence be thine!

Proceed, lov'd Prince! pursue thy chosen plan,
And "dare do all that may become a man!"

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

AS the following Ode was written at the
age of fourteen, you will, I hope, on
that account excuse many of its defects.

ODE TO LIBERTY,

By LIBERTATIS AMATOR.

HAIL, Liberty! at whose command,
Each blessing crowns thy favourite land

Where'er thy power prevails;
There, still attendant on thy reign,
Virtue with all her kindred train

Thy sacred influence hails;
The nations bless the happy hour,
That proudly owns thy sov'reign power,

With loud applauding voice;
'Tis thine to bid oppression cease,

To bid the wretched be at ease,
And in thy reign rejoice:

And happiness still smiles around,
Where'er thy guardian power is found,

And e'en where labour toils;
No guilty tyrant's reign affrights,
Or robs them of their native rights,

And boasts the impious spoils.
Hence, hence, dull Slavery, away,
To Eastern climes, where tyrants sway;

There swell their splendid state:
Where stern Oppression proudly reigns,

There hug thy adamant chains,
Nor wish to change thy fate.

But, Liberty! at thy command,
Fly Tyranny's remorseless band,

And quit the splendid throne;
And stern Oppression's dread controul,

No more in fetters binds the soul,
Or bids the nations groan;

And purple tyrants, vainly great,
Before thy influence retreat,

Where'er thy sway appears;
There slavish Vice, with all her train,

That oft attends oppression's reign,
Thy glorious empire fears:

No more deceitful Flattery prays,
The worthless tribute of her praise,

Or crowns with wreaths their brow;
No more they rule with iron rod,

No more, obedient at their nod,
Their slaves around them bow:

The ornaments of every age,
 Whose actions fill the historic page,
 The great, the good, the wise;
 Who shun the eastern monarch's court,
 Where vice and slavery reigned,
 Beneath thy reign arise;
 There Learning, vers'd in ancient lore,
 Unfolds her vast unbounded store,
 To form the human mind;
 Wisdom, with all her sacred band,
 Attendant on thy blest command,
 Illuminates mankind;
 Attendant on thy steps is found
 Genius, with spreading laurels crown'd,
 Where'er thy influence sways,
 And, scorn'd by impious slavery,
 There every patriot to thee
 His willing homage pays;
 Releas'd from tyranny's domain,
 When Athens saw thy sovereign reign,
 And triumph'd o'er thy foes;
 Each great, each venerable name,
 That fills the sounding trump of fame,
 Beneath thy power arose;
 There dwelt, secure from tyrant's rage,
 The Bard, the Orator, and Sage,
 By every age admir'd,
 Disdainful of oppression's law,
 Each hero fought in freedom's cause,
 By liberty inspir'd:
 And Wisdom there her sway display'd,
 In Academus' sacred shade,
 Mankind her power inform'd,
 Her light reveal'd each hidden truth,
 Around to many a listening youth,
 With love of virtue form'd;
 Until, at length, Oppression came,
 And sunk the glory of their name,
 Arm'd with revengeful steel:
 She bade them mourn their alter'd state;
 The worst severity of fate,
 Her influence made them feel:
 With fear and terror they beheld,
 When Tyranny dominion held,
 And Freedom was no more;
 Her gloomy reign Oppression spread,
 And Liberty thence banish'd fled,
 To bless Britannia's shore;
 Still o'er thy favourite ills dispense
 The blessings of thy influence,
 Let Albion long obey;
 Long may thy guardian power defend,
 Each virtue on thy steps attend,
 And hail thy sovereign sway.

ELEGY on a POETICAL CHARACTER,
that was Shipwrecked.

COME, Sea-Nymphs, and shew us the place,
 On the deep, or the wave-breaking
 shore,
 Where, bereav'd from the Muses' embrace,
 Lies the swain we shall ever deplore.
 Ye mariners generous and bold,
 He has plac'd you open and brave,
 Such bosoms his numbers unfold
 All at ease on the boisterous wave?

He was manly and free at his song,
 He had every attraction to please;
 In a storm he'd no dangers prolong,
 In a calm he was kind as the breeze.

From the rocks and the shelves of the main,
 From each peril he taught you to keep,
 But your sighs will impede my sad strain,—
 He was whelm'd in the merciless deep.

Hence no songs shall your labours beguile,
 Nor refund from the echoing shore;
 Since he's gone that could soften your toil,
 Since the Muse of the ocean's no more.

No dolphin the current shall ride,
 Nor a sun-beam enliven the gloom,
 Nor a Nereid disport on the tide,
 That could part at so cruel a doom.

Yet the tribute that soothes him to rest
 To extravagance ne'er shall be prone,
 For 'tis plain that the Muse-favour'd breast,
 Feels no sorrow so light as its own.

So, ye Tritons, that range through the deep,
 If his harp you should find in your rounds,
 Hang it high on some cloud-piercing steep,
 For who now shall awaken its sounds?

W. HAMILTON REID.

Author of a volume of "Poetical Effusions," now publishing by subscription.

Pray, good Mr. URBAN, please to insert the following Lamentation, to please

POOR BROKEN-HEARTED DAMON,

BRUNETTA refuses my kiss,
 Who late was so loving and kind,
 Fly, Zephyr, and tell the sweet Miss,
 Ah! tell her—we're both of a mind.

If we're left but a moment alone,
 She flies with impatience away,
 'Tis cruel to fly, I must own—

—But 't were vastly more cruel to stay.

Scarce ask'd she resign'd up her charms.

I lov'd her because I hate trouble.

Now she drives me, (sweet nymph!) from
 her arms,

My love and my transports are double.

In my arms she would languish and melt—

I felt a dull kind of a joy:

But *what were the raptures I felt,*

When first she began to grow coy!

To the charmer my mournful farewell,

Ye Echoes and Zephyrs, convey:

For Zephyrs and Echoes may tell

What I cannot so civilly say,

Forbid her for Damon to mourn;

For Damon his heartily glad.

But say, should her fondness return,

I shall die, or run off, or run mad.

TRANSLATION of the Lines written by
 MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, when she left
 France to return to Scotland, p. 815.

FAREWELL, sweet France! farewell,
 sweet genial clime,
 Where erst with joy I pass'd my youthful

To other realms I go ; and, torn from you,
To peace and happiness must bid adieu,
Th' unfriendly bark, that bears me far away,
Conveys but part—the rest with you must stay:
My grateful heart with you I leave behind !
And may it ever keep me in your mind !

*** N. E. is mistaken, if he supposes the French is not to be found in any publication at home.—The lines may be seen in Thicknesse's Hints, Letter XII.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

DEAR France, adieu, thou dearest land
farewell, [tell.
Whose nursing care my tenderest years can
Adieu thy coasts—adieu my happiest hours,
Tho' bears the bark but half of what is yours,
I all am thine—and the best part of me,
My aching heart, shall still remember thee !

A N O T H E R.

Adieu, dear pleasant land of France,
O country cherish'd truly dear,
Whose tender nursing friendly love
Protected in my infant year. [farewell,
Farewell, dear France, my happiest days
The bark which separates me from thy care
Conveys but half—the rest I leave to tell:
The grateful sense of what my wishes are.

JESUM NAZARENUM verum esse MESSIAM.

Infans subito video mitescere ventos:
Christi voce silent murmura sæva maris.
Surdus adest: vitæ jam nunc præcepta beatæ
Combibit: orbatus lumine, lumen habet,
Claudus ovans denuò certo vestigia figit
Tramite voce carens, laudibus astra replet.
Talem nempè sacri veteres cecinere Prophetæ
Quemque colat populus nomine quique Dei.
Spensburnland, Berks. T. W. B.

E P I T A P H, On Dr. Lowth, Bishop of LONDON.

IF learning, genius, manners void of guile,
The schoolman's labour, and the Christian's toil;
If brightest parts devoted but to good,
A soul which every selfish view withstood;
If heavenly Charity's most winning charms,
And boundless love, with ever-outstretch'd arms:
If all the tender and domestic train
Of private virtues, such as grace the plain;
If God's Vicegerent, acting on that plan,
Which most endears man's dignity to man,
E'er won thy heart?—Lowth's sacred shrine survey,
And with a weeping world thy tearful tribute pay. CLIO.

To the AUTHOR of a POEM, intituled
"FEMALE VIRTUES."

HAIL, youthful bard ! to deck thy well-
wrought thrine, [entwine!
Let Friendship's hand this votive wreath

Ye friends to merit, early tributes bring !
To him, ye Virgins, strike the grateful string,
Whose classic lays, by virtue more refin'd,
With sweet enchantment win the willing mind,
To Nature's vigour add the grace of Art,
Delight the ear, and meliorize the heart.
"Be ye the first true merit to befriend
"His praise is lost, who stays 'till all com-
mend *."

How oft, alas ! has false seduction's lyre,
Wak'd the soft warbling song of gay desire;
"Oh, list, sweet maid, let Nature's voice im-
"plore, [lore?
"Say, why should Nature yield to Wisdom's
"Transient the lively bloom of beauty's rose !
"The eye that sparkles, and the cheek that
"glows, [reign,
"Shall all their lustre, all their charms
"And age and ugliness alone be thine ?
"Haste then ; oh ! haste, the fleeting hour
"improve, [love ;
"Quaff the sweet cup of rapture, and of
"Whilst struggling wishes heave thy swell-
"ing breast,
"Whilst blushing passion pants to be express'd,
"Oh ! let not Wisdom's cares thy bliss annoy,
"Wisdom ! stern rugged foe to youth and
"joy."

— Then hail to thee ! whose bold ingenious
strain

On themes so base to descant did disdain.
"The Muses' office was by heaven design'd,
"To please, improve, instruct, reform man-
kind:
"To make dejected virtue nobly rise,
"Above the towering pitch of splendid vice†."
For this the sacred Muse thy verse inspir'd,
Thy genius waken'd, and thy bosom fir'd ;
By her exalted, fear, not Fortune's frown,
Soon shall success thy arduous labours crown.

LINES written in the GREEN ROOM at the ROYALTY THEATRE. I M P R O M P T U.

THIS here each actor and each actress sit,
And spout at will their genuine strokes
of wit ;
And tho' to these dame Fortune's mostly blind,
They're still the merriest of the human-kind ;
They glow with transport, or with pity melt,
And feel each joy, th' immortal SHAKESPEARE
felt.

IMPROMPTU, in Answer to the above.

IS this the place for JEU D'ESPRIT design'd,
The bright effusions of the human mind ?
Why then the tribe of FOREIGNERS admit ?
Who never felt the force of sterling wit ?
Who stare, and prattle with Italian squeak,
And murder English every word they speak ?
Expell them hence, nor be the room disgrac'd
With foreign manners and with foreign taste ;
But sacred kept, for actors more refin'd,
Whose art ennobles and improves mankind.

* See Pope on Criticism.
† Churchill's Apology to the Reviewers.

Among other STATE PAPERS omitted in their Order, to make Room for the Favours of our
CORRESPONDENTS, are the following: 17

The Speech of his Excellency the late Duke of Rutland, Ld. Lieut. of Ireland, on putting an end to the last session of parliament in that kingdom, May 28, 1787.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In relieving you from further attendance in the present session of Parliament, I have the satisfaction of signifying to you his Majesty's entire approbation of the wise and vigorous measures by which you have distinguished your zeal for the preservation of the public peace and the tranquillity of the country. My strenuous exertions shall not be wanting, to carry your salutary provisions into execution, to assert the just dominion of the laws, and to establish the security of property, as well as personal safety to all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects in this kingdom.

The decided tenor of your conduct assures me of your continued and cordial assistance; and that you will, with your utmost influence, impress upon the minds of the people a full conviction what dangerous effects to the general welfare, and to the growing prosperity of the nation, arise from the prevalence of even partial or temporary disturbance. Admonish them, that the benevolent but watchful spirit of the legislature, which induces it to encourage industry and exertion, will, at the same time, be awake to the correction of those excesses, which are the inseparable companions of idleness and licentious disorder.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you, in the King's name, for the supplies which you have so cheerfully provided for the support of his Majesty's Government. You may depend upon their being faithfully applied to the purposes for which they are granted.

The measures you have taken for increasing public credit, and diminishing the national debt, are consonant to that wisdom and affection to your country which have ever distinguished the Parliament of Ireland.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A new and powerful incentive to the national industry has been opened by the Treaty of Commerce with France, in which the utmost attention is manifested to the interests of Ireland. The claims of this kingdom to an equal participation in Treaties between Great Britain and Portugal, have been acknowledged by the Court of Lisbon. These are decided testimonies of his Majesty's paternal regard, and fresh confirmations of his gracious resolution to consider the interests of Great Britain and Ireland as inseparable: A principle which, by uniting the faculties and affections of the empire, gives strength and security to every part of it; a principle which, with your ac-

customed wisdom, you have still further corroborated by the late arrangement of your laws of navigation.

The loyalty and attachment of his faithful people of Ireland are highly grateful to the King; and, by his Majesty's express command, I am to assure you of his most gracious and affectionate protection.

To fulfil my Sovereign's pleasure, which constantly directs me to study the true happiness of this kingdom, is the great and settled object of my ambition; and upon this basis I shall hope to have established a permanent claim to your good opinion, and to the confidence and regard of the people of Ireland.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Grace's Command, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 24th day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 24th day of July next.

Brief Abstract of the SIX ARTICLES of CHARGE against Sir ELIJAH IMPEY, presented to the House of Commons by Sir Gilbert Elliot, Dec. 12, 1787.

I. NUNDUCOMAR.

THAT soon after the arrival of Sir Elijah Impey at Calcutta in 1774, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Warren Hastings, at that time Governor General of Bengal, endeavoured to suppress an accusation brought against him before the Council General, by the Maha Rajah Nunducumar, by a direct attack on the life of the accuser, by indicting him capitally before the Supreme Court for a forgery, said to have been committed five years before; and that although it was the duty of Sir Elijah Impey to afford all legal protection to the Rajah, both as being a native of India, and as having undertaken the dangerous task of accusing the Governor General, he became the instrument of Warren Hastings in the unprincipled attack on the life of his accuser.

That, in pursuance of this corrupt design, he entertained the prosecution; permitted the indictment to be tried by a jury of British subjects; passed sentence of death on the Rajah; refused to grant an appeal therefrom, or to respite the sentence till his Majesty's pleasure should be known; and caused the sentence to be executed on the Rajah in a manner shocking to the religious opinions of the Gentooes, although the Rajah was not within the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and although the pretended crime of which he was indicted was not

capital in India, either by the Oantoo law, the Mahometan law, or the English law.

II. PATNA CAUSE.

That in 1777 a certain suit was commenced in the Court of the Provincial Council of Patna, between Bahader Beg Khan, nephew and adopted son of Shabbar Beg Kan, and Nauderah Begum, the widow of the said Shabbar Beg; which suit, the parties being Mahomedans, was, according to the practice of the Courts, referred to certain officers versed in the Mahomedan law, belonging to the said Court, and judgement given therein, according to the report of the said officers.

That, by virtue of a precept from the Provincial Court, the judgement was legally executed by the said officers; and that subsequent thereto, in 1779, Nauderah Begum commenced an action of trespass in the Supreme Court, against the said officers and the said Bahader Beg; and that although the Supreme Court possessed no jurisdiction, either original or appellat, over the Provincial Courts, Sir Elijah Impey proceeded in the said cause to trial and judgements.

That, in the course of the proceedings in the said action, he betrayed many instances of gross and notorious injustice, and of flagrant and malicious partiality; that, by awarding damages to an enormous amount, when he knew the incapacity of the defendants to discharge the same, he procured all the effects of a criminal prosecution to be inflicted as a punishment, by subjecting them to perpetual imprisonment. That the execution of the judgement of the Supreme Court produced the miserable death of one of the defendants; and that the rest were imprisoned in the common gaol of Calcutta for two years and upwards, until they were released by the interference of the British Parliament, and a compensation made to them for their sufferings.

III. EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION.

That notwithstanding he knew, and had at different times recognized it to be his duty to exercise the jurisdiction entrusted to him over the natives with lenity, he nevertheless indicated an early and systematic disposition to extend his jurisdiction; and did insert, or procure to be inserted, in the charter under which he was to administer justice, new power and authority over the natives, not warranted by the Act of Parliament on which the charter was founded, nor such as the Crown could by its own prerogative confer: and whereas the Parliament did empower his Majesty to subject to the Supreme Court all such natives as were in the service of the Company, or of British subjects, at the time when the cause of action arose, he added or approved the addition of certain other words, by which all such of the natives as might be

in the service of the Company, or of British subjects, at the time of any action being brought, were, in consequence of an act perfectly indifferent, in itself, to become amenable to a new jurisdiction for the past transactions of their lives, before they had any employment whatsoever under the Company, or any British subject.

That he did especially shew a settled purpose of bringing under his jurisdiction all the nations concerned in the payment of the landed revenues of the Company; and in pursuance of his sinister purpose did, soon after his arrival at Calcutta, seek to degrade his situation and rank, by offering to attend as an Assessor in the Court of Appeal from the Dewannee Courts of the different provinces; although he declared at the same time that the business of his own Court was so extensive, "that, were the Judges to sit only on the causes between the black inhabitants at Calcutta, they could not go through with half of them."

That, failing in the object of this offer, and not meeting with better success in propositions of the same nature to his Majesty's Ministers at home, he by his illegal proceedings ultimately drove the Supreme Council, in their defence of the rights of the natives, to an extremity bordering on civil violence; from which alarming state of dissension the Governor General took a pretence for purchasing a reconciliation with Sir Elijah Impey, by reviving the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlet, and placing him at the head of it with a large salary; after which all disputes between the Supreme Court and the Supreme Council, relative to the jurisdiction over the Zemindars, finally disappeared.

IV. COSSIJURAH CAUSE.

That, pending the aforesaid violent exertions of Sir Elijah Impey, for bringing the principal natives of property under his jurisdiction, a disputed matter of account arose between a Zemindar of Cossijurah and a merchant at Calcutta; and that, while it was under examination, the merchant commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against the Zemindar, by an irregular and informal affidavit, stating him to be employed by the Company in the collection of revenues; on which Mr. Justice Hyde gave an order for issuing a *copias* against the Zemindar.

That, in consequence of measures adopted by the Supreme Council, by the advice of Sir John Day, the Company's Advocate General, the *copias* remaining unexecuted, a writ of *sequestration* was issued against the lands, &c. of the Zemindar: That this writ was sent by an European officer, who being surrounded, though no violence was offered to his person, sent, for further assistance; and, with the privacy and by the advice of Sir Elijah Impey, the Sheriff sent a reinforcement of English sailors and sepoy to the number of 60 men; that on notice of

the reinforcement, the Zemindar told his people to drop all resistance, and bade them "Go, and with empty hands claim the protection of the great Council, and though they may kill two or three of you, lay nothing, because we are poor Zemindars, and cannot contend with the people of the great Adaulat." And the European officer did afterwards proceed to bind and beat several of the superior servants of the Zemindar, and broke the door of the Zenana, and plundered the house; and next morning again beat and disgraced the servants, and sequestered the rest of the effects, and sealed the door.—"Even thus much did they do, that they entered the Temple, where no Mussulman is permitted to go, and spit in it, and also stripped it of the gold and silver ornaments. Such outrages were never known to be committed in the annals of any King."

V. SUDDER DEWANNEE ADAULET.

That, in 1780, Sir Elijah Impey accepted from the Governor General and Council the office of Judge of the Sudder Dewannee Adaulat, as mentioned in the third charge, contrary to his own declared sense and opinion of the act of the 13th of his present Majesty, by which it was unlawful for him, as Chief Justice, to accept of any place of power or profit, the engagement of which might depend on the Company, the Governor General and Council, or other servants of the Company; and by subsequent regulations bestowed on himself, as Judge of the said Court, powers not only more extensive than were vested in those who had attempted to delegate their judicial authority to him, but totally inconsistent with the nature of an appellate jurisdiction.

VI. AFFIDAVITS,

That Sir Elijah Impey, in the year 1781, by the instigation of Warren Hastings, and under pretext that a journey was necessary for his health, left Fort William, the place appointed for holding the Supreme Court, and proceeded to Benares and Oude, to meet Warren Hastings, and there became the adviser and instrument of Warren Hastings, in communicating to Mr. Middleton, and urging him to carry into effect, the plan for seizing the effects and treasures of the mother and grandmother of the Nabob of Oude, under pretence that the Princesses had been engaged in a rebellion against the Nabob.

That Sir Elijah Impey became also the adviser and instrument of Mr. Hastings in collecting pretended proofs and evidence against Chait Sing, the Rajah of Benares, and in collecting pretended proofs and evidence against the Princesses of Oude; and that for this purpose he administered oaths, and took in writing the depositions of persons, where he had no legal authority to act as a Magistrate.

Translation of the ARRET of His Most Christian Majesty's Council of State, by which, in pursuance of the TREATY of NAVIGATION and COMMERCE, concluded between His MAJESTY and the KING of GREAT BRITAIN, on the 26th of September 1786, all the Ports, Countries, Dominions, Towns, Places, and Rivers of his Majesty in Europe, are declared from henceforth open to the Subjects of his Britannick Majesty.

Extracted from the Registers of the Council of the State, dated 31st of May 1787.

THE King, intending that his Subjects, and those of Great Britain and Ireland, should, from the 10th of this month, being the day fixed for carrying into effect the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded between his Majesty and the King of Great Britain, enjoy the advantages which must result therefrom to the two nations; and having found that, by the Ordinance of the Farms in the month of February 1687, the ports of Calais and St. Valery were the only ones open for the admission of certain merchandizes imported from abroad, as woolsens and cottons; his Majesty, by an arret of Council of the 6th of May instant, had readily appointed nine ports in his kingdom for the entry of English merchandizes, the importation of which is permitted by the said Treaty, and the additional Convention of the 15th of January last, instead of two only, which were allowed by the said Ordinance of the Farms in the year 1687; and his Majesty, having since taken the necessary measures for the reception of the merchandizes of Great Britain in all his ports in Europe, is now desirous to announce the same without delay, in order to relieve from every restriction the reciprocal liberty established by the 5th Article of the Treaty, for the respective Subjects of the two nations to come with their ships and merchandizes, not prohibited, to all the places of either dominion situated in Europe. His Majesty at the same time declares, that the Tariff annexed to the said Arret, for the valuation of the merchandizes, according to which the duties fixed by the said Treaty are to be collected, together with the regulations in the said Arret, relative as well to such valuation as to the Tariff, and the collection of the said duties, are to be considered only as an instruction given to the Directors of his Farms and Revenues, to inform them of the price of the articles, and not in derogation of the second article of the Convention of the 15th of January, according to which the declarations of the value of the merchandize are to be delivered by the merchants or factors, with liberty to the directors and officers of the Customs, who shall find the said declarations insufficient, to take the merchandizes at the price in those declarations, adding 10 per cent. more thereto, and restoring what may have been paid for the duties.

duties : for which being willing to provide ; and the report of the Sieur Lawrence de Villedeuil, Councillor in ordinary of the Council Royal, and Comptroller-General of the Finances, being read ; THE KING, sitting in Council, hath commanded, and doth command, that the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded between His Majesty and the King of Great Britain on the 26th of September 1786, together with an additional Convention, explanatory of the said Treaty, concluded on the 15th of January last, and particularly the 5th Article of the Treaty, and the 2d Article of the said Convention, shall be executed according to their form and tenour ; declaring, in consequence thereof, that, conformably to the said 5th Article of the Treaty, *all the ports, countries, dominions, towns, places, and rivers of His Majesty in Europe, are from henceforth open to the subjects of His Britannick Majesty* ; who, by virtue thereof, may freely come there, with their ships, as well as with their merchandizes and effects, the commerce and transportation whereof are not prohibited by the laws of the kingdom ; subject to the payment of the duties fixed by the said Treaty. And for the collecting of the said duties, his Majesty commands the Directors and Officers of his Customs to receive from the merchants, owners, or factors, the declarations of the value of the merchandizes, in the form, and with the circumstances, specified in the 2d Article of the said Convention, with liberty, in case they shall not be satisfied with the valuations, to take the merchandizes at and according to the price fixed by the said declarations, adding ten per cent. more, and restoring what may already have been paid for the duties upon such merchandizes. For which end, his Majesty, in respect hereof, annuls all Laws and Acts contrary hereto, namely, the Ordinance of the Farms in the month of February 1687, and even, as far as needful, the Arrêt of Council of the 6th of the present month ; and all requisite letters shall be issued upon the present Arrêt when there shall be occasion.

Given in the King's Council of State, his Majesty being present, held at Versailles the 31st of May 1787. (Signed)

THE COUNT DE MONTMORIN.

THE THIRD REMONSTRANCE of the PARLIAMENT of PARIS to the FRENCH KING.
Dec. 10. 1787. (See pp. 1020. 1117.)

S I R E,

YOUR Parliaments, the Princes and Peers of your realms, being seated, have charged us with the commission of laying to the feet of your Throne their most respectful representations on your Majesty's answer to their supplication.

The Magistracy of your kingdom, as well as every true citizen, are equally astonished at the reproaches it contains, and the principles which are manifested in it.

We are however far from attributing these reproaches to the personal sentiments which inspire your Majesty.

Public decency received a severe wound in the choice of the executors of your orders. If their crime was not carried to the personal arrest of one of your Magistrates, the exposition of other facts, far from being exaggerated, is yet incomplete ; and your Parliament may add, that this Magistrate, whose house was invested by armed men, himself delivered up to the agents of the Police, like a malefactor, saw himself reduced to the humiliation of being liable to the summons of an officer, from a submission to your Majesty's order.

May we be allowed, Sire, to represent to you, that, in devoting ourselves to the public service, in promising to release your Majesty of the first duty you owe your nation, namely, that of justice ; in bringing up our children to be subject to the same sacrifices, we never could have supposed we were defiling ourselves and our children to the misfortunes, still less to outrages, of so heinous a nature.

But we do not come so much to claim your benignity, as the protection of the laws. It is not to your humanity alone that we address ourselves ; it is not a favour which your Parliament solicits ; it comes, Sire, to demand justice.

This justice is subject to regulations independent of the will of man—even Kings themselves are subservient to them ; that glorious Prince, Henry the IVth, acknowledged he had two sovereigns, God and the laws.

One of these regulations is, to condemn no one without a hearing ; it is a duty in all times, and in all places ; it is the duty of all men ; and your Majesty will allow us to represent to you, that it is as obligatory on you as on your subjects.

But your Majesty has not to execute this function ; and your Parliament with pleasure brings to your recollection its glorious privileges, that of shewing mercy to condemned criminals. To condemn them yourself, is not a function belonging to Majesty. This painful and dangerous task the King cannot exercise but through his Judges. Those who find a pleasure in hearing your Majesty pronounce the dreadful word of punishment, who advise you to punish without a trial, to punish of your own accord, to order exiles, arrests, and imprisonments ; who suppose that acts of rigour are compatible with a benign disposition, equally force a wound to external justice—the laws of the realm, and the most consolating prerogative, belonging to your Majesty.

It does not allow, that opinions delivered in Parliaments should be considered as motives for your rigour, and in some measure a consolation for us. But if strong reasons should induce you to the exile of the Dyke

of Orleans—if it can be called a kindness that you no longer leave two magistrates exposed to perish in distant prisons, or unwholesome places—if it is considered as an act of humanity, which tempers justice, in releasing them from such a situation—they must indeed be guilty! But it is the duty of your Parliament to judge them—and we demand only, that their crimes should be published.

The meanest of your subjects is not less interested in the success of your reclamations, than the first Prince of your blood—Yes, Sir, not only a Prince of your blood, but every Frenchman punished by your Majesty, and especially who is punished without a hearing, becomes necessarily the subject of public alarm. The union of these ideas is not the work of your Parliament: it is that of nature, it is the voice of reason, it is the principle of the most wholesome laws, of those laws which are engraved in every man's heart, which is the principle of yours, and which assures us of your *personal* approbation. The cause of his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, and of the two Magistrates, is then without our consent, and, by forcing those principles, the act of the Throne, whose only foundation is justice, and without which no nation can be happy.

It is; therefore, in the name of those laws which preserve empires, in the name of that liberty for which we are the respectful interpreters and the lawful mediators, in the name of your authority, of which we are the first and most confidential Ministers, that we dare demand the trial or the liberty of the Duke of Orleans and the two called magistrates, who are imprisoned by a sudden order, as contrary to the sentiments as the interests of your Majesty.

Abstract of the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

It is agreed to take, for the basis of the present Treaty, the Treaties formerly concluded between Great Britain and Hesse; and to adopt such parts of them as shall be applicable to the present circumstances;—or to adjust, by New Articles, those points which are necessary in a different manner;—and every thing, not clearly determined, either in the present or former Treaties, to be settled upon the principles of equity on both sides. Accordingly,

By Art. I. it is stipulated, That there shall be between the K. of G. B. and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, their heirs and successors, a firm friendship, so that the one shall consider the interests of the other as his own.

By Art. II. all preceding Treaties, not derogatory to the present one, renewed.

By Art. III. the K. of G. B. having desired for his service in *Europe* a body of troops, in case the safety of his dominions should require it; the Landgrave engages to hold in readiness for that purpose, during

the space of four years, 12,000 men, composed of infantry and cavalry, or chassiers, officers included, of which he reserves to himself the chief command, unless it should so happen that the said troops should join a more numerous body of any other power; in which case his Highness considers himself merely in a military light; and, far from making any difficulty to serve under a Senior General of established reputation, he will with pleasure embrace the opportunity of gaining farther knowledge, under such auspices, in a profession to which he is warmly attached.

The equipment of the troops; the manner of separating them into two divisions, one of 8000 foot, the other of 4000 horse; the times of being in readiness to march (the first division in four weeks, the second in six weeks, after notice); provision for keeping them together, under the direction of their Hessian Chief, unless the operations of the war should require their separation, subject nevertheless to the orders of the General, having the supreme command of the whole army; all these particulars are provided for by this Article.

By Art. IV. The field-pieces to each battalion of infantry, number of officers, gunners, necessary articles, &c. are ascertained.

By Art. V. the expenses of raising the said troops, viz. for each trooper or dragoon completely equipped, 80 banco crowns (each crown to be computed at 4s. 6d. & English money); and for each foot-soldier 30 banco crowns, to be paid for the first division, within 15 days after notice to march; and for the second division, one moiety on the day of notice, and the other on the day marching.

By Art. VI. The K. of G. B. besides the above stipulations, engages to pay, during the term of the treaty, an annual subsidy of 150,000 banco crowns, the same to commence on the day of signing the treaty, and to continue till the day when the notice for putting the troops in readiness to march shall be given. From that time till the day when the whole corps shall be in the pay of the K. of G. B. the subsidy shall be augmented, and paid at the rate 450,000 banco crowns; and, during the time that the said troops shall remain in his Majesty's pay, the Landgrave shall receive an annual subsidy of 225,000 banco crowns. And, from the day when the said troops shall have notice to return home, the subsidy shall again be augmented to 450,000 banco crowns, and shall so continue from the day of their return, according to the rule prescribed by the 6th article of the treaty of 1755. The payment of these respective subsidies to be made quarterly, without deduction, into the military chest of the Serene Landgrave; and, in case both parties agree to augment this body of troops, the subsidy shall be in proportion to the augmentation,

except otherwise settled. The pay of the troops and other emoluments to be continued to them for the residue of the month, they shall repay the frontiers of Hesse.

By the VIIth article, the pay of the troops is thus regulated: so long as they serve in Germany, their pay, &c. shall be the same as his Majesty allows his German troops; so long as they may be employed in the Low Countries, they shall be on the footing of Dutch troops; and, if in Great Britain or Ireland, they shall not only be put on the footing of national troops, but his Serene Highness hopes, that if British troops should be sent to the continent to serve with Hessians, their allowances may in every respect be the same.

By the VIIIth article, it is provided, that if any of the regiment or companies should be ruined, or destroyed in whole or in part; or any pieces of artillery, or other effects, taken; the same shall be recruited, remounted, and made good at the expence of his Majesty, as by the treaty of 1702. The recruits to be annually delivered to the English commissary, at such time and place as his Majesty shall appoint.

By the IXth article, his B. Majesty may employ this body of troops where he may think proper during the whole term of this treaty, provided it be not on board his fleet, or beyond the seas, unless for the defence of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. And when the King shall be pleased to send them back, three months notice and one month's pay shall be given to his Serene Highness, and all necessary means provided for their transportation of the troops gratis.

By the Xth article, it is stipulated, that, in case the Landgrave shall be attacked or disturbed in the possession of his dominion, his B. M. engages not only to send back these troops, if required, allowing them one month's pay and free passage, but likewise to furnish his Serene Highness with all such succour in troops as the exigency of the case may require. His Highness promises to do the same, in case his Majesty's German Dominions should be attacked (see p. 1014). But farther, it is stipulated, on the part of his B. Majesty, that if it should happen, in consequence of the present troubles, that a war should be kindled in Germany, and become general, the military operations of his armies, so far as circumstances will admit, shall be so directed as to cover the territories of his Highness; and if, notwithstanding this precaution, they should suffer by invasion, on account of this alliance, his Majesty will endeavour to procure an indemnification proportioned to the loss.

By the XIth Article, it is agreed, that, to ascertain the certainty of the above succours, it shall be deemed sufficient, that either of the parties shall be attacked without being the aggressors.

By the XIIth Article, provision is made for the sick in the Hessian troops, who shall remain under the care of their own surgeons, subject however to the orders of the commanding officer; and shall have the same allowance as his Majesty's own troops.

By the XIIIth Article, all deserters shall be delivered up; and care taken, that no person be permitted to settle in his Majesty's dominions without his Sovereign's consent.

The XIVth Article respects the raising and regulating recruits, so as to keep the corps complete; by which it is agreed, that, instead of the sum formerly allowed for each recruit to replace one killed or three wounded, 12 banco crowns per head shall be the sum allowed for each to supply their place.

Lastly, this treaty to be ratified by the high contracting parties as soon as possible. Underigned,

Wm. Fawcett.

Martin Ernest de Schlieffen.

Frederick Baron de Malmbsbourgh.

Done at Cassel, 28 Sept. 1787.

An Account of the Reception of the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of Madrid.

Madrid, Oct. 7. On the 27th ult. the new Ambassador from the Ottoman Porte sent his credentials to the Minister.

Many of the nobility visited him; he received them sitting and smoking his pipe; but when M. de Montes, his Majesty's Treasurer, entered and informed him of his mission, he saluted him more particularly.

On the 1st instant he made his public entry in the following manner:

About eleven in the forenoon, the Marquis d'Ovico, Introducer of the Ambassadors, with the Officers and Gentlemen of the King's household, having proceeded to the house of the Ambassador on horseback, the procession began.—Four of the Spanish horseguards cleared the way, then the gentlemen of the household: after them followed the valets of the Ambassador on foot, each carrying part of the presents from the Grand Signior to the King in baskets, some covered with curious painted silk handkerchiefs, and the others with rich stuff and cloth. One among them was a basket containing the letters of credence of the Ambassador, made up in a roll, and covered with a canopy of silver, on which was a gold ball; another carried a cane ornamented with brilliants; a third was charged with a large gold enameled case, containing otter of roses, the top of which was ornamented with brilliants, forming the cypher and the name of his Majesty.

The Introducer of the Ambassadors followed on horseback, and next to him the Ambassador riding on a black horse belonging to the Prince of Asturias, the saddle and

is enriched with pearls officers belonging to him horses also superbly har- went one of his Ma- by four mules; and sed the procession.

being arrived at the pa- Hall of Audience with before he entered, he was highly ornamented nonds, into the hand of Guard to hold, while he an infinitely more rich in the procession. The on the throne, with the and decorated with the aments of royalty, under ed with pearls and pre- n a carpet embroidered received the Ambassador, at hand the Prince of his left, the Princess and placed according to their the Court being on the fs, and the officers of e King, together with in, his Majesty and the l, and all in grand gala ch, he, the Ambassador, y, by saying, "That the ad sent him to assure his ndship, and to demand a peace which reigned be- reigns." To which the at he would preserve it as he did when King of fty then asked the Am- nd every thing agreeable he Court, and if he was who had charge of his hold," to which he re- as completely satisfied in er which he retired with ompanied him, and was in one of the King's car- me ceremonies, when he thanks for their at- r having smoked a pipe e went with the officers rida Blanca's, where he inisters and foreign Am-

is ordered three of his disposal, and has assigned the sum of 120 piañres

the Entertainment of the or by the Grand Vizir at rt. ember the Grand Vizir su- ae Indian Ambassador from Imperial Palace called danc; and this festival h the presence of the ne river leading to the ed with boats and barges

of all kinds; and being ranged along the shore, they formed a most agreeable spectacle. The diversions exhibited for the entertainment of the Indian Ambassador consisted in the discharge of cannons and bombs, the game called Girida, military evolutions performed by a body of Turkish cavalry superbly clothed, and representing the customs of the different people of the Ottoman Empire, as the Persians, Armenians, Medes, Turcomans, Arabs, Africans, Syrians, &c. The 300 Indians of the Ambassador's suite performed military exercises; and 200 Sypsiads, part of the above number, went through divers European manœuvres. Gratuities were distributed to such of the soldiers as had signa- lized themselves by their exertions. This brought together upwards of 200,000 specta- tors; and the expenses attending it is said to exceed 50,000 piañres. On this occasion the Grand Signior testified his approbation of the conduct of his Vizir by presenting to him a rich robe of black fox-skins, with a bow and arrow of great value.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the COMMITTEE, appointed to inspect and consider the RETURNS made by the Overseers of the Poor, relative to the State of the Poor; and also by the Ministers and Church-wardens, relative to Charitable Donations for the benefit of poor persons; in pursuance of two Acts, passed in the last Session of Parliament, May 23, 1787.

That Mr. White, who was directed by the said Acts to transmit the same, together with the Schedules thereunto annexed, to the several clerks of the peace and town-clerks, to be by them distributed among the ministers, church-wardens, and overseers, has, since the returns were made, employed a number of persons in collecting and arranging the whole of these returns, and also in abstracting those made by the overseers; which abstract your Committee have inspected, and annexed to their Report.

That your Committee have, in pursuance of the directions of the House, inspected and considered the said returns; and observe, that they have been made from all the parishes and townships to which the acts and schedules were sent, pursuant to the directions of the said acts, amounting in the whole to near thirteen thousand, except from some particular parishes and townships: it appearing, that in so great a number there are only twenty-eight parishes which have made no returns at all, the greatest part of which lie in Wales; eight parishes which have made no overseers returns; and fourteen parishes which have made no donation returns.

And your Committee have reason to believe, from the manner in which those returns have been made, and from the answers which have been received to enquiries on that head, that many of those, which now appear to be defaulters, will be found, upon

further investigation, to be townships of no great consequence, or included in some of the parishes from which returns have actually been made.

Your Committee, in order to apprise the House of the rapid increase of the expences in maintaining the poor, having introduced a column in the abstract, shewing what the expences were in the year 1776, when returns of a like nature were procured, and an abstract made thereof; and observe, by comparing them with the returns lately procured, that the medium annual increase of expences in nine years, commencing at Easter 1776, and ending at Easter 1785, amounts to 474,458l. 5s. 10d.

Your Committee further beg leave to observe, that they have great hopes some plan will be formed, when these returns have been considered, for the future care and more economical regulation of the poor, which may considerably reduce the general expences of the poor; and that some provisions will be made in such regulations, which may greatly lessen the county expences, and also considerably reduce, if not totally put an end to, overseers charges, respecting entertainments, law business, &c.

With respect to the returns of the charitable donations, your Committee beg leave to observe, that they have all been arranged in proper order, under the heads of the several counties and parishes to which they belong, and have been inspected by your Committee, who find many of the said charities stated according to the directions of the act; but many others appear very defective, and want explanation.

That your Committee, apprehending a complete abstract of those returns would afford such information to the House as would enable them to form a complete judgment of the nature of those charities, and to take measures for promoting the good intentions of the donors, have directed a proper abstract thereof to be made with the utmost care and expedition, for the use of the Members of both Houses of Parliament.

And, in order to make the same as perfect as possible, your Committee have directed proper requisitions to be made to the ministers and church-wardens from whom imperfect returns have been made, and to correct and complete the same without delay.

ABSTRACT OF THE OVERSEERS' RETURNS.

ENGLAND.

| Names of Counties. | Money raised by Assessment, the year 1785 (being the last Return made to Parliament.) | Nett Expences for the Poor in 1776, taken from the Returns then made to Parliament (being the last Return made to Parliament.) |
|--------------------|---|--|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---|---|--------|----|---|
| Bedford | 21,165 | 8 | 6 | 16,661 | 17 | 1 |
|---------|--------|---|---|--------|----|---|

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| Berks | 50,164 | 1 | 4 | 36,718 | 2 | 8 |
| Bucks | 48,392 | 15 | 3 | 31,745 | 16 | — |
| Cambridge | 28,921 | 5 | 7 | 18,079 | 10 | 10 |
| Chester | 40,247 | 7 | 11 | 29,644 | 13 | 2 |
| Cornwall | 31,215 | 8 | — | 22,004 | 11 | 10 |
| Cumberland | 12,469 | 14 | 8 | 8,029 | 19 | 2 |
| Derby | 24,984 | 14 | 3 | 17,441 | 1 | 8 |
| Devon | 85,492 | 13 | 4 | 62,481 | 2 | 6 |
| Dorset | 35,315 | 1 | 9 | 24,538 | 5 | 8 |
| Durham | 22,135 | — | 2 | 14,440 | 13 | 4 |
| Essex | 100,068 | 5 | 8 | 74,067 | 3 | 5 |
| Gloucester | 70,208 | 7 | 5 | 53,812 | 3 | 1 |
| Hereford | 18,178 | — | 8 | 10,393 | 7 | 2 |
| Hertford | 36,202 | 11 | — | 25,486 | 9 | — |
| Huntingdon | 13,503 | 3 | 7 | 7,659 | 3 | 11 |
| Kent | 116,477 | 17 | 11 | 80,150 | 10 | — |
| Lancaster | 80,950 | 13 | 2 | 52,220 | — | 11 |
| Leicester | 33,448 | 14 | 10 | 24,339 | 16 | 4 |
| Lincoln | 48,289 | 2 | 5 | 31,330 | 8 | 7 |
| Middlesex | 103,800 | 16 | 2 | 80,226 | 18 | — |
| London | 56,449 | 14 | 1 | 39,067 | — | 2 |
| Westm. | 52,714 | 4 | 8 | 44,969 | 3 | 1 |
| Monmouth | 10,129 | 14 | — | 5,575 | 1 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 101,223 | 13 | 4 | 64,296 | 13 | 10 |
| Northamp. | 49,928 | 15 | 10 | 35,232 | 15 | 8 |
| Northumb. | 21,785 | 13 | 3 | 14,608 | 12 | — |
| Nottingh. | 21,461 | 4 | 8 | 11,833 | 1 | 12 |
| Oxford | 40,116 | 2 | 4 | 28,750 | 4 | 9 |
| Rutland | 3,750 | 9 | 9 | 2,664 | 6 | 6 |
| Salop | 30,116 | 5 | 6 | 22,316 | 10 | 1 |
| Somerset | 70,946 | 5 | 8 | 50,171 | 5 | 2 |
| Southamp. | 68,822 | 17 | 8 | 48,028 | 8 | 2 |
| Stafford | 45,215 | 12 | — | 32,088 | 17 | 1 |
| Suffolk | 72,518 | 1 | 9 | 56,504 | 0 | 5 |
| Surrey | 76,795 | 6 | 4 | 49,743 | 19 | 8 |
| Suffex | 79,424 | 4 | 11 | 54,734 | 8 | 7 |
| Warwick | 67,772 | 17 | 6 | 44,070 | 11 | — |
| Westmorel. | 5,942 | 7 | 9 | 2,834 | 8 | — |
| Wills | 67,427 | — | 11 | 54,021 | 10 | 10 |
| Worcester | 38,307 | 16 | — | 26,755 | — | 9 |
| York, E. R. | 16,090 | 16 | 9 | 11,036 | 9 | 7 |
| N. ditto | 20,072 | — | 9 | 12,616 | 1 | 8 |
| W. ditto | 70,062 | 11 | 5 | 50,688 | 1 | 5 |
| | W | A | L | E | S. | |
| Anglesey | 1,218 | — | 11 | 169 | 1 | 9 |
| Brecon | 4,603 | 12 | 1 | 2,407 | 15 | 2 |
| Cardigan | 2,617 | 2 | 8 | 1,024 | 15 | 1 |
| Carmarthen | 6,777 | 14 | 10 | 2,948 | 4 | 8 |
| Carnarvon | 1,797 | 13 | 7 | 471 | 17 | 8 |
| Denbigh | 11,048 | 17 | — | 5,164 | 14 | 5 |
| Flint | 8,300 | 1 | 5 | 4,043 | 12 | — |
| Glamorgan | 10,351 | 9 | 8 | 5,300 | 19 | 11 |
| Merioneth | 2,376 | 13 | 11 | 1,046 | 16 | 5 |
| Montgomery | 9,387 | 11 | 1 | 5,509 | 15 | 7 |
| Pembroke | 5,779 | 3 | 7 | 3,049 | 8 | 3 |
| Radnor | 4,351 | 15 | 2 | 2,254 | 9 | 11 |
| | T | O | T | A | L. | |
| ENG. | 2,215,774 | 2 | 5 | 1,396,122 | 6 | 5 |
| WALES | 69,129 | 16 | 6 | 33,650 | 13 | 10 |
| Total | 2,284,904 | 18 | 11 | 1,429,770 | — | 1 |

Total sum raised in England and Wales, for the poor, in 1784 2,185,889
Ditto, 1783 — — — 2,131,436

The medium sum, for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, annually raised for the poor in England and Wales 2,004,238
 From this sum, deduct the total of the nett expenses, in 1776 (as given above) — 1,529,780
 And the Encreased Expence of poor in 1785 (that is, in only nine years), will be found to be — 474,458

THE Committee appointed by the shopkeepers of the metropolis, to endeavour to obtain a repeal of the shop-tax, have again commenced their meetings. Mr. Alderman Skinner, who in an early part of their business attached himself to them, still continues indisposed. The Committee, whatever may be their final success, will have some credit for their industry and perseverance: an application carried to Parliament for four successive sessions, and conducted without party, is certainly a phenomenon. They published the following resolution in the daily papers.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the RETAIL SHOPKEEPERS of the cities of London, Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, held at the Guildhall Coffee-house, Nov. 2, 1787,

Mr. DAVID JENNINGS in the Chair;

The Chairman laid before the Committee the following RESOLUTIONS;

“Langbourn Ward, London.

“At a Wardmote held at Pewterers Hall, in Lime-street, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1787, before Mr. Deputy THOMAS WITHERBY; the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

“That the thanks of this Wardmote be given to the Chairman and Committee appointed by the Retail Shopkeepers of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, for the zeal, ability, and integrity, with which they have conducted the applications to Parliament for a REPEAL of the SHOP-TAX; and it is recommended to them, by this Wardmote, to continue the pursuit which the last division in the House of Commons justly warrants, until a tax so partial in its principle, and so oppressive in its operation, be no longer suffered to disgrace the Statute Book of a free and commercial nation.

“That a Copy of this Vote be conveyed to Mr. Alderman Skinner, and Mr. David Jennings; both of whom have acted as Chairmen of that Committee.

NATHANIEL ANDREWS, Ward Clerk.”

Resolved, that a Letter be written to Mr. Deputy Witherby, expressive of the sense of obligation this Committee entertain for the favourable opinion the Ward of Langbourn are pleased to express of their conduct, and to

to the inhabitants of the Ward, in what manner he shall think proper.

The Resolutions of the General Meetings of the Shopkeepers of the 7th of Feb. and the 1st of May last, being taken into consideration;

Resolved, That the Committee, in pursuance of the Directions of the General Meetings, will take the steps necessary for prosecuting the application to Parliament in the ensuing Session, for a Repeal of the Shop-Tax, in the most vigorous and effectual manner; trusting, the number of their Friends in Parliament being considerably increased, their efforts may be attended with success.

Resolved, That the precise time of agitating the question in the House of Commons be referred to the opinion of those Members of that House, on whose judgement and ability this Committee place a firm reliance.

Resolved, That the Corporation of the city of London, and the other Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, throughout Great Britain, from whose junction and assistance the Shopkeepers have received very material support, be requested to continue such measures as they may judge expedient for the purpose of enforcing the application to Parliament.

DAVID JENNINGS, Chairman.

Resolutions to the above import have been since sent to the Committee from the different wards of Aldgate, Aldersgate, Bathshaw, Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Broad-street, Bridge, Broad-street, Candlewick, Castlebaynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, Cordwainer, Cornhill, Cripplegate Within, Cripplegate Without, Farringdon Within, Lime-street, Portoken, Queenhithe, and Wallbrook, assembled on St. Thomas's-day.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE:

Dec. 14.

Wm. Morris, tried at July Session (see p. 733) for receiving two bank-notes of 200*l.* each, stolen by Sadi, an Indian servant, from Lawrence Sullivan, Esq. knowing the same to have been stolen, and convicted; but, a motion being then made in arrest of judgement, *that bank-notes, by law, were not goods and chattels within the statute*, the sentence was referred, and left to be argued by the twelve Judges) was brought to the bar, and acquainted with the opinion of the judges in his favour.

Baron Perryn read over to the Court the arguments that were consulted by the Judges, and the different Acts of Parliament from Charles the First to the present King. Nine of the Judges were of opinion, that he did not come within the meaning of the Acts, and therefore ordered him to be discharged. Poor Sadi, the Indian boy who stole the notes, died lately in Newgate.

At this Session, Thomas Cope, the man who was said in the papers to have cut the woman's head off for robbing him of his money, was tried. *and was* that two women of the town with

him at a public house, and prevailed on him to go with them to their lodgings, where he drank spirits till he was intoxicated, and then went to bed; but while the witness, companion to the deceased, was preparing to go to bed so him, he suddenly rose with a knife in his hand, exclaiming, *I must! I must! I will!* and, seizing the deceased, placed her against the chimney, and cut her throat. The witness ran out of the house, and gave the alarm of murder, which soon brought a constable, who apprehended him without resistance; and questioning him as to his motive for such cruelty, he said, *they* were after him to take away his life. Being asked who *they* were, he said, the house was beset, and he should soon have been *dore* for. It appeared by the testimony of Capt. Nelson, of the Boreas frigate, with whom he had sailed, that at Antigua he had contracted what is called the *Fever of the Sun*, and that it had affected his brain. He had been sent to the hospital for it, and had been discharged as cured; but that, he believed, was seldom the case, as on getting in liquor, the fever generally returned. The judge, in his charge to the jury, properly distinguished between the madness which came by the visitation of God, and that which was brought on by intoxication. If any man by intoxication calls forth the latent principles of madness, which might not otherwise break forth, and slays a fellow-creature, the law will adjudge it to be murder, because the crime of drunkenness led to the commission of the deed. The judge said, there was no doubt of the prisoner's madness when he committed the deed; but the question for the jury was, whether he was mad when he was sober? that not appearing to the satisfaction of the jury, they brought their verdict in *guilty*; but recommended him to mercy.

December 15.

The Parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to the 15th instant, was farther prorogued by proclamation to Thursday the 17th of January, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Dec. 20.

In the evening was held a Grand Lodge in the Star and Garter, Pall Mall; present the Grand Master his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Prince of Wales. They all assembled in the new uniform of the Britannic Lodge. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by Capt. Brathwayte, honoured the Lodge with his presence, to receive another degree in Free Masonry.

Dec. 21.

An account arrived in town, that one of the gun-powder magazines belonging to Mr. Hervey of Battel, in Suffex, was blown up, in which were about 2000 weight of gun-powder. The explosion was felt at an immense distance.

This day --- Watmote held at St. Sepulchre
G. Sabulemant. 1787.

chre's Church, before Mr. Alderman Wilkes, for the election of Common Councilmen for the Ward of Farringdon Without, the following gentlemen were elected; viz. *North side*, Mr. Richard Brewer, Deputy; Mr. James Brewer, Mr. William Crockett, Mr. Edward Worley, Mr. William Rogers and Mr. Jacob Meane (two new members); Mr. William Sharpe, and Mr. James Branscomb. *South side*, Mr. John Nichols, Deputy; Mr. William Wright, Mr. Charles Sharp, Mr. Robert Her-ring, Mr. Thomas Burnell, Mr. John Lamb, Mr. William Miller, and Mr. Thomas Berresford. The Alderman's judicious and impartial conduct on this day's business obtained him the unanimous thanks of his ward.

December 27.

Advice has been received, by the Ambassador from Sweden, of his Swedish Majesty's safe arrival at Stockholm on the 28th of Nov. after having visited Helsingfors and Landsterna, accompanied by the Prince Royal of Denmark, who, on the 9th, returned to Copenhagen. His Swedish Majesty had just crossed the Sound before the frost set in, by which a great number of ships, chiefly English, were frozen up. His Swedish Majesty's visit to the Court of Denmark occasions much speculation.

On the 20th of Nov. the court of Petersburg remitted, by the Vice Chancellor, to the foreign ministers, a copy of the treaty of alliance lately concluded with the king of the Two Sicilies. The Duc de Sorra Capriola, minister from his Sicilian Majesty, has been created on this occasion; by the King his master, a knight of the order of St. Constantine, with the expectancy of the first commandery that shall become vacant.

D. c. 30.

The tumults in Holland are increasing fast. The Dutch do not like the Prussians; and it is apprehended that a reinforcement of Prussians must be sent to keep the peace.

Extract of a letter from Cologne, Nov. 30.

"The Protestants of the Confession of Augsburg, as well as the Reformed ones established here, were obliged to go one or two miles out of this city, to perform the duties of their religion. Messrs. Frederick Charles Peltet, John David Herffadt and Co. Protestant merchants here, having an entire confidence in the paternal solicitude of our venerable Magistrate, resolved, with other citizens of their religion, to propose presenting a very respectful memorial, tending to obtain permission to build a house of prayer in this city, for the practice of their worship, with leave to erect an adjoining building for their schools, and a habitation for the Minister. About 70 inhabitants of the same religion signed the Memorial with the greatest joy; and yesterday the fathers of our city very graciously agreed to the following resolution:

"The Magistrates of this free and imperial city most graciously grant the petitioners

tions permission to build therein a Temple or House of Prayer for the practice of their worship, and to add thereto a building for their schools, and a habitation for their Minister."

"As soon as the decision of these venerable Magistrates was known, a number of Roman Catholic citizens sincerely congratulated the Protestants upon their success, and tears of joy and gratitude flowed on every side."

Dec. 31.

James Catfe, convicted at last Sessions for the murder of Sarah Hayes (see p. 1188.), is respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

According to a foreign print of this month, a part of the summit of Mount Vesuvius has fallen into the mouth of the volcano. A prodigious quantity of smoke ensued, in which was perceived a pale electric fire playing briskly about, or a kind of volcanic lightning. The air, at night, was filled with meteors, or what are vulgarly called falling stars, shooting horizontally, and leaving a luminous trace.

The report, that about the middle of the present month was industriously circulated of a triple alliance between Russia, France, and Austria, to which Spain was to be invited, does not appear to be well founded. It has been mutually agreed between this country and France, to appoint commissioners on each side, with full powers to see that the condition of the convention, which stipulates for the reduction of the navies, be carried completely into effect. Monsr. Bouganville is appointed, on the part of France, to undertake the execution of this employment in England; and Mr. Rogers, late Secretary to Lord Keppel, goes on the same duty on the part of Great Britain to France.

Sir Robert Easton, the English Charge des Affairs, at the Court of Madrid, having demanded, by order of his court, the reason of the naval armaments going on in the ports of Spain, received the most explicit answer, which he transmitted home with the greatest expedition; and with which the cabinet ministers were satisfied. The report is confirmed, that France has remitted four millions of livres, for the support of the Dutch Patriots who have taken refuge in these provinces, the direction of which has been assigned to two Dutch gentlemen, formerly regents, and now established at Brussels. They are charged to distribute weekly to those who may pass this way, or may remain in these countries, the money necessary for their support, each according to his wants and the services he has rendered.

The King of Prussia having notified, by his Minister the Count de Podowitz, to the Emperor, the re-establishment of the tranquillity which he had procured for the United Provinces, the Comte de Cobenzel was charged by his Imperial Majesty to testify the great satisfaction he had received

on that occasion. The Imperial Minister at Berlin has since received orders to congratulate his Prussian Majesty on the restoration of the tranquillity in Holland, and of the Stadtholder to all his rights.

Swallows were seen in the neighbourhood of Lewes in Sussex till the middle of this month, flying after their prey as in the beginning of respited during summer.

Prince William, son to his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, having discovered a genius for literary pursuits, His Majesty, to facilitate his progress, proposed of his own accord, to defray the expences of a learned education, provided his R. H. would consent to enter his son at the University, and that the Prince should submit to the rules of the college in like manner as other students designed for the church. This being readily assented to, in the evening of the 16th of Nov. His R. H. with his son, arrived at Trinity College Lodge, in Cambridge, of which college Prince William is admitted a gentleman commoner; and next day was waited upon in form by the Right Worshipful the Vice Chancellor, attended by the heads of houses, doctors, noblemen, &c. in their proper habits, to pay their proper respects, and to present his R. H. with the honorary degree of Dr. of Laws, the highest the University can confer; which his R. H. was pleased to accept, as he did afterwards the freedom of the town, presented to him by the mayor and corporation, in their formalities. The Prince was afterwards placed under the care of Dr. Walesby, and left in possession of the apartments lately quitted by his Grace of Bedford.

SCOTLAND.

Advice was received at Perth, that, on December 10, two lads in crossing the river Tay unluckily overset their boat a little above the *Lien of Camphie*, a cataraict that has long been admired as a great natural curiosity. It is formed by a stupendous pile of rocks, on which the water breaking roth down the precipice with astonishing violence, and, being confined in a very narrow channel, occasions a great suction for a considerable way above. One of the lads, it is supposed, was drawn into the gulph below, and has not been heard of: the other providentially got footing on a part of the rock only a few feet wide, on which he was obliged to stand during that tempestuous night, in which the waters of the Loggie rose to a greater height than ever was before known. In such a situation, his distress is said only to be increased by the sight of people passing by in the morning, by whom his piercing cries could not be heard by reason of the roaring of the cataraict. Fortunately, however, he was seen, and saved by a boat being conveyed to him at the utmost hazard of the lives of those who ventured to relieve him.

P. 1126, col. 1, strike out lines 42 and 43.

Ibid. On Tuesday, Dec. 18, the remains of the late Lord President of Scotland were interred at the family burial-place of Borthwick. At ten o'clock in the forenoon the funeral procession began, from the Parliament Close, Edinburgh, in the following order :

Town Officers, two and two ; their halberds covered with crape.

The Mace-bearer and Sword-bearer of the city ; the mace and sword covered with crape. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, in their robes ; three and three.

Mace-bearer of the University ; his mace covered with crape.

The Principal and Professors of the University, in their gowns ; three and three.

Four Mace-bearers of the Lords of Session ; two and two ; their maces covered with crape.

The Lords of Session in their robes ; two & two, Principal Clerks of Session, and Clerks of Teind Court, in their gowns ; two and two.

Bar-keeper to the Dean and Faculty of Advocates in his gown, his batton covered with crape.

The Dean and Faculty of Advocates in their gowns ; three and three.

Macer to the Court of Exchequer ; his mace covered with crape.

Barons of Exchequer, in their gowns and bands, the Lord Chief Baron supported by the Lord Advocate and Baron Norton, followed by the principal Officers and the Attornies belonging to the Court, in their gowns ; three and three.

Officer of his Majesty's Signet, in his gown ; his mace covered with crape.

The Depute Keeper, Commissioners, and Clerks to his Majesty's Signet, in their gowns ; three and three.

The Præses of the Agents or Solicitors admitted by the Court of Session, and his Brethren ; three and three.

The First Clerks of Advocates, three and three.

The procession proceeded down the Fish-market Close, up the Horse Wynd, and along by the front of the College, to the Lord President's house in Adam's Square, where it went round the square till the corpse was brought out. Immediately after this, the mutes, &c. proceeded forward to Nicolson's Street, where the hearse waited. At this time, the Principal and Professors of the University reversed their manner of walking, the junior Professors going first, and the Principal of the College last. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, observed the same etiquette, so that the Lord Provost came to walk immediately before the corpse, preceded by the sword and mace-bearers. The rest of the procession was conducted in the same order in which it set out ; by which means the Lords of Session fell in place immediately after the corpse. The Friends of the deceased, and such Gentlemen as did not belong to any of the public bodies who attended the funeral, walked after the Advocates First Clerks. In this order the whole procession moved on

to Nicolson's Street, where the corpse was put into the hearse, and conveyed to the place of interment, attended by the relations and friends of the family, in mourning coaches, and by several of the Nobility, Lords of Session, &c. &c. in their own carriages, amounting, in all, to upwards of 50. — Never, perhaps, was a procession of the kind conducted with greater decorum, gravity, and solemnity. It was escorted by the military from the Castle, and the city guard ; and while the body was conveying from Adam's Square to Nicolson's Street, the band of music belonging to the military played the Dead March in Saul. This, aided by the tolling of the great bell, which rung several funeral peals, and the general concern marked in the countenances of all ranks of people, rendered the scene at once grand, striking, and awful.

P. 1127. The title of the late Sir Anthony Oldfield, bart. is *not* extinct ; a lineal descendant of the first baronet of that name now lives in Suffex, and another, junior to him, in Staffordshire ; but, for the same reason that influenced the late baronet, he does not, we understand, mean to assume the title.

Ibid. The late very respectable and much esteemed Mr. Bagshaw was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Bromley, June 3, 1744, and resigned it about Midsummer 1785. He also ceded the rectory of Addington, co. Bucks, on being collated, in January 1779, to the rectory of Southfleet. He was the son of the Rev. Harrington Bagshaw, by Abigail, daughter of Sir Thomas Busby, knight, of Addington, (Regist. Rotten, by Mr. Thorpe, p. 813). The father, who died May 29, 1739, was chaplain to Bp. Sprat, who nominated him to the curacy of Bromley, and collated him to the rectory of Woolwich ; and doubtless, by the same interest, he became chaplain of Bromley College. The original salary of the chaplain (who must have been a member of Magdalen College, Oxford,) by the will of Bishop Warner, was to be 50l. a year. It has received an augmentation of 10l. payable out of one or both of the liberal donations of Mr. Hetherington and Bp. Pearce ; and the late Mr. Bagshaw has bequeathed to his successors the interest of 100l. 3 per cent. bank annuities.

P. 1129. The late Mr. Richard Winstone was an *eleve* of Quin's ; and, though greatly inferior to him in point of theatrical merit, was one of the groupe distinguished by his friendship, and often admitted to his convivial enjoyments. From this intimacy, Winstone used to relate many pleasant stories of Quin, many of them much to the credit of his benevolence, and, amongst the rest, the following : " Winstone once had a quarrel with his manager, and abruptly leaving the London stage, contrary to the advice of Quin, went strolling into Wales. After two years absence, on his return from Swansea to Bristol, by sea, he was near being drowned, having met with a storm which stranded the ship.

ship, by which he lost all his cloaths, and what little money he had in his strong box. In this situation he scrambled up to London, and, getting to one of his old haunts about the Garden, went to bed, and slept for two days, without ever getting out of it. Quin, by accident, heard of his situation, and immediately calling on the manager, had Winstone put on his usual salary, and his name actually advertised in the bills for next day's performance. He then called upon his tailor, who having Winstone's measure, took him to Monmouth-street, and bought him a full suit of cloaths. Thus accoutred, Quin called upon his old friend, whom he found in bed, very melancholy. After some conversation, in which Winstone related all his misfortunes, Quin asked him why he was not at rehearsal? This at first astonished poor Winstone, till the other, explaining the circumstance, he fell upon his knees with gratitude. 'But zounds, my dear Jemmy,' says Winstone, 'what shall I do for cloaths, and a little money.' 'As for the cloaths,' says Quin, 'there they are; but as for the money, by G— you must put your hand in your own pocket.' Winstone experienced his friend's humanity even in this expression, for, on searching the breeches pocket, he found ten guineas." Old Winstone used to tell this story with tears of gratitude. He resided at the Hotwells, Bristol, for some years before his death, where he lived partly on letting lodgings, and partly on what he saved in his earlier days.—He was the person alluded to by Fielding in his "Tom Jones," where Partridge panegyrises the representative of the King in "Hamlet." After having paid an handsome compliment to Mr. Garrick's acting, by making this humorous and original character declare, with some contempt, that he should have been frightened just in the same manner at the sight of a ghost, Partridge is asked, which of the performers he likes best? to which he indignantly replies, 'The King, without doubt. Talk of Hamlet! No; the King for my money; he speaks all his words distinctly, and half as loud again as the other; *any body may see that he is an actor!*'—The performers at Bristol generally gave him a yearly benefit, which, as he had many friends, turned to account. On those nights he spoke an occasional prologue, written by a gentleman of London, of acknowledged taste and abilities; the publication of which would add to the credit of prologue-writing.

Ibid. col. 2. The late Mr. Jn. Barclay was one of the grandsons of Mr. Robert B. author of the "Apology for the Quakers." His loss will long be severely felt, not only by his immediate connexions, but by numbers who have experienced the spirited efforts of his active friendship. His benevolence was so universal, his desire of doing good was so urgent and invincible, that, instead of mak-

ing a long confinement to his house, and a weak frame of body, a plea for declining to promote the welfare and success of those who applied to him for his assistance, he cheerfully and zealously undertook their cause, though often to the detriment of his health; and he cordially relieved the distresses of the necessitous, and of those who were ready to perish. In an age when the property of the Rich is wasted on the most contemptible trifles, and exhausted merely in selfish gratifications, when the number of those who seek occasion to do good is so confined, the death of such a man as Mr. John Barclay is, and should be considered as, a public loss.

Ibid. On Monday, Dec. 21, the remains of the late Mr. Soame Jenyns were interred in the family burial-place at Rottisham in Cambridgeshire. (Dr. Lort and Mr. Cole were witnesses to, not executors of, his will.)—The intellectual powers of this gentleman were of an upper order. His life had been very active and diversified. He had read much; he had seen more. He was rich in the experience of more than fourscore years. He conversed as well as he wrote. His thoughts were sprightly; his expression neat. This is the character both of his verse and prose.—Mr. Edm. Burke has truly said, Soame Jenyns was one of them who wrote the *truest English*; that is, the simplest and most aboriginal language, the least qualified with foreign impregnation.—On his death-bed he reviewed his life; and, with a visible gleam of joy, "he gloried in the belief that his little book on Christianity had been useful. It was received, perhaps, where greater works could not make their way, and so might have aided the ardour of virtue, the confidence of truth." He spoke of his death as one prepared to die. He did not shrink from it, as an evil, nor as a punishment; but met it with decent firmness, as his original destiny!—the kind release from what was worse, the more kind summons to all that is better.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 60, read, "At Langley-hall, co. Leicester, aged 73, Richard Chesslyn, esq. On Dec. 27 his remains were deposited in the family vault at Diseworth. Mr. C. married the widow lady of Phil. Bainbridge, esq; of Lockington, formerly a barrister at law, and city remembrancer in London."

P. 1130. The cause of the late Dr. Walfsh's death was as follows: "A young woman happened to die of a puerperal fever, in Water-lane, Fleet street. Such was the Doctor's thirst after knowledge, that he would not miss the opportunity that presented itself of increasing it, by a dissection of this subject. However, in consequence, he was determined to do so. Accordingly, on Thursday, Dec. 1, he anointed his hands by way of preparation, and dissected the brain. On the following day, being the 2nd, he was sitting at his desk, when he felt a sudden and violent pain in his head, which he immediately communicated to his wife, who was sitting by him. He then rose, and went to his bed, where he died in a few minutes. His death was the result of the dissection of the brain."—*See the following account of the dissection of the brain, in the Philosophical Transactions, 1754.*

received a scratch from one of the bones on the second joint of the fore-finger. The wound was so slight, that it was scarcely perceptible. The moment he was susceptible of it, however, he washed it with warm water and soap, repeatedly, and then applied oil and spirits. The next morning (Thursday) the part was visibly inflamed, attended with a slight pain, and a little inflammation on the auxiliary glands. In consequence of this, a strong emetic was prescribed, with a preparation of bark and opium. He rested tolerably well that night. On Friday the inflammation increased, and of course a maturing cataplasm was applied, with mulled port spiced; but in vain; for, on the Tuesday following, about two o'clock in the morning, he paid the debt of Nature.—He was interred at St. Anne's, Soho, in the family vault of his intimate friend Mr. Kennedy.—Dr. W. was born in the city of Kilkenny; graduated at Edinburgh; from whence he went to Paris, where he prosecuted his studies with uncommon success. On the death of his father (who is a clergyman of the Church of England), he would have inherited an estate of 600l. a year.—He died in his 27th year, regretted by the indigent matron, to whose use he applied no small portion of his income. Deep study had not soured his mind; nor had daily familiarity with the sufferings of his fellow-creatures under pain hardened his heart; it was bountiful as it was humane; and where poverty attended disease, his advice was always accompanied with the means of rendering it effectual. His hand sympathized with his soul; he administered his money with his prescription. His death was not the consequence of rashness, or vain curiosity. In racing the cause of a malignant disease he became its victim. The ease of his fellow-creatures was his object; his motive sprung from generosity; and he died in the exercise of his profession, for the good of mankind, despising Death, with whom he had been long acquainted, and had often seen in all his terrors. Universally beloved, esteemed, and admired, he left the world universally regretted.

Ibid. l. 35, in the account of Mr. Stephen Law's death reads, "John Cartier, esq;" and adds, in the words of an old correspondent, "If complacency of manners, extensive benevolence, inflexible integrity, and submissive piety, are virtues beneficial to mankind, and acceptable to God, no one could more justly command the esteem of his fellow-creature, nor more assuredly hope for an eternal recompense of reward, than this most excellent man ought to be recorded, to the lasting honour of the deceased, that, though a director of an E. India settlement, he returned to England with clean hands.

—Faithful friend

Among the

As a

spoken, uneducated

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, in Scotland, Pierce Starkie, esq; of Lancashire, to Miss Charlotte Preedy, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. P. of Brington, co. Northampton.

Peter Ramin, esq; M.D. to Mrs. Mary Rowton, of Bristol.

Dec. 24. At Manchester, Mr. Tho. Taylor, attorney, to Miss Grieves, of Strangeway-hall.

At Belleah, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Henry King, Henry Brown, esq; of Oak-park, to Miss Knex, daugh. of Fran. K. esq; of Rappa, and niece to the Right Hon. H. King's Lady.

27. At Edinburgh, John Hunter, esq; consul at Seville and St. Lucar, to Miss M. Congalton, eldest daughter of Dr. Charles C. physician at Edinburgh.

Rev. John Evans, rector of Sibston, co. Leicester, to Miss Charlotte Cooksey, daughter of Holland C. esq; of Braces Leigh, co. Worc.

At Sopworth, co. Wilt, Mr. Wm. Hornidge, solicitor, Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, to Miss Perfect, only daughter of Rev. Dr. P. rector of that place.

Francis Newman, esq; of North Cadbury, to Miss Hoare, of Alton, co. Dorset.

Jn. Freeland, esq; commoner of Emanuel Coll. Cambridge, to Miss Stebbing, of Clare, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Titus S. rector of Tattingstone and Woolbridge Hasketon.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Sudley, son of the Earl of Arran of the kingdom of Ireland, to Miss Tyrrel, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir John T. of Heron, co. Essex.

At Fulham, Clem Harrison, esq; of Hammer-smith, to Miss Naylor, of the same place.

Rev. Hammond-Robertson, M.A. fellow of Magdalen College, to Miss Ashford, of Gildersham, co. York.

By special licence, Tho. Brooke, esq; of Asheton Hayes, co. Chester, M.P. for Newton, co. Lancaster, to Miss Cunliffe, sister to Sir Foster C. bart.

30. Ellis Wrench, esq; of H. de-park, to Miss Mayne, of Ponder's End, Middx.

Mr. Aston, merchant, of Laurence Pountney-lane, to Mrs. Howard, of Norwich.

31. At George's, Queen-square, W. Hofte, esq; to Miss Glover, of Berwick-house, Norf.

At Bath, Mr. Geo. Bottle, master-builder, to Miss Abigail Pillinger, of that city.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Sadraspoor, near Calcutta, Alex. Van Rixtel, esq; one of the Board of Trade, and younger son of the late Mr. V. R. a Dutch merchant.

In America, John Cruden, esq; formerly an eminent merchant there, and commissioner of the sequestrated estates in South Carolina. The manner of his death is truly distressing, he having been driven by the boom of a sloop, in which he was going passenger from Turk's Island to Nassau, into the sea, from which he was rescued, but soon after expired.

In Jamaica, the Hon. Wm. Peete, one of his Majesty's assistant judges in that island, representative for Kingston, and only son of Rich. P. esq; of Norwich.

On his way to the South of France, — Tracey, esq; some time since a captain in the *Levant* trade.

In the Isle of Man, aged 110, Dan. Teare, a day-labourer.

At Taunton, Lady Trevelyan, mother of Sir John T. bart. and sister of the late Sir Walter Blackett, bart.

In the Peak of Derby, aged 101, Jn. Barnsley. He worked in the mines till within three weeks of his death.

Mr. Tilden Down, publican, of St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.

At Brompton, Kent, Mrs. Roby, relict of the late Lieut. R. of the Chatham Marines.

In New Palace-yard, Westm. Mrs. Sadler, relict of Tho. S. esq.

In *October* last, at Kingston in Jamaica, the Hon. Paul Phipps, esq; representative in assembly, first magistrate, custos rotulorum of the Court of Common Pleas, an assistant judge, justice of the Quorum, and colonel-commandant of the regiment of foot militia for St. Andrew's.

In *November* last, at Bury, co. Suffolk, in his 88th year, the Rev. Philip Laurens, M.A. master of the Grammar-school in that town. He was born in the island of Jersey, and was intended by his parents for the sea. He embarked on board a Newfoundland vessel, to proceed to the Fishery; but a sudden turn of wind obliged the vessel to put back, and the short trial he had made of a sea-life disgusted him, it seems, from the pursuit of it, for he stayed on shore. From this time he applied to study with incessant assiduity. But the island did not at that time afford opportunities of making a great progress in classical knowledge. In arithmetic, and other branches of mathematics, he distinguished himself as a scholar, and even as a teacher. At the age of twenty he first crossed the channel, and came over to England. He entered at Pembroke College, where he resided several years. There he was remarked for an insatiable thirst of knowledge, and for capacity and diligence equal to the greatest proficiency. He not only made himself a complete master of the Latin and Greek, but he became well acquainted with the Oriental languages. His genius had a peculiar tint of originality. On his entrance into orders, he found the avenues to ecclesiastical preferment in a great measure barred against a young man, who had not great connections or parliamentary interest. The wide field of classical education lay before him, and in this he determined to take his station. He soon entered into a connexion with a Mr. Galliard, who kept a reputable academy at Fulham. He married his daughter, and succeeded him. But this seminary was not likely to confine his attention long. The academies near Lon-

don, considered as nurseries for tradesmen, may be useful to the public; but classical instruction is not to be expected in them. — He has often lamented the loss of a scholar who, after having made, under his management, a considerable proficiency in the classics, and given him hopes that he would do him credit at the University, was suddenly called to measure tape, or to weigh raisins, behind a counter in Bishopsgate-street. When he was congratulating himself on the progress of another, who had presented him with a composition full of genius, he would be teased with a complaint from the parent, that the child was still in *Reduction*. He took the first opportunity of resigning an employment so grating to a liberal mind, and confined himself for some time to the instruction of a few private pupils. In the year 1776 he was removed into a situation more congenial with the bent of his genius, the mastership of Bury School. That school was in the lowest state of degradation from the rank which it had enjoyed under a Leeds, a Kynnesman, and a Garnham. In less than two years he restored it to its former eminence. His plan of education, conceived by a judgement like his, matured by long experience, and supported by his industry and application, was inferior to none of those systems which time has sanctioned in the great schools of Westminster, Eton, and Winchester. The Universities, particularly that of Cambridge, can attest the success of his labours. His grammatical and critical accuracy was such as baffled investigation in any composition which he had corrected. In the exercise of Latin verification his scholars were constantly employed; and their consequent improvement in the collateral branches of literature and of taste verifies the observation, that none decay that exercise in a public school, but those who are willing to conceal their ignorance of the art. His favourite relaxation from the laborious duties of his station was botany, in which he reached that eminence which he had attained in every literary pursuit. It was his custom, in the Midsummer vacation, to make a tour on the Continent. His *Observations on Flanders*, in Arthur Young's "*Annals of Agriculture*," will please the scholar, the farmer, and the naturalist. Several other papers of his, printed in that truly interesting and patriotic work, deserve to be ranked next to those of a Symonds. — In his disposition he was friendly and generous. The various branches of his family often experienced his liberality. He bought a living in Worcestershire, to which he presented one of his brothers; to one of his sisters he gave an estate, which he inherited in Jersey; and to most of his relations his purse and his instructions were freely given. To justify these remarkable instances of liberality, it must be observed, that he had no children, and that he has left very ample provision to his widow. In his temper he

was open and undisguised. Such was the opinion which the publick entertained of his abilities and of his application, that, in a dependant situation, he always maintained an independant spirit. His principles were those of an ancient Epigrammatist :

“*Ἦλκε ἀνθρώπους ἀνὴρ Οὐδὲς ἢ δὲ τὸ ἀνδρὶ
“Τόβριον φαίνειν, οὐδὲ τὸ εὖς ἰσχυροῦν.*”

Nov. 10. At Abaco, Tho. Stephens, esq; late of Cossam, co. Wilts, captain in the corps of Pennsylvania Loyalists, and member of assembly for Abaco.

20. At New York, Sam. Kirkman, esq; late of Friday-street.

28. At Walton, near Liverpool, aged 74, Mr. John Runcorn, a man of truly respectable character, and exemplary conduct. His strict integrity, joined to a good understanding, gained him general esteem and confidence. He was endeared to his family by the affectionate discharge of every relative duty, and esteemed by all who knew him for a peculiar simplicity of manner, joined to a sound and candid judgement. In the early part of his life he read much, but, what is more essential, he read it well*; and he cultivated the mathematics with good success. He was also fond of music, the theory of which he understood, and of late years read little else scientific, though he neither performed upon any instrument, nor (to the writer's knowledge) ever sung. Holden's † “National System of Music” was a favourite book with him; a copy of which he has left behind, with most of the blank spaces filled up, and many places interleaved, with curious and learned manuscript illustrations.—A friend dictates this poor tribute of grateful respect to the memory of one whom he revered whilst living with the affectionate duty of a child; for, removed some distance from his own father, at an early period of life, and when the wandering steps of youth stand in need of a guide, he was unto him a friend, a Mentor, and a parent.

Dec. 13. At her house in Granby-row, Dublin, after a few days illness, Mrs. Graham, relict of the late Arthur G. esq; of Hockley-lodge, co. Armagh.

16. In Merrion street, Dublin, George-Henry Monck, esq. By his death, a personal fortune of nearly 100,000*l.* devolves to the Earl of Tyrone. Mr. M. was a very

singular character; and what proves it is, that he never called for the interest of 10,000*l.* worth of government debentures, although he had them in his possession above 20 years.

18. At his seat near Bath, Joseph Pinfold, esq; brother of Dr. P. formerly governor of the island of Barbadoes.

19. At eleven o'clock at night, Mr. John Loader, a miller at Dartford; and Anne, his widow, survived him only a few hours, she dying at nine the next morning. They were buried in one grave on the Friday following.

20. At Sponden, near Derby, in his 31st year, George Mellor, esq; a captain in the Derby militia.

21. In St. John-street, Edinburgh, Right Hon. John Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford, and Lord Carmichael. He succeeded his first cousin, the late Earl, in 1768.

22. Mrs. Birt, wife of Peter B. esq; of Wenvoe-castle, co. Glamorgan.

At Hammermith, Mr. Grange.

23. In Great Charlotte-street, Mr. Kite Gilliat, lately from the West Indies.

At Hammermith, Mr. George Heddicott, formerly a merchant in the Levant trade.

In Stretton-street, Tho. Douglas, esq; of Grantham.

At Paris, in her 51st year, at four o'clock in the morning, Madame Louisa de Bourbon of France, aunt to his Most Christian Majesty, and youngest daughter of the late King, Louis XV. She had been long in a state of seclusion from the world, as prioress of the Carmelites of St. Denis. Such was her bigotry, that her death was occasioned, if not accelerated, by her fears that the Protestant religion would be tolerated in France.—After having been, for many years, the ornament and life of her father's court, on a sudden she conceived a disgust to the world and its pomps, and solicited leave of the King, her father, to take the veil, and become a nun. Louis, whatever might be his character as a king, was a good father; he loved his children, and wished to make them happy. With this view, he refused his consent, as he thought her disgust might be transitory. The Princess, however, who had made up her mind after mature deliberation, was not to be dissuaded from her purpose; she determined, therefore, to take the veil without su-

* He used to observe, that good reading was no bad comment; and that good speaking, or delivery, was the better half of an argument.

† The Holdens have been a family of genius; the author abovementioned, whose name was John, arrived to a title of honour in the University of Glasgow. To complete his work, such was the enthusiasm of Mr. H. that he studied more than one language, to enable him to peruse the works of some particular authors, who had written on his favourite subject.—Richard H. (brother to the above, and an intimate friend of the deceased,) was well known to many in the neighbourhood of Walton, and for several years kept a mathematical school in Liverpool, and in the latter part of his life established an academy at Rainford, which, at this time, is conducted with much credit by two nephews.—Another brother, with the assistance of his son, are the calculators of the Tide-table, published annually under their name. If an account of this ingenious and large family was collected, and given to the world, it would make an entertaining and interesting memoir.

liciting any further leave. Accordingly, she made all her arrangements very privately, and on the Thursday in Passion-week, she availed herself of the practice introduced by a spirit of devotion, of going from church to church to visit a chapel, which, receiving light only from tapers, and having the host covered with a small pall, is called "The Lord's Sepulchre." In the course of her visits she called at the church of the Carmelite nuns at St. Denis, a small town within six miles of Paris, remarkable for a royal abbey of monks, where the Kings of France are buried. There she gave the slip to a lord and lady belonging to her household, who accompanied her, and, while they were taken up with their devotions in the church, got into the convent. The Lady-abbess had been apprised by her Royal Highness of her intention to pass the rest of her days in her nunnery, and by her direction a habit was prepared for her, which differed in nothing from the coarse one of the Carmelite order worn by the other nuns. When she was dressed in her new garb, she sent into the church for the lord and lady who attended her, and shewing herself to them at the grate, desired they would carry her dutiful respects to the King her father, and tell him, that she had taken up her residence in that nunnery for the rest of her life.—There will be no public mourning in France, on occasion of her Royal Highness's death; she being, according to the etiquette of the French court and laws, considered as dead from the time of her taking the veil. By the express orders of his Majesty, her remains are deposited in the vault belonging to the church of the convent where she died, till, in pursuance of his farther directions, a private vault can be formed therein; and not before that period will the ceremony of her interment be performed.

24. Mr. Turner, partner with Mr. Abbott, potter, in Fleet-street.

At Bath, Mr. Mendham, eldest son of Mr. Rob. M. merchant in Walbrook.

Rev. Wm. Totton, minister of Edgeware, which is a curacy in the gift of Lord Coventry, and to which Mr. T. succeeded on the promotion of Dr. Tarrant to Havant.

Found dead by his servant, at the Bull Inn, Whitechapel, Rev. Randolph Ekins, 40 years rector of Pebmarsh, co. Essex. He went to bed in perfect health, and intended to return that day to his parish, in order to do duty on Christmas-day. His motive for coming to London was to see his brother, who lay dangerously ill.

At Hempshot, co. Hants, Mrs. Morley, wife of James M. esq.

25. — Lefon, a young miller. About ten o'clock in the morning, as he was walking in the middle of the road with two friends, his hat flapped over his eyes against the falling snow, meeting a post-chaise, belonging to Mr. Picard of Broxbourn, going to fetch some company to dinner from Edmon-

ton, the pole struck him on the chest, of which he languished till next morning, at four o'clock, and then died. He was to have been married, on New-year's-day, to a daughter of Mr. Mansfield, a wealthy farmer of Cheshunt, and to have been placed in Broxbourn-mill, as agent for Mr. Brookland, miller, of Cheshunt. He desired 50 guineas, which he had saved, and his watch, to be given to his intended bride. What is remarkable in this catastrophe is, that the very same chaise occasioned the death of the late Sir Barnard Turner, in 1784, being then the property of Mr. Saunders, apothecary at Cheshunt, who sold it to Mr. Picard, and it is since said to have been broken in pieces, to counteract its evil destiny in future. There was, however, this difference in the catastrophes, that Sir Barnard lost his life by riding against the chaise in consequence of conviviality; while Mr. Lefon, perfectly sober, had not the good fortune to hear the calls of the driver, warning him of his danger in a road rendered trackless by a sudden and violent fall of snow.

Of the dropsy in his chest, Wm. Tyssen, esq; of Cheshunt, Herts, nephew to the late — T. esq; lord of the manor of Hackney. He has left a widow and only daughter to deplore his loss.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, grocer, Smithfield-bars.

26. Mr. John Griffith, son of Mr. G. at the Cocoa-tree, Pall-mall.

Mr. John Davidson, yeoman of the wine-cellar at St. James's.

At Brimdale, Rev. Sir Edw. Erne, bart.

27. At his seat at Dupplin, in his 78th year, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, &c. His Lordship was endowed with every public and private virtue; in every period of his life he was most highly respected and beloved; and his death is justly regretted and lamented by his family, his friends, and his country. He was a British peer, by the title of Lord Hay, Baron Hay of Pedwardin. He succeeded his father in 1758; and is succeeded in his titles and estate by Robert Auriol Drummond Hay, now Earl of Kinnoul, eldest son of his Lordship's brother Robert, late Lord Archbishop of York, and nephew to the late Earl of Kinnoul. His Lordship is married to a daughter of Alderman Harley, and has a son, now Lord Viscount Dupplin of Perthshire.

In Wardour-street, Soho, Mr. John-Henry Moze, organist of St. Anne, Soho, the collegiate church of St. Katherine near the Tower, and the German church in the Savoy.

At Bath, James Buggin, esq; of Bexley, co. Kent, a director of the Hudson's Bay Comp.

At Lothian-house, the Most Noble Jean, Marchioness of Lothian.

At his uncle's house in Millbank-row, Westminster, Mr. Percival Settree.

28. At his house in Piccadilly, Dennis O'Kelly, esq; a gentleman well known on the turf, and colonel of the Middlesex militia.

Britia.—By his will he has given Mrs. O'K. (late Charlotte Hayes), for her life, the estate at Canons in Middlesex, which he purchased two years ago, of Wm. Hallet, esq; whose grandfather bought it of the trustees of the late Duke of Chandos: at her decease it is to be the property of his own family. To his brother, Philip O'K. he has bequeathed his stallions, Eclipse and Dungannon, and all his brood mares, with particular directions not to sell, but to keep them for breeding. The estate at Epsom is given to his nephew, Andrew-Dennis O'K. a promising young man; who has also the horses that were in training; all of which the uncle has ordered to be sold. He has also tied this nephew down in such a manner as to make him forfeit 500*l.* for every bet that he in future makes on the turf.—Mr. O'K. had two nieces, to whom he has given some ready money and reversionary interest. Mrs. O'K. is probably to keep the Colonel's favourite parrot, the most extraordinary bird that perhaps was ever produced. It came from Bristol; the only one, in all likelihood, that ever was hatched in England. O'Kelly gave 50 guineas for it, and paid the woman's expences who brought it up to town. Its qualities are rare, as the bird not only talks what is usually termed every thing, but sings, with great correctness, a variety of tunes, and beats time as he sings; and if perchance he mistakes a note in the tune, he returns to the bar where the mistake arose, and corrects himself, still beating the time with the utmost exactness. He sings the tune that is desired, fully understanding the request that is made. This account is so extraordinary, that, to those who have not seen and heard the bird, it may appear fabulous, but the fact is unquestionable.—Mr. O'Kelly's remains were interred in the vault at Whitechurch, near those of the late Duke of Chandos, in great funeral pomp.

At Knightbridge, Mrs. Burton, sister to the late Col. B.

Rev. Jn. Arnhem, rector of Postwick and Great Dunham, co. Norfolk; also curate of Cringleford.

Wm. Hughes, esq; of Nedodd, co. Anglesey. 29. Suddenly, at St. Katherine's, aged 87, Cant. James Barton, many years commander of a ship in the West India trade.

W. Kemp, esq; of Belton, co. Rutland.

John Ekins, esq; upwards of 50 years treasurer of the Royal Exchange Assurance-office.

30. Mr. Ottiwell Wood, sutton manufacturer at Manchester.

At Frodenden, co. Suffolk, Roger Mainwaring, esq; youngest brother to the late Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, esq; of Risby, co. York, and uncle to the present Countess of Leicester, and the late Lady of the Hon. Tho. Onslow, and the Miss Ellerkers. He died unmarried, and was the last heir male of his branch of the family, which was de-

Mainwaring of Cheshire, allied to the Earls Palatine of that county.

Mr. Alex. Parkes, of Stockport, co. Chester.

31. At Southgate, John Belens, esq; of Broad-street, a Hamburg merchant, and brother to Mr. Herman B.

Mrs. Saxby, wife of Wm. S. esq; water-bailiff of the city of London. In a fit of lunacy she threw herself from the top of the house, on the Saturday morning before, by which she broke both her arms, and was otherwise very much bruised.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

REV. Geo. Hill, appointed second master and professor of divinity in the New College of the University of St. Andrew, *vice* Rev. Dr. Henry Spens, dec.

Rev. Peter Fergusson, presented to the church and parish of Inch, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and shire of Wigton, *vice* Rev. Andrew Ross, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Lynch Salisbury, Offley R. co. Herts.

Rev. John Loop, B. A. Great Tudeley V. with Chapel chapelry, both co. Kent.

Rev. Wm. Holyoake, M.A. Salford V. co. Warwick.

Rev. Peter Rashleigh, Southfleet R. Kent.

Rev. James Callum, Nacton cum Levington R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Rich. Valpy, Stradishall R. co. Suff.

Rev. Jn. Holden, M.A. elected fellow of Sydney Coll. Cambr.

Rev. Mr. Oldershaw, Sherborn and Fenton RR. co. York.

Rev. Rich. Cox, Bucklebury R. co. Berks.

Rev. Edward Brewen, senior fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Frating R. with Torrington, co. Essex.

Rev. Wm. Shippen Willes, M.A. Uphill and Brene RR. co. Somerset.

Rev. Rob. Sheppard, Daviot church and parish, in the presbytery of Garrioch, and county of Aberdeen.

Rev. Geo. Barry, Glenbuckel church and parish, in the presbytery of Allford, and county of Aberdeen.

Rev. George Betts, West Winch R. near Lynn, *vice* Rev. Wm. Harvey, dec.

Rev. Dr. Kaye, Maule-Bone curacy, co. Middlesex, *vice* Dr. Harley, bp. of Hereford.

Rev. Hen. Salmon, Langdon V. with the chapels of Chaddeley and Castle Moreton.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Langford, prebend of St. George, Windsor, *vice* Dr. Hamilton, dec.

Rev. Jn. Plumtree, M.A. preb. of Worcester.

Rev. Jn. Richards, East Lulworth V. co. Dorset.

Rev. Jn. Murray, M.A. dean of St. Flanan, Kilmoe, Ireland.

Rev. Martin Benson, Orgarwick R. co. Kent, *vice* Dr. Airton, dec.

Rev. Mr. Thurlow, St. Lawrence R. co.

BANKRUPTS.

JN Alford, Leominster, Hereford, carrier
W. Falkner, Claverley, Sal. paper-mak.
Stephen Neate, Marlborough, Wilts, grocer
George Barnes, Southampton, shop-keeper
Thomas Bradbury, Woore, Salop, mercer
Joseph Gibson, Newcastle under Lyme, Staff.
money- scrivener
George Baker, Sloan sq. Middlesex, linen-dr.
Samuel Wyatt, New Sarum, Wilts, mercer
Rob. Holme, Liverpool, Lancaster, merch.
Will. Green, Northwich, Chester, ironm.
Thomas Threlker, jun. Upper Thames-street,
London, basket-maker
John Pashan, Leadenhall-st. Lon. shop-sec.
Carlile Pollock and William Urquhart, Lon.
merchants
Peter Contencin, Basinghall-st. Lon. tea-d.
William Maull, All-saints, Worcester inn-k.
Rich. Hope, Carnaby-st. Middlesex, baker
Will. Hooper, South Town, Suffolk, ship-wr.
John Howell, Trefarclawdd, Salop, maltster
James Roberts, Liverpool, Lanc. merch.
Tho. Alterman, Winchcomb, Glouc. mercer
William Flower, Broad-st. Middlesex, merch.
Jonathan Briggs, Whitechapel High-street,
Middlesex, cheese-monger
Will. Hunt, Dorset-wharf, Lond. lime-mer.
Stephen Turner, Eardley, Heref. pig-drover
Robert Johnston, Kighley, York, shop-keep.
William Henfing, Birmingham, Warwick,
dealer and chapman
Peter Sparrow, Wolverhampton, Stafford,
butcher

Rich. Dodd, Liverpool, Lancaster, merchant
Thomas Cheeke Lea, Cannon-street, Lond.
merchant
Pontus Linroth, Kingston upon Hull, merch.
Edward Appleby, North Shields, Northumb.
porter-merchant
Henry Greenwood, Brentford, Midd. engineer
Sam. Hoole, Moorfields, Lond. money-scriv.
Francis Little, Rickergate, Cumberland,
dealer and chapman
Roa. Will. Rye, Kingston upon Hull, chinam.
Henry Major, Folkestone, Kent, merchant
Joseph Milner and Thomas Binge, Alford,
Lincoln, grocers
Henry Nelson, Pearith, Camb. money-scriv.
John Meader, Hermitage-st. Midd. merch.
Tho. Benson and Robert Reeve, Millbank-
street, Middlesex, corn-dealers
Thomas Hobbs, Fleet-st. Lond. haberdasher
John M'Mikine, Manchester, Lanc. dealer
and chapman
Thomas Calhoun, Tichfield, Southampton,
and John Nowlan, Bursledon, ditto, ship-
builders
William Calvert, Liverpool, Lanc. merch.
John James Maillard, Bristol, and Fred. Yeo-
mans Walsbrough, Streatham Common,
Surrey, wax-chandlers
Simon Temple, sen. South Shields, Durham,
ship-builder
Jean Joseph Garnier de la Cetre, Princes-
street, London, merchant
Henry Hardy, Old Bailey, London, copper-
plate printer

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of
CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 12, 1786, to December 11, 1787.

| Christened | Males 8929 | Buried | Males 9821 | Decreased in the Burials |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Females 8579 | | Females 9528 | this Year 1805. |
| Died under 2 Years | 6119 | 20 and 30 - 1587 | 60 and 70 - 1346 | 100 - - 0 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 1888 | 30 and 40 - 1840 | 70 and 80 - 897 | 101 - - 0 |
| 5 and 10 | 874 | 40 and 50 - 1959 | 80 and 90 - 374 | 102 - - 1 |
| 10 and 20 | 863 | 50 and 60 - 1556 | 90 and 100 - 44 | 106 - - 1 |

DISEASES.

Evil

10

Misfearriage

2

CASUALTIES.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------------------------|------|----------------------|------|-------------------------|-----|
| Abortive & Stillborn | 627 | Fever, malignant | 10 | Mortification | 182 | Bit by a mad dog | 0 |
| Abscess | 5 | Scarlet Fever, Spot- | 10 | Palsy | 57 | Broken Limbs | 3 |
| Aged | 1176 | ted Fever, and Pur- | 10 | Pleurisy | 13 | Bruised | 1 |
| Ague | 6 | ples | 2887 | Quinsy | 5 | Burnt | 15 |
| Apoplexy & Sudden | 188 | Fistula | 5 | Rash | 0 | Choaked | 0 |
| Asthma and Phthisis | 358 | Flux | 5 | Rheumatism | 3 | Drowned | 106 |
| Bedridden | 4 | French Pox | 48 | Rickets | 0 | Excessive Drinking | 8 |
| Bleeding | 8 | Gout | 42 | Rising of the Lights | 0 | Executed | 24 |
| Bloody Flux | 1 | Gravel, Strangury, and | 51 | Scald-head | 1 | Found Dead | 4 |
| Burthen and Rupture | 5 | Stone | 51 | Scurvy | 2 | Frighted | 1 |
| Cancer | 76 | Grief | 1 | Small Pox | 2418 | Killed by Falls and se- | |
| Canker | 1 | Head-Ach | 1 | Sore Throat | 27 | veral other Accidents | |
| Chicken Pox | 1 | Headmouldshot, Hor- | 1 | Sores and Ulcers | 7 | Killed themselves | 23 |
| Childbed | 213 | shoehead, and Water | 45 | St. Anthony's Fire | 8 | Murdered | 2 |
| Cold | 1 | in the Head | 62 | Stoppage in the Sto- | 3 | Overlaid | 2 |
| Colick, Gripes, Twisting | 6 | jaundice | 2 | mach | 3 | Poisoned | 3 |
| of the Guts | 6 | Imposthume | 168 | Surfeit | 0 | Scalded | 2 |
| Consumption | 4579 | Inflammation | 168 | Swelling | 400 | Shot | 0 |
| Convulsions | 4159 | Itch | 0 | Teeth | 32 | Smothered | 1 |
| Cough, and Hooping | 224 | Leprosy | 1 | Thrush | 0 | Starved | 3 |
| Cough | 224 | Lethargy | 7 | Tympany | 0 | Suffocated | 6 |
| Diabetes | 0 | Livergreen | 1 | Vomiting and Loose- | 1 | | |
| | 0 | Lunatick | 18 | ness | 1 | | |

Authentic STATEMENT of LAND belonging to the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

THE whole territory of the United States contains by computation a million of square miles, in which are 640 millions of acres; deduct for water, 51 millions of acres. The total amount of acres of land in the United States is 589 millions.

That part of the United States comprehended between the West temporary line of Pennsylvania on the East; the boundary line between Britain and the United States extending from the river St. Croix, to the North-west extremity of the Lake of the woods on the North; the river Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio on the West, and the river Ohio on the South—the afore-mentioned bounds of Pennsylvania contains by computation about 411,000 square miles, in which are 263,40,000 acres. Deduct for water 43,40,000 acres. There remain 220 millions of acres.

The whole of this immense extent of unappropriated Western territory, or vacant unsettled land, containing, as above stated, 220 millions of acres, has been by the Cession of some of the original States, and by the Treaty of Peace, transferred to the Federal Government, and is pledged as a fund for sinking the Continental Debt. It is in contemplation to divide it into new States, with Republican constitutions, similar to the old States near the Atlantick Ocean.

Estimate of the number of acres of water, North and Westward of the River Ohio, within the territory of the United States.

| | Acres. |
|---|------------|
| In Lake Superior, ——— | 21,952,800 |
| Lake of the Woods, ——— | 1,333,800 |
| Lake Rain, ——— | 165,200 |
| Red Lake, ——— | 551,000 |
| Lake Michigard, ——— | 10,368,000 |
| Bay Puan, ——— | 1,216,000 |
| Lake Huron, ——— | 5,009,920 |
| Lake Sinclair, ——— | 89,500 |
| Lake Erie, ——— | 2,662,800 |
| Sundry small Lakes and Rivers, ——— | 301,000 |
| Lake Ontario, ——— | 2,390,000 |
| Lake Champlain, ——— | 500,000 |
| Cheapeake Bay, ——— | 1,700,000 |
| Albermarle Bay, ——— | 330,000 |
| Delaware Bay, ——— | 630,000 |
| All the other Rivers within the Thirteen United States | 2,000,000 |
| | 51,000,000 |

The above calculations were made from actual measurement of the best maps, by order of Congress, by T. HUTCHINS, Geographer to the United States.

A more particular account of the outrages at Bois le Duc (see p. 1114.)

"It was with great reluctance the Patriots of Bois le Duc, in common with the rest of their party in Holland, submitted when the revolution took place in favour of

the garrison of that city had been relieved only in November, by regiments which had but very few officers; such officers as had violated their oaths to the States General, and their attachment to the Pr. of Orange, having been suspended.

The private men, as might be expected under such circumstances, had been too much indulged, and seemed to have lost all thoughts of discipline and due subordination. To restore discipline, some of them were punished every day, which they did not appear to take amiss; but they were provoked at the conduct of the burghers, who continually reproached them with being Prince's men, and were constantly singing Anti-Orange songs and ballads. They were incensed at several of the Burghers throwing away their orange cockades, and wearing black ones, as they had done before the revolution, with the loop of the hat put on in the form of a V, that is, *vykbid*, freedom. They were still more exasperated at some of their comrades being beat and wounded by some patriot burghers, who had picked quarrels with them for that purpose, because they had declared themselves to be Prince's men; and one evening, when the tattoo was beat rather earlier than usual, they insulted the soldiers who were going to their barracks with such expressions as the following: Get along, you sheep, to your hold; hens, to your roofs;" expressions which are exceedingly more insulting in Dutch, than they found in English.

"On the 8th of November complaints were made to the magistrates of these and other matters, such as some of the burghers wearing sabres under their cloaks; on which a proclamation was published against such proceedings. But this produced no effect; for as soon as it was dark that evening, the whole garrison rushed from their barracks, in spite of all the officers could do to prevent them, and proceeded to break windows and plunder houses; in doing which they committed the most enormous disorders, ill-treating men, women, and children; even violating many of the sex.

"Every precaution had been taken to prevent this mutiny of the garrison; and, had not the piquets and double patrols abandoned their officers, and joined their mutinous comrades, perhaps the mischief might have been prevented; yet this seems to be very doubtful; for it appears to have been a premeditated plot, as every private man in garrison was concerned, assisted by a great many of the burghers, men and women, who pointed out to the outrageous soldiers the best houses to be plundered, and assisted them in carrying away the booty; to beat the alarm, or to bring cannon out of the arsenal, was impossible, for drummers and artillery were all employed in plundering.

bling in bands by beat of drum, and striking upon pots, pans, and kettles; and had the alarm been beat, or cannon brought against them, it is more than probable that a general massacre would have been the consequence, and that the whole town would have been set on fire; the arsenals, magazines, and gate, would have been seized, and all the country villages round might have fallen a prey to their rage.

"They voluntarily ceased with daylight, so that on the morning of the 9th every thing was quiet; and what was surprising, report was made to the Commandant or Lieutenant Governor, as is usual in military garrisons, that the rounds were gone, and every sentinel on his post: the morning-report was also made, and the parade was in good order. The officers and magistrates did all they could to discover what the men would be at. Rewards and promises of presents were made to pacify them, and other methods employed, but all in vain; for on the 9th, as soon as it was dark, they began again, and their fury lasted till daylight of the 10th, but with this difference, that now both parties suffered, Prince's people as well as Patriots; nay, the former most, as the Patriots seemed now to be on a good understanding with the mutinous garrison, and in consequence several of the most noted Patriots houses were spared.

"On the 10th, crowds of the soldiers (whether from fear, repentance, or hopes of pardon) offered themselves as volunteers to patrol the streets at night, and protect the inhabitants from those mischiefs which they themselves, in common with the rest of the garrison, had committed. Their offer was accepted without hesitation, from necessity; and they kept their word, and prevented any disorder worth mention being committed afterwards. On the 12th, the magistrates, assisted by this volunteer patrol, searched the houses for pillaged goods, which they deposited in the churches; but they avoided visiting the barracks, for fear of rousing again the fury of the soldiers, till the reinforcement expected from the Hague should arrive. It arrived on the 15th and 16th; and on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, five of the mutinous battalions marched out, three to Maestricht, and two to Bergenhop Zoom.

"On the 25th, the remainder of the mutinous part of the garrison was disarmed without any disturbance, and the men distributed into different places of confinement to take their trial. The same was done to the five battalions who went to Maestricht and Bergen-op-Zoom, at those places respectively. Vast quantities of gold, silver, and jewels, were found upon them. As for the plundered goods the quantity of them was immense. Such are the effects of modern patriotism. Such are the effects of the relaxation of discipline which must take place among regular troops when amidst civil dissensions; their officers are wavering in their

most exertions of the officers who remain firm to their duty, and all the worth, and even popularity of a commander, may prove insufficient to keep soldiers within bounds. The Dutch army used to be remarkable for order and regularity of behaviour; but many of them have been inured for some time to plunder and rapine. The Prussians, though they saved the Republic, set the example, and the contagion spread; and though discipline had begun to be re-established, it will be some time before it is perfectly restored."

The following particulars respecting LAWRENCE EARNSHAW were received too late to be incorporated with those in p. 1165.

AMONG his other projects, about the year 1753, he invented a machine to spin and reel cotton at one operation, which he shewed to some of his neighbours as a curiosity; but, after having convinced them what might be done, he immediately destroyed it, saying, "that he would not be the means of taking bread out of the mouths of the poor." As this kind of machinery has since been brought to so great perfection in that part of the world, and in such common use; but that, instead of taking bread from, it has given many comforts to the laborious poor; it ought to be recorded, that he was probably the original projector and inventor; and which, from the most benevolent motives (as to him then appeared), he immediately destroyed.—He served a seven years regular apprenticeship to the business of a clothier, afterwards four years to a taylor—and but only *one month* to his last profession, a clock-maker, to Shepley of Stockport in Cheshire. He was possessed of so great a degree of sobriety, he never drank a gill of ale for years after he was grown up to manhood. He died about the year 1764; aged (as far as his son can recollect, his only surviving issue, who communicated the above information) about 60. He was twenty years in completing his astronomical clock. J. H.

THE following lines, written by an English gentleman on the commercial treaty, were handed about Paris last summer, and highly applauded in all the polite circles:

EN binos Heroas—ut inter se innoctantur
Amplexu torvo: quali pede fultus uterque
Accipiunt redduntque vices lustraminis æqui.

At jam desessit cedunt paulisper, et acri
Se lustrant oculo; dum fit speculum alter
utrique,

Cernere ubi qui incoctus honos, quæ martia
Et qualis socius, quanto expectandus ab hoste.

Sic dudum adverso Galli steteruntque Britanni:

Sic tandem jungunt dextras, et fœdore sancto
Altè conjunctum pulchræ fundamina pacis.

Perpetuum speras libæ—Mars anque voto—
Hoc Bacchus velit, et magno meretur Athenæ:
[ab illa.

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- P. 120. In what part of Virgil is the selfish maxim, "That a man's knowledge is worth nothing." &c.?
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